3RD GRADE SCHOOL CLOSING WORK PACKET MASTER

| WEEK 1 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **SUBJECT: CKLA (workbook)** | |
| **Check when completed** | **Page Number/s** | **Directions** |
| | Pg. 21<br>Pg. 13 | Read 2.5 pg. 21 then complete activity 2.1 on page 13 |
| | Pg. 51-52<br>Pg. 41<br>Pg. 43 | Read 4.6 on pages 51-52 then complete the questions on pg. 41 and the record facts page on pg 43. |
| | **SUBJECT: ELA (packet)** | |
| **Check when completed** | **Page Number/s** | **Directions** |
| | Pg. 1 | Read the passage on hummingbirds and answer the questions on the back |
| | Pg. 2 | Complete the Main topic and Main Idea page with the passage titled A Toucan's Lunch. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow. |
| | **SUBJECT: MATH (packet)** | |
| **Check when completed** | **Page Number/s** | **Directions** |
| | Pg. 3 | Complete the front and back side of this fraction practice on comparing fractions and equivalent fractions. The page of fraction strips has been included as a tool to help you. |
| | Pg. 5<br>Pg. 6 | Read the text book pages on Area (19.1) and complete the worksheet on page 6. |
| | Pg. 7<br>Pg. 8<br>Pg. 9 | Read the text book pages on area and perimeter on pages 7-8 (19.2 and 19.4). Complete the workpage on pg. 9 of the packet. |
| | Pg. 10 | Complete the front and back of the area and perimeter work pages. |

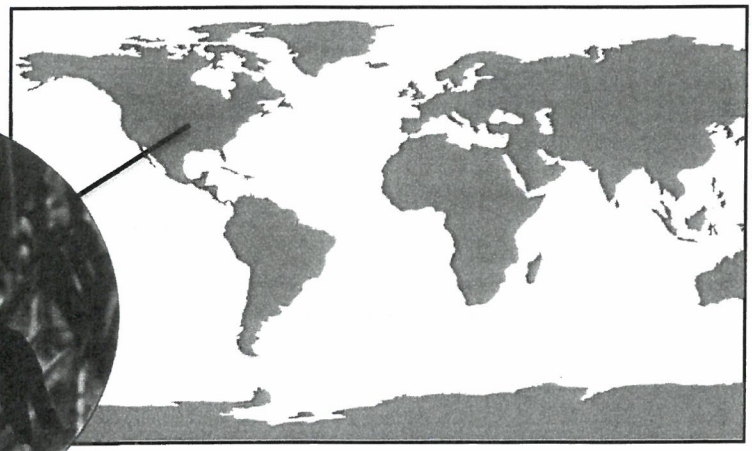
Week 1

Name:_____

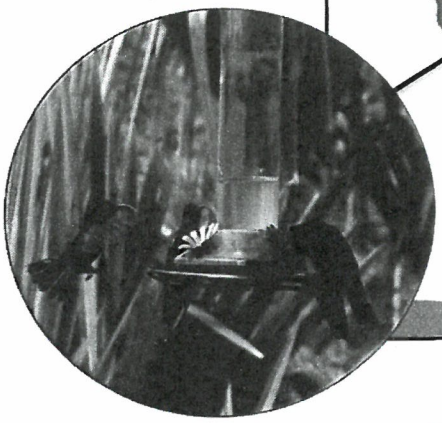
# HUMMINGBIRD

Hummingbirds are considered one of the smallest birds in the world. There are over 300 species of hummingbirds! Did you ever wonder why they are called humming birds? That is because their wings move so fast they make a humming noise. Hummingbirds can fly in all kinds of directions. They can fly up, down, forwards, backwards, and upside down! Hummingbirds are mostly found in North and Central America. A hummingbirds diet is nectar from flowers, tree sap, and even tiny bugs. Hummingbirds need to eat 5-8 times an hour. That's a lot of eating!

| Fun Facts |
| --- |
| **Weight** - They weigh about 4 grams |
| **Size** - They are between 2-4 inches |
| **Lifespan** -They average about 5 years of life |

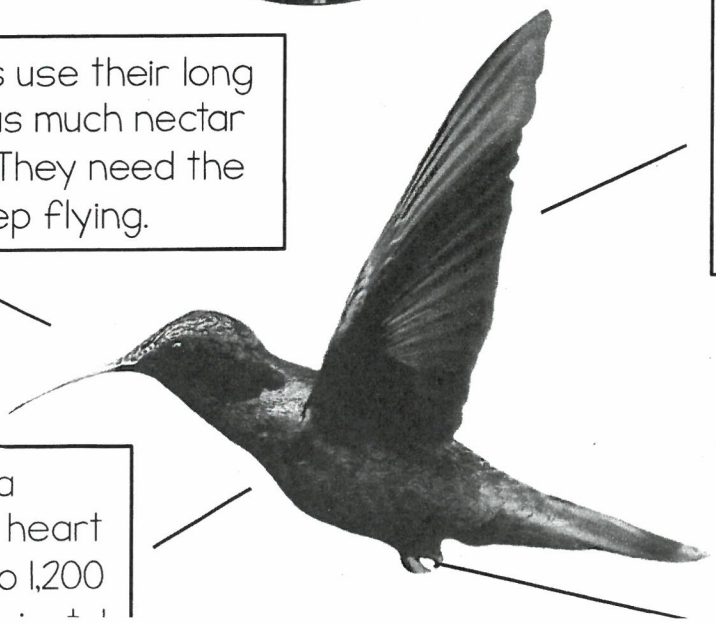


**HUMMING BIRDS ARE FAST LITTLE BIRDS.**



Hummingbirds use their long beak to eat as much nectar as they can. They need the energy to keep flying.

The wings on a hummingbird can flap up to 200 times in one second. That is so fast that it looks like a blur!



When flying, a hummingbirds heart can beat up to 1,200

Hummingbirds use lots of energy when they fly and need time to rest. They use their feet to perch and relax.

1

Name:_____

# HUMMING BIRD:
## Comprehension Questions

1.. How did the hummingbird get its name?

_____

_____

2. List the many ways a hummingbird can fly.

_____

_____

_____

3. What do hummingbirds eat?

_____

_____

4. Where do hummingbirds live?

_____

_____

5. What do hummingbirds use their beaks for?

_____

_____

6. How fast can a hummingbird's wings flap in one minute?

_____

7. How long do hummingbirds live?

_____

_____

Week 1

Passage 1

Name _____

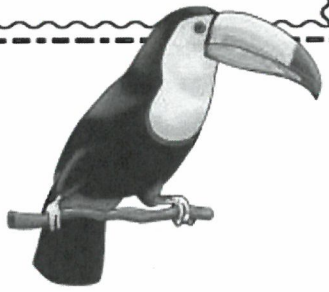
# I Can Find the Main Topic & Main Idea

## Read the selection and answer the questions

### A Toucan's Lunch

Toucans live in the tropical rainforests of South America and have colorful diets. They can be seven inches to two feet tall. Their eight-inch beaks are very colorful. The beaks look heavy but are made from keratin, the same as our fingernails. They use their beaks to pick and peel a variety of fruits or to crack nuts. Their favorite fruits are the banana passion fruit since they are brightly colored and easy to find.

Toucans do not fly well so they spend much of their time in trees. They tend to stay in the same places to hunt for their food for the most part. If they cannot find fruits, they will also hunt and eat a variety of lizards, snakes, insects, and tree frogs. They also eat the eggs of other birds and sometimes they eat birds smaller than they are. This is a colorful diet indeed with variety plus!



1. What is the main topic of this passage?

_____

2. What is the main idea of the passage?

_____

_____

_____

3. Write a detail that helps you know the main topic.

_____

_____

_____

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# Comparing Fractions (A)

Compare each pair of fractions using a <, > or = sign.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $\frac{2}{4} \square \frac{2}{5}$ | $\frac{3}{6} \square \frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{4} \square \frac{3}{6}$ | $\frac{3}{6} \square \frac{1}{4}$ |
| $\frac{3}{5} \square \frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{2}{4} \square \frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{3}{4} \square \frac{2}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{2} \square \frac{1}{2}$ |
| $\frac{1}{6} \square \frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{2}{6} \square \frac{2}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{2} \square \frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{3} \square \frac{1}{5}$ |
| $\frac{4}{6} \square \frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{3}{4} \square \frac{2}{4}$ | $\frac{2}{4} \square \frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{2}{3} \square \frac{4}{5}$ |
| $\frac{3}{5} \square \frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{3}{6} \square \frac{2}{3}$ | $\frac{2}{4} \square \frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{2} \square \frac{2}{6}$ |
| $\frac{1}{2} \square \frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{5}{6} \square \frac{2}{3}$ | $\frac{4}{6} \square \frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{2} \square \frac{2}{3}$ |
| $\frac{2}{3} \square \frac{4}{5}$ | $\frac{3}{6} \square \frac{1}{5}$ | $\frac{1}{2} \square \frac{3}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{4} \square \frac{2}{5}$ |
| $\frac{4}{5} \square \frac{3}{5}$ | $\frac{4}{5} \square \frac{2}{4}$ | $\frac{2}{6} \square \frac{3}{5}$ | $\frac{3}{5} \square \frac{2}{3}$ |
| $\frac{2}{4} \square \frac{3}{5}$ | $\frac{2}{6} \square \frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{4} \square \frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{2}{5} \square \frac{2}{3}$ |
| $\frac{2}{3} \square \frac{4}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{2} \square \frac{2}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{2} \square \frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{2}{5} \square \frac{1}{3}$ |

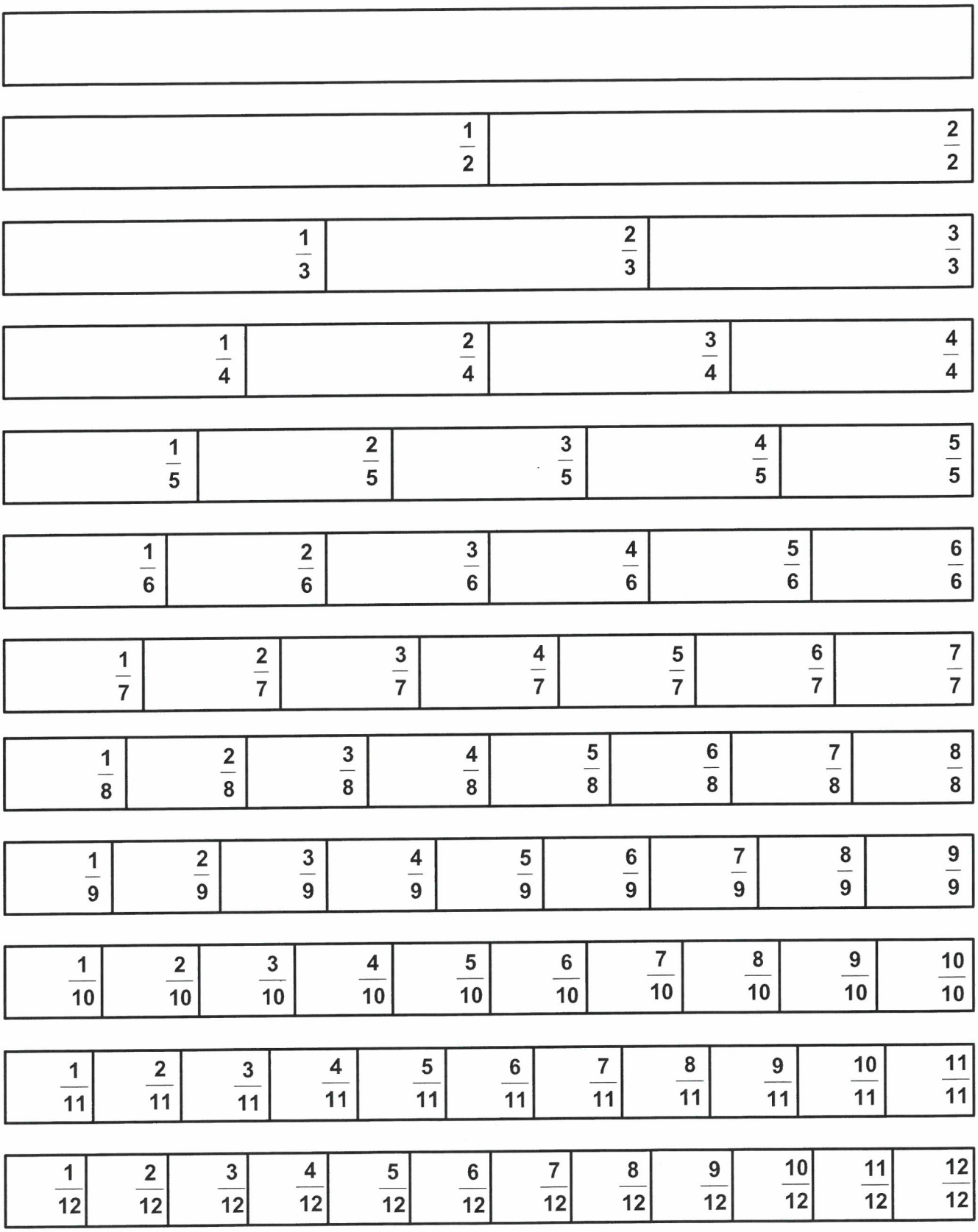
3

# Are They Equivalent? (A)

Check mark the equations that show equivalent fractions.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $\frac{5}{11} = \frac{25}{55}$ | $\frac{5}{5} = \frac{10}{10}$ | $\frac{6}{9} = \frac{30}{45}$ | $\frac{8}{12} = \frac{32}{48}$ |
| $\frac{6}{11} = \frac{18}{33}$ | $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{12}$ | $\frac{5}{9} = \frac{10}{18}$ | $\frac{6}{6} = \frac{30}{30}$ |
| $\frac{5}{10} = \frac{15}{30}$ | $\frac{10}{10} = \frac{30}{30}$ | $\frac{4}{6} = \frac{20}{18}$ | $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6}$ |
| $\frac{7}{8} = \frac{35}{40}$ | $\frac{3}{9} = \frac{9}{36}$ | $\frac{2}{8} = \frac{10}{40}$ | $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{12}{15}$ |
| $\frac{2}{7} = \frac{10}{14}$ | $\frac{4}{8} = \frac{12}{32}$ | $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{10}$ | $\frac{5}{11} = \frac{15}{33}$ |
| $\frac{3}{10} = \frac{12}{40}$ | $\frac{3}{7} = \frac{6}{14}$ | $\frac{7}{9} = \frac{21}{27}$ | $\frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{30}$ |
| $\frac{9}{9} = \frac{18}{18}$ | $\frac{5}{9} = \frac{10}{18}$ | $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{10}$ | $\frac{4}{7} = \frac{8}{14}$ |
| $\frac{6}{8} = \frac{18}{32}$ | $\frac{5}{11} = \frac{15}{33}$ | $\frac{6}{6} = \frac{24}{30}$ | $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{4}$ |
| $\frac{1}{7} = \frac{5}{35}$ | $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{9}{15}$ | $\frac{2}{2} = \frac{8}{10}$ | $\frac{3}{3} = \frac{15}{9}$ |

# Black Line Fraction Strips With Labels



# 19.1 Area

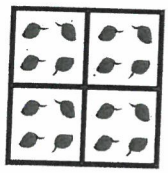
**Vocabulary**
area
square units

## Lesson Objectives

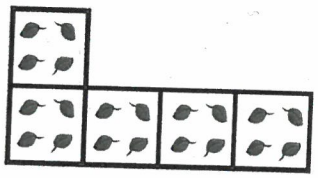
- Understand the meaning of area.
- Use square units to find the area of plane figures made of squares and half squares.
- Compare areas of plane figures and make plane figures of the same area.

### Count whole square tiles to find area.

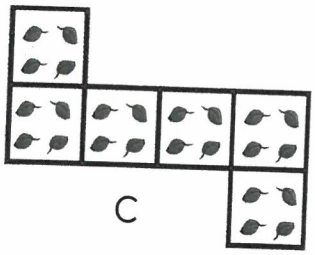
Look at the figures.



A



B



C

Count the number of square tiles in each figure.
Figure A is made up of 4 square tiles.
Figure B is made up of 5 square tiles.
Figure C is made up of 6 square tiles.

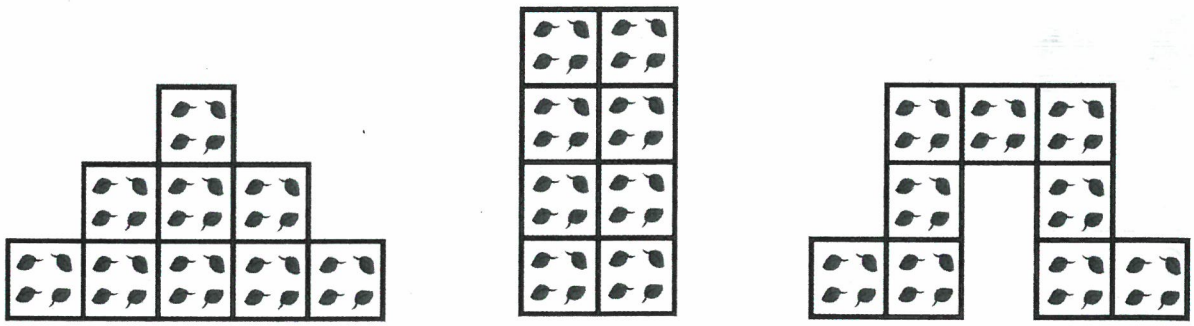
The amount of surface covered by the tiles is the area of each figure.

Let each square tile stand for 1 unit. Figure B is made up of 5 square tiles. So, its area is 5 square units. Figure C has the largest area. Figure A has the smallest area.

**Area** is the amount of surface covered. It is measured in **square units**.

## Guided Practice

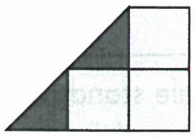
**Look at the figures and answer the questions.**



A B C

1. How many square tiles make each figure?
2. Each tile is one square unit. What is the area of each figure?
3. Which figure has the smallest area?
4. Which two figures have the same area?

Learn **Using square units and half-square units to measure area.**



A

□ is 1 square unit.

◺ is $\frac{1}{2}$ square unit.

◺ ◺ is equal to ■.

◺ ◺ make 1 square unit.

Figure A is made up of squares □ and half-squares ◺.

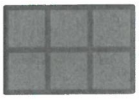
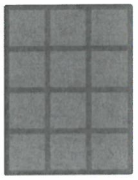
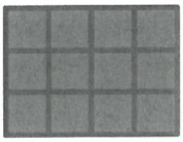
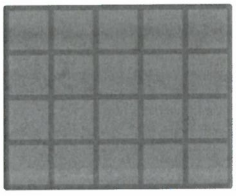
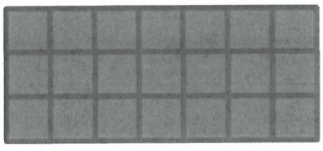
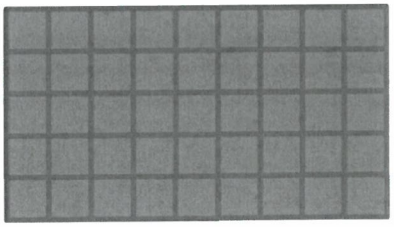
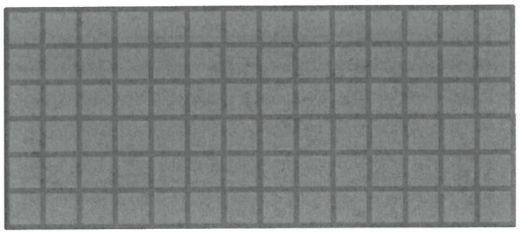
Figure A is made up of 4 squares of the same size. Its area is 4 square units.

# Areas of rectangles using a grid

Grade 3 Geometry Worksheet

If each of the square is 1 square unit (shown below), find the area for the rectangles shown below.

= 1 square unit

| | |
|---|---|
|  | |
| _____ | _____ |
|  |  |
| _____ | _____ |
|  |  |
| _____ | _____ |
|  |  |
| _____ | _____ |



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Lesson

# 19.2 Square Units ($cm^2$ and $in.^2$)

**Lesson Objective**

- Use square centimeter and square inch to find and compare the area of figures.

**Vocabulary**
square
centimeter ($cm^2$)
square inch ($in.^2$)

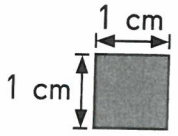
Learn **Find the area of plane figures in square centimeters.**

This is a 1-centimeter square.

Each side of the square is 1 centimeter long.

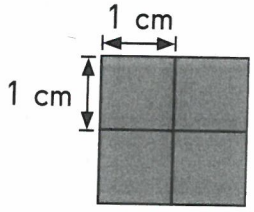
Its area is 1 **square centimeter**.

You can write this as 1 $cm^2$.



a 1-cm square

The square centimeter ($cm^2$) is a metric unit of measure for area.



a 2-cm square

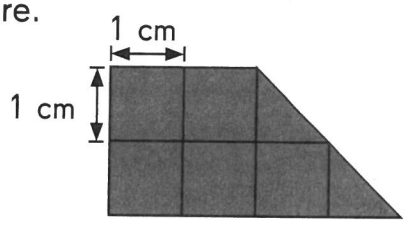
A 2-centimeter square is made up of four 1-centimeter squares.

Its area is 4 square centimeters ($cm^2$).

Continued on next page

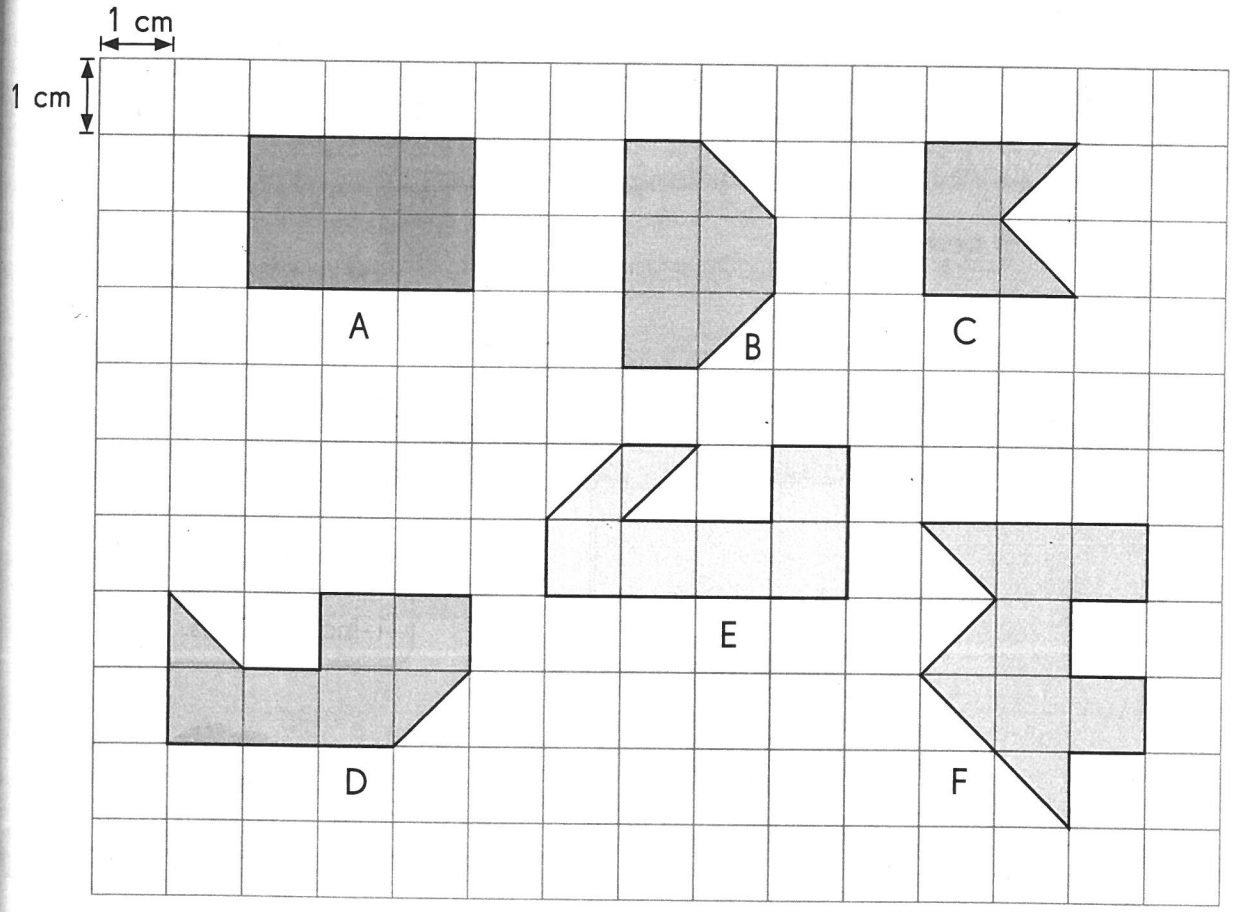
**Solve. The figures are made up of square and half-square tiles.**

**4** Find the area of this figure.




Area = _____ $cm^2$

**5** Find the area of each figure.




**6** Which figure has the smallest area? Figure _____

**7** Which figure has the largest area? Figure _____

**8** Which figures have the same area? Figures _____ , _____ , and _____

Lesson

# 19.4 Perimeter and Area

## Lesson Objectives

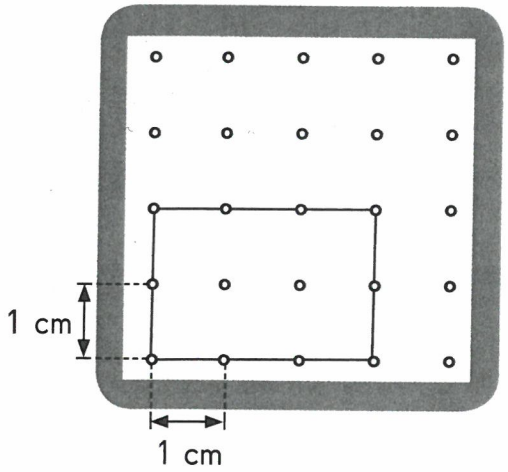
- Understand the meaning of perimeter.
- Find the perimeter of figures formed using small squares.
- Compare the area and perimeter of two figures.

**Vocabulary**
perimeter

Learn

## Find the perimeter and area of a figure.

Look at the rectangle on the geoboard.



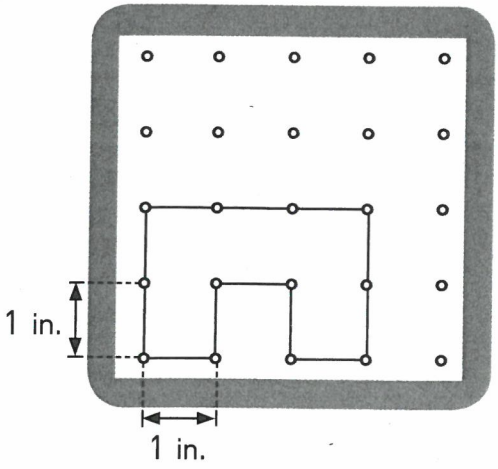

The **perimeter** of the rectangle is the distance around it. To find the perimeter, you find the length of each side of the rectangle in centimeters and add them.

3 + 2 + 3 + 2 = 10

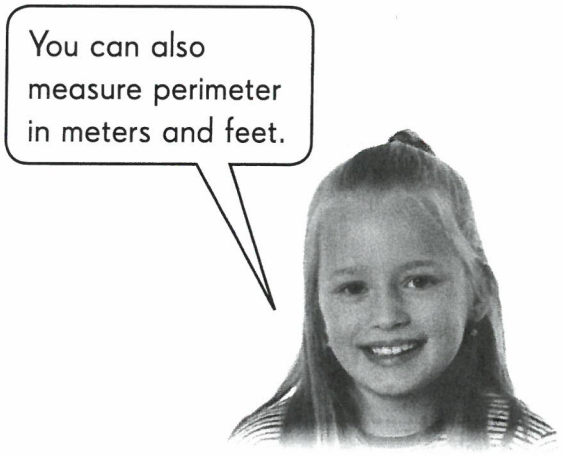
So, the perimeter of the rectangle is 10 centimeters.

The area of the rectangle is 6 square centimeters.

Look at the figure.




The perimeter of this figure is 12 inches.
Its area is 5 square inches.

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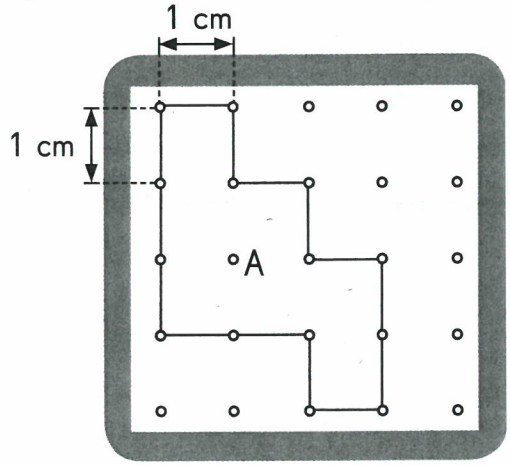
Perimeter can be measured in centimeters (cm), inches (in.), meters (m), and feet (ft).
Area can be measured in square centimeters ($cm^2$), square inches ($in.^2$), square meters ($m^2$), and square feet ($ft^2$).

## Guided Practice

### Complete.

Look at the two figures on the geoboard.



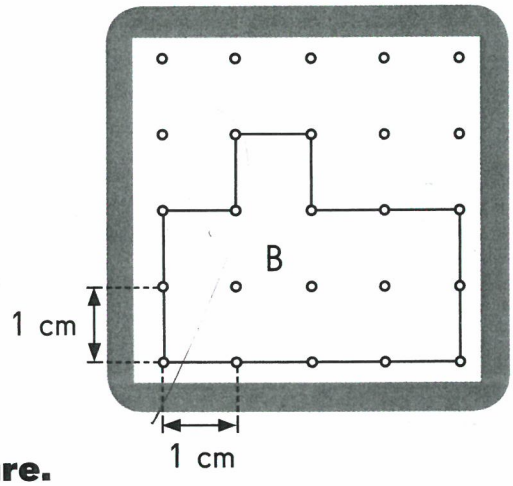

They have the same perimeter.

1. The perimeter of each figure is _____ centimeters.

They do not have the same area.

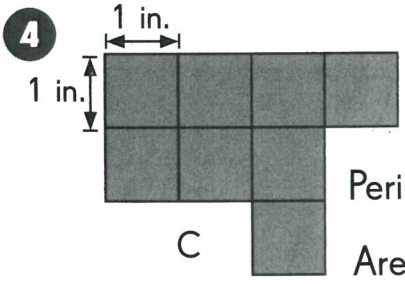
2. The area of Figure A is _____ square centimeters.

3. The area of Figure B is _____ square centimeters.




### Find the perimeter and area of each figure.

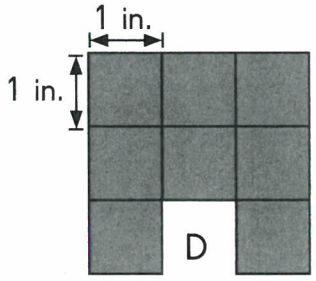
4.




Perimeter = _____ in.

Area = _____ $in.^2$

5.




Perimeter = _____

Area = _____

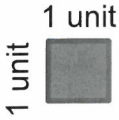
6. Do Figures C and D have the same area? Explain your answer.

7. Do they have the same perimeter? Explain your answer.

# Perimeters of rectangular shapes

Grade 3 Geometry Worksheet

If each of the square is 1 unit by 1 unit (shown below), find the perimeter for the shapes shown below.

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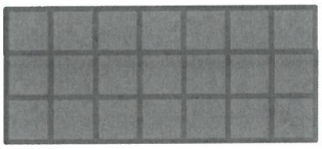
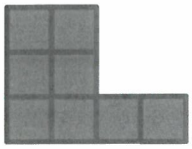
|  |  |
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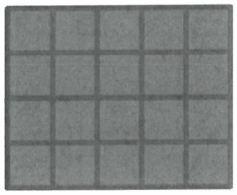
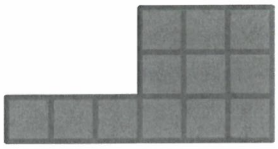
|  |  |
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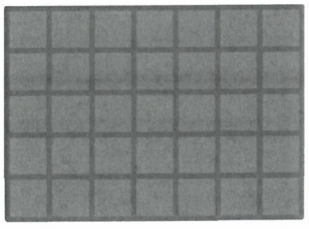
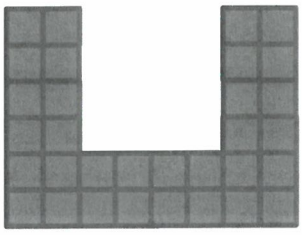
|  |  |
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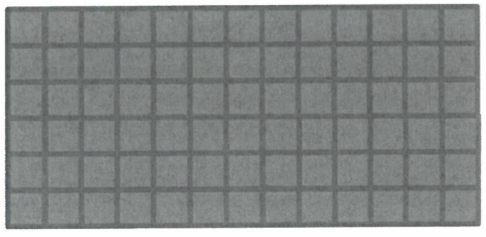
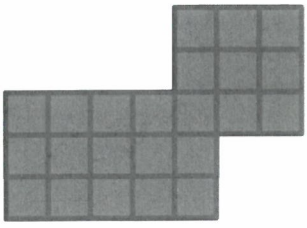
|  |  |
| _____ | _____ |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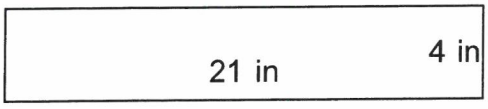
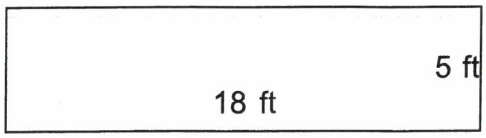
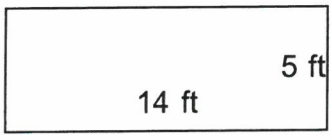
# Area of rectangles

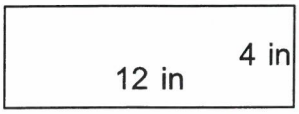
Grade 3 Geometry Worksheet

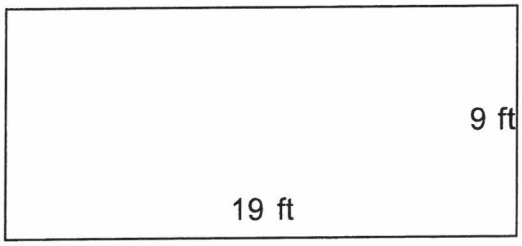
Find the area of each rectangle.

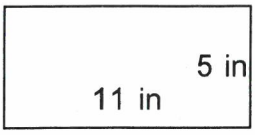
1. 

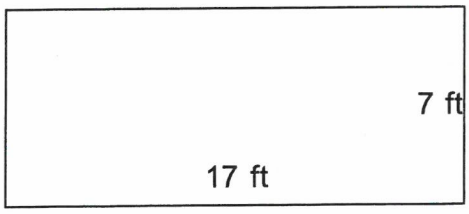

2. 

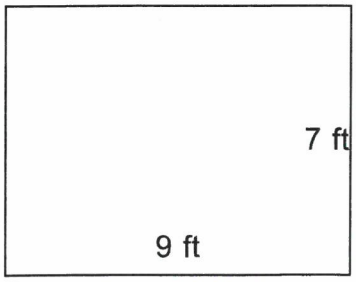

3. 


4. 


5. 


6. 


7. 

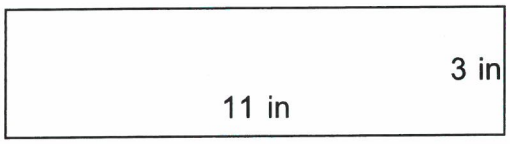

8. 

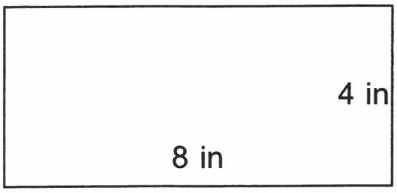

10

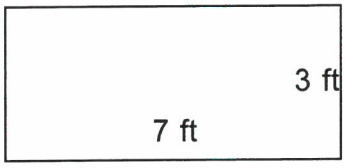
# Perimeter of rectangles

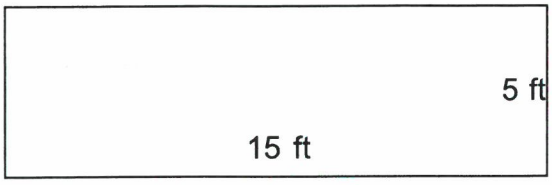
Grade 3 Geometry Worksheet

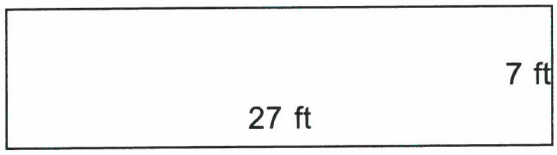
Find the perimeter of each rectangle.

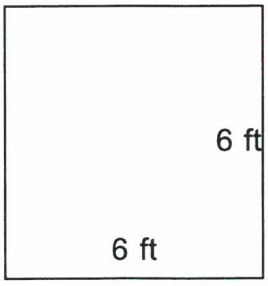
1. 

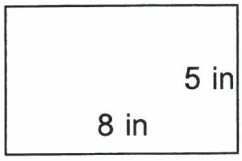

2. 

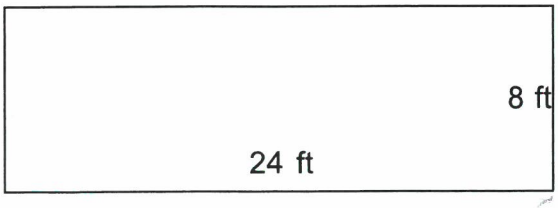

3. 


4. 


5. 


6. 


7. 


8. 

| WEEK 2 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **SUBJECT: CKLA (workbook)** | |
| **Check when completed** | **Page Number/s** | **Directions** |
| | Pg. 71-73<br>Pg. 63-64<br>Pg. 65 | Read 6.5 on pages 71-73 then complete activity 6.1 on pages 63-64 and the map activity activity 6.2 on page 65 |
| | Pg. 105-107<br>Pg. 95<br>Pg. 97-99 | Read 9.4 on pages 105-107 then complete the opinions activity on pg. 95 and the vocab activity on pages 97-99. |
| | **SUBJECT: ELA (packet)** | |
| **Check when completed** | **Page Number/s** | **Directions** |
| | Pg. 1 | Read the passage on squirrels and answer the questions on the back |
| | Pg. 2 | Complete the Main topic and Main Idea page with the passage titled Brown Bears, Oh My!. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow. |
| | **SUBJECT: MATH (packet)** | |
| **Check when completed** | **Page Number/s** | **Directions** |
| | Pg. 2 | Complete the multiplication on the back side of page 2 |
| | Pg. 3<br>Pg. 4 | Read the text book pages on Telling Time on page 3. Then complete the front and back of practice page 4. |
| | Pg. 5 | Read the text book pages on Converting Hours and Minutes. Answer all of the questions by filling in the blanks on the front and back. |
| | Pg. 6 - 8 | Read the text book pages on shapes on page 6. Then complete the activity pages on 7-8. |

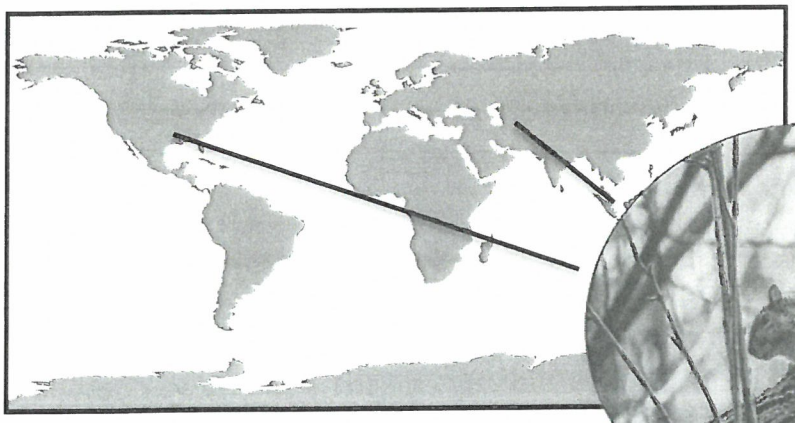
Week 2

Name:_____

# SQUIRREL

Take a walk outside and you will most likely see a squirrel. There are 280 species of squirrel. Did you know that the word squirrel means shadow tail? They also use their tail to talk to each other. There are 3 different types of squirrels. There are ground squirrels, tree squirrels, and flying squirrels. Squirrels are omnivores, which means they eat plants and meat. They eat nuts, seeds, fruit, insects, baby birds, snakes, and even eggs. Squirrels can be found on every continent in the world except for Australia and Antarctica. They live in areas with trees and woods.

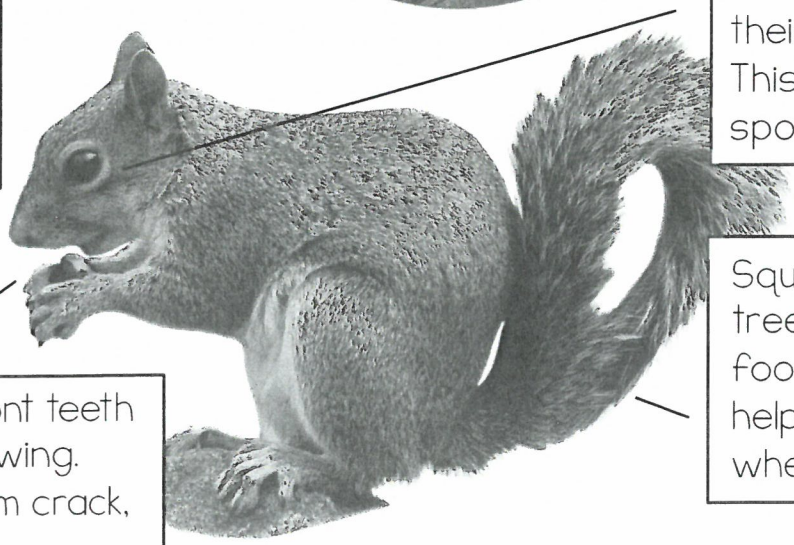
| Fun Facts |
| --- |
| **Weight** - They can weigh up to 4 pounds and as little as less than 1 pound |
| **Size** - They can be as big as 36 inches and as small as 3 inches |
| **Lifespan** -They can live from 6 years to 20 |



## SQUIRRELS ARE GREAT GATHERERS

Squirrels have a great sense of smell and use their nose to track down food.

Squirrels have big eyes. They can see without turning their head around. This helps them spot food!



Squirrels have 4 front teeth that never stop growing. Their teeth help them crack, chew, and eat food.

Squirrels jump from trees looking for food. Their big tail helps them balance when they jump.



© Nothing but Non-Fiction

Name:_____

# SQUIRREL:
# Comprehension Questions

1. What does the word squirrel mean?

_____
_____

2. What are the three different types of squirrels?

_____
_____
_____

3. What does the word "*omnivore*" mean?

_____
_____

4. What do squirrels eat?

_____
_____

5. What do squirrels use their four front teeth for?

_____
_____

6. True or False: A squirrel can see without turning its head around.

_____

7. What does a squirrel's tail help them with?

_____
_____

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Week 2

Passage 2

Name _____

# I Can Find the Main Topic & Main Idea

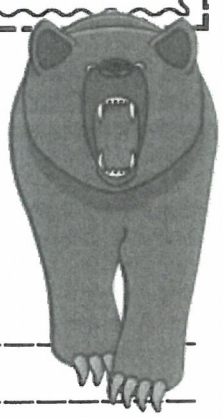
## Read the selection and answer the questions

### Brown Bears, Oh My!

Brown bears live in many parts of the world and are animals to respect. Grizzly bears and Kodiak bears are the largest. They have different colors other than brown as well. Some are black or cream colored. They also have large humps on their backs and very short ears. They can smell food downwind up to 20 miles away so they can smell food in a hiker's backpack if the hiker is within its territory even if that hiker is miles away. They will aggressively come after whatever foods they can smell out.

All bears are *omnivores* which means they eat meat and plants. They eat food like elk, deer, berries and plants. They usually hunt for food at dawn and at dusk. People who visit state parks would do well to remember these feeding times because these bears can be aggressive and territorial. Brown bears are more aggressive than black bears as a rule. They are very powerful and can kill a large animal with one blow! It's best not to provoke a brown bear in its territory.

Bears go into a deep sleep called torpor in winter. They are not true hibernating animals because they can be woken up. I would not want to wake up a sleeping grizzly that has not eaten in weeks! Oh my!



1. What is the main topic of this passage?

_____

2. What is the main idea of the passage?

_____

_____

_____

3. Write details that help you know the main topic.

_____

_____

_____



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# Multiply in columns - 1 digit by 2 digit

Grade 3 Multiplication Worksheet

Find the product.

1. $87 \times 3 = ____$

2. $17 \times 6 = ____$

3. $27 \times 2 = ____$

4. $74 \times 4 = ____$

5. $69 \times 2 = ____$

6. $47 \times 8 = ____$

7. $57 \times 7 = ____$

8. $77 \times 6 = ____$

9. $48 \times 3 = ____$

10. $64 \times 8 = ____$

11. $63 \times 5 = ____$

12. $30 \times 2 = ____$

13. $64 \times 7 = ____$

14. $65 \times 3 = ____$

15. $92 \times 6 = ____$


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# 16.1 Telling Time

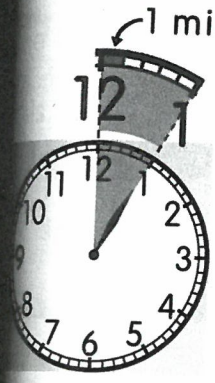
**Objectives**

- ll time to the minute.
- ad time on a digital clock.

**Vocabulary**

hour
minute
past
to

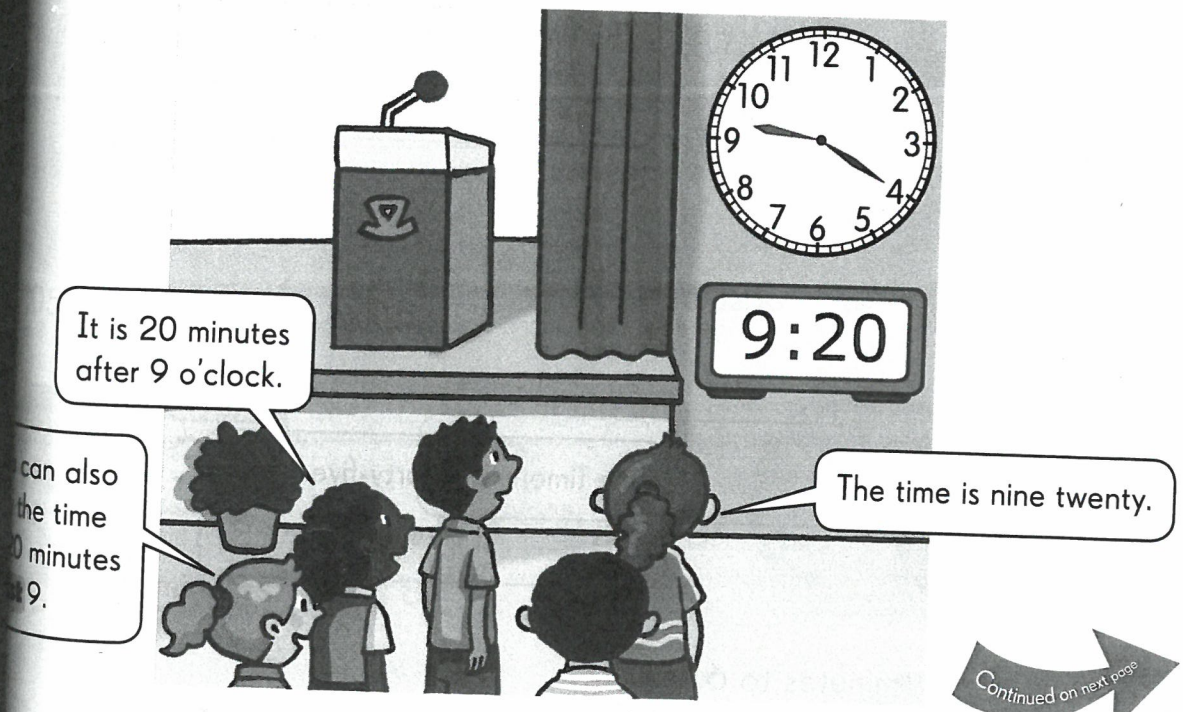
**ell time to the nearest minute.**




Each small mark stands for 1 **minute**.

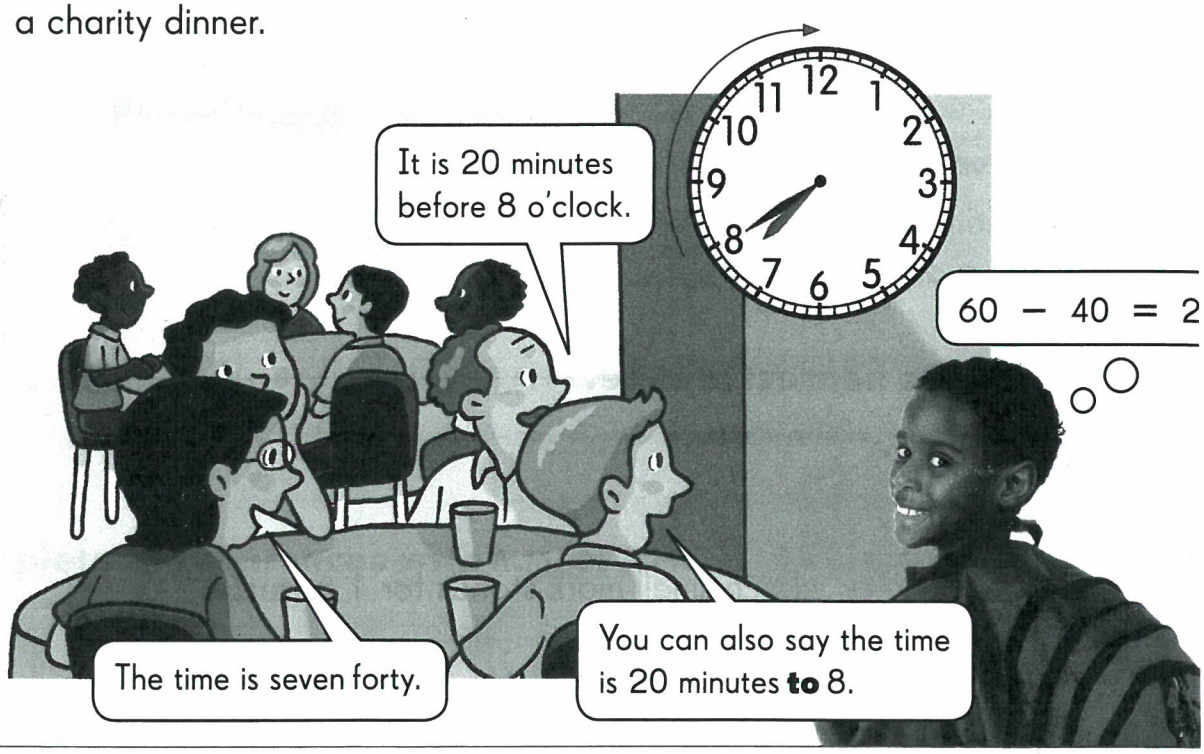
The minute hand shows 5 minutes.

tudents are in the auditorium at 9:20 A.M. for an assembly.




Continued on next page

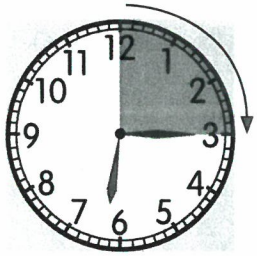
At 7:40 P.M., a group of people visit the Community Center for a charity dinner.

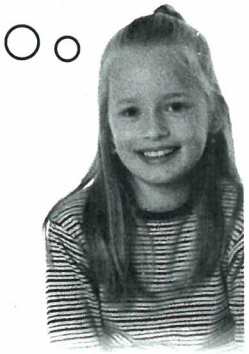



## Guided Practice

### Find the missing numbers.

**1**

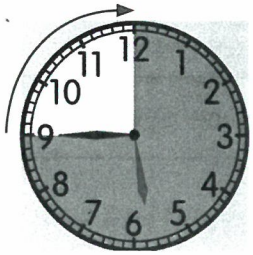


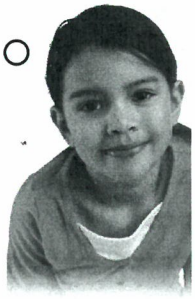


The time is six fifteen.
It is _____ minutes after 6.

6:15 is _____ minutes past 6.

**2**





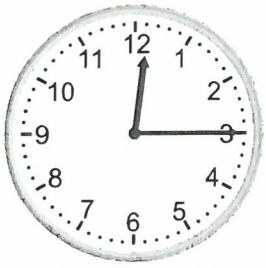
The time is five forty-five.
It is _____ minutes before 6.

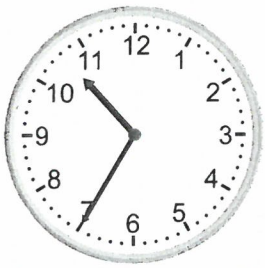
5:45 is _____ minutes to 6.

# Telling time - 5 minute intervals

Grade 3 Time Worksheet

Write the time below each clock.

1. 

2. 

3.

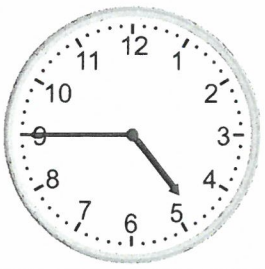
4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9. 



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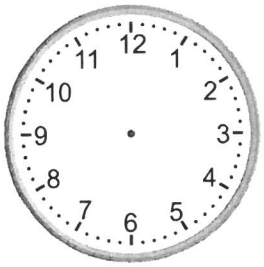
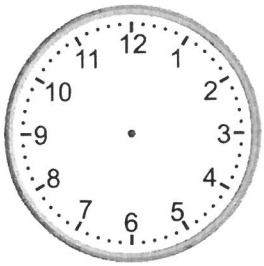
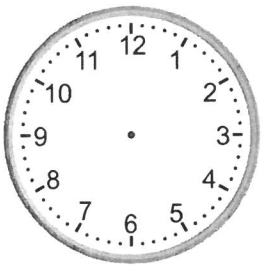
# Telling time - 5 minute intervals (draw the clock)

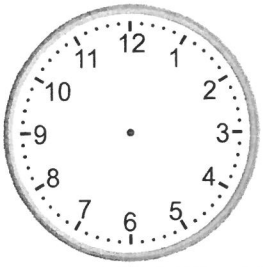
Grade 3 Time Worksheet

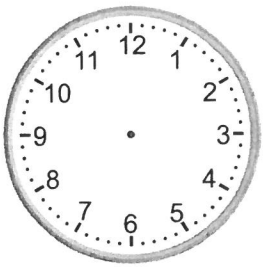
Draw the time shown on each clock.

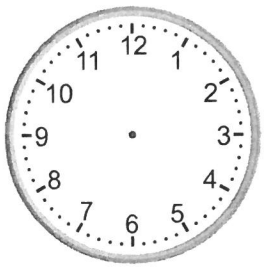
1. 
2:05

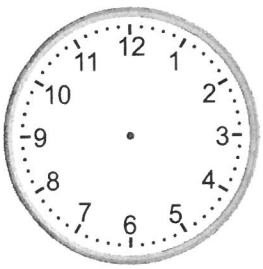
2. 
9:20

3. 
4:00

4. 
3:25

5. 
11:00

6. 
3:55

7. 
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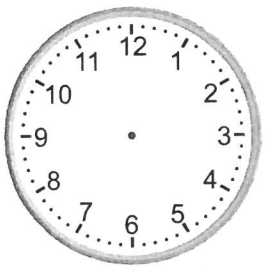
8. 
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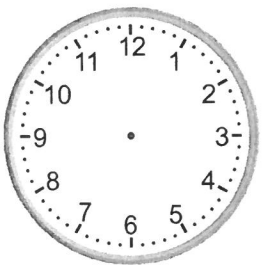
9. 
2:50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Lesson

# 16.2 Converting Hours and Minutes

**Lesson Objective**

- Change minutes to hours or hours to minutes.

**Vocabular**
hours (h)
minutes (mi

Learn

## Convert hours (h) to minutes (min).

Jerry rides for 2 **hours**.
How many **minutes** are in 2 hours?

1 h = 60 min
2 h = 60 min + 60 min = 120 min

You can also multiply to find the number of minutes.

2 h = 2 × 60 min = 120 min

There are 120 minutes in 2 hours.

h stands for hour. Read 1 h as one hour.
min stands for minutes. Read 30 min as thirty minutes.

## Guided Practice

**Express the time in minutes.**

3 × 6 =
3 × 60 =

1 Jerry took 3 hours to do his homework.
How many minutes are in 3 hours?

3 h = ____ min + ____ min + ____ min
= ____ min

You can also multiply.

3 h = ____ × 60 min
= ____ min

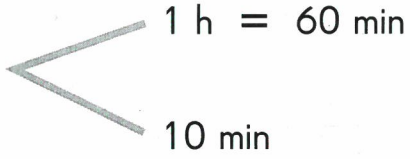
There are ____ minutes in 3 hours.

5

## Learn Convert hours and minutes to minutes.

Matt plays basketball for 1 hour 10 minutes.
How many minutes are in 1 hour 10 minutes?

1 h 10 min = 60 min + 10 min
= 70 min

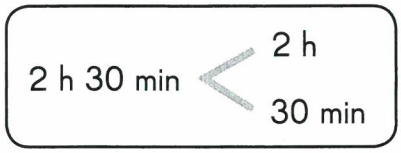



There are 70 minutes in 1 hour 10 minutes.

## Guided Practice

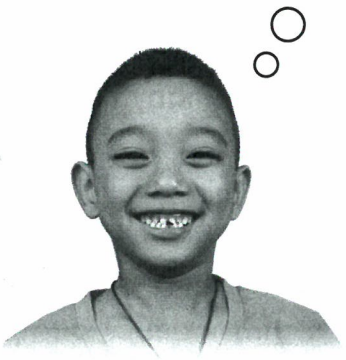
### Express the time in minutes.

**2** Kevin's baseball game lasts for 2 hours 30 minutes.
How many minutes are in 2 hours 30 minutes?




2 hour 30 minutes
= ____ min + ____ min + ____ min
= ____ min

There are ____ minutes in 2 hours 30 minutes.



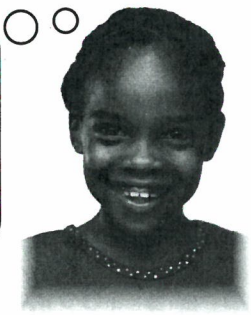
### Express the time in minutes.

**3** 2 h 45 min
= ____ min + ____ min
= ____ min

**4** 4 h 28 min
= ____ min + ____ min
= ____ min

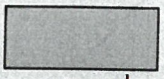
1 h = 60 min
2 h = 2 × ____ min
= ____ min

1 h = 60 min
4 h = 4 × ____ min
= ____ min

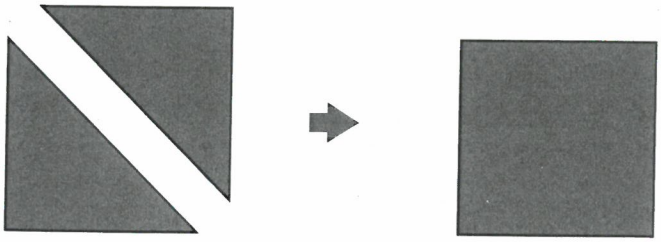


# Recall Prior Knowledge

## Counting the number of sides, corners, and angles of plane shapes

| Plane Shape | Number of Sides | Number of Corners | Number of Angles |
|---|---|---|---|
| circle | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| triangle | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| square | 4 | 4 | 4 |
|  rectangle | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| trapezoid | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| hexagon | 6 | 6 | 6 |

## Combining plane shapes to form other plane shapes



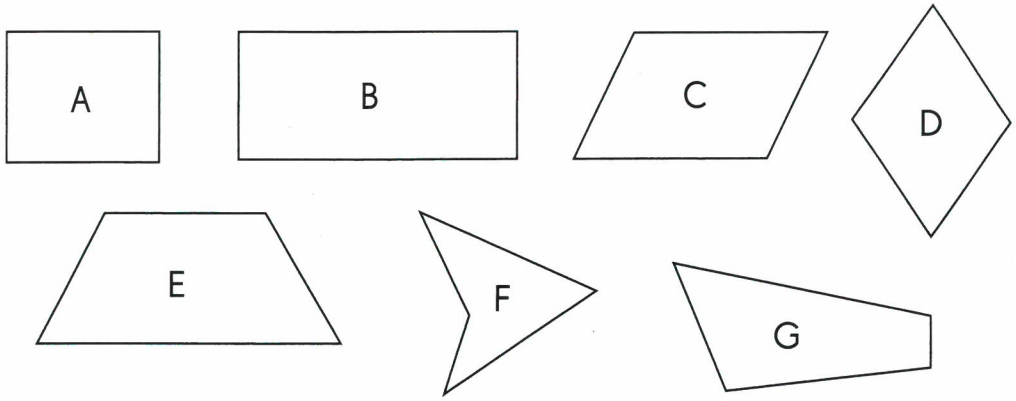
triangles square

Two triangles can be combined to form a square.

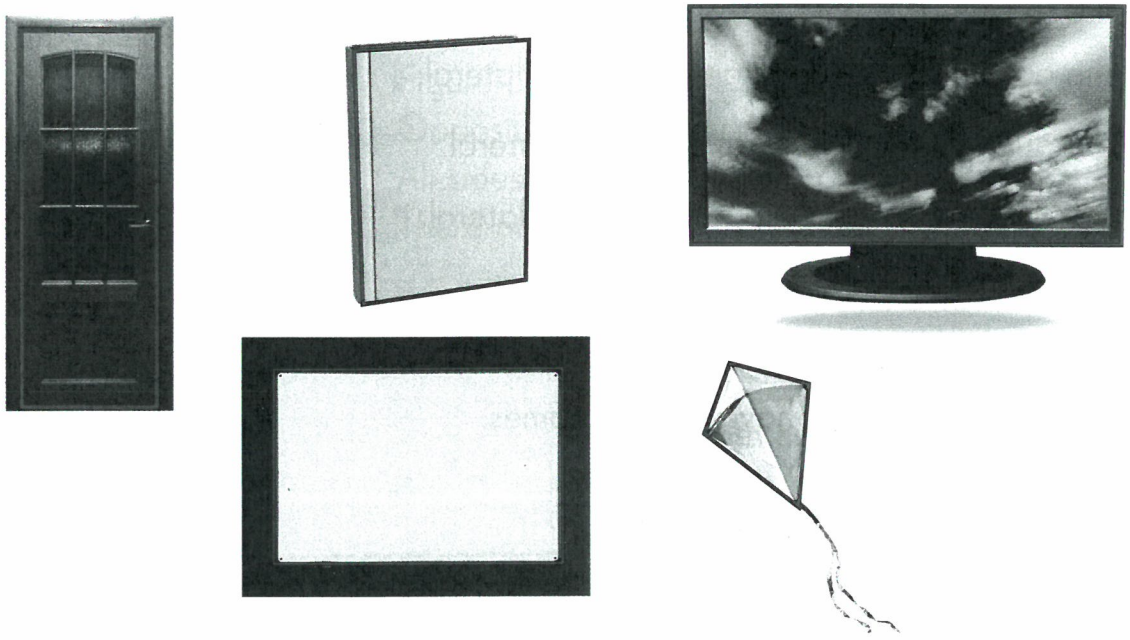
Learn

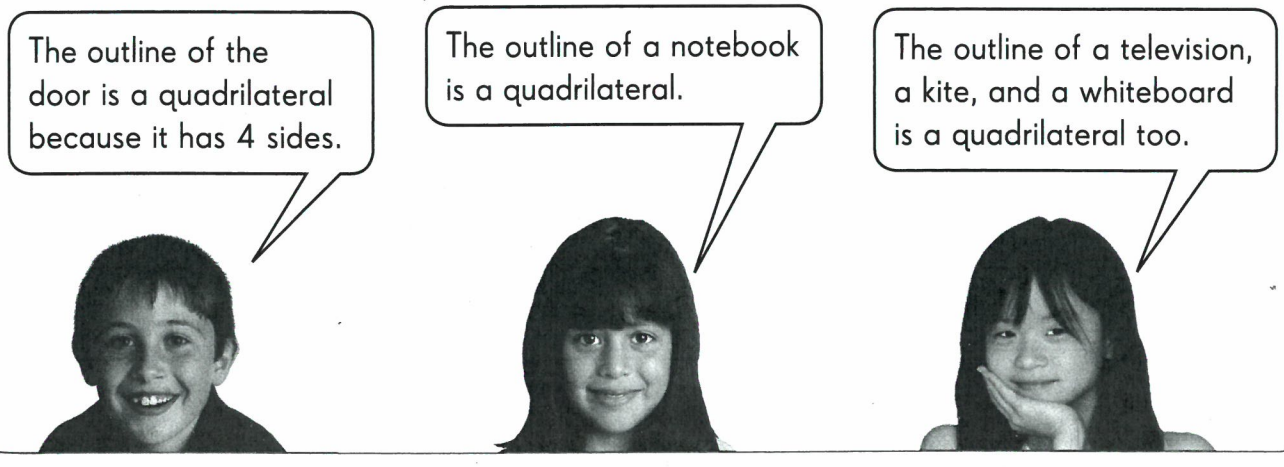
## Identify quadrilaterals.

These are **quadrilaterals**.




Quadrilaterals are polygons with 4 sides and 4 angles.

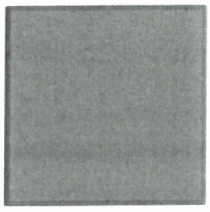




# Identifying quadrilaterals

Grade 3 Geometry Worksheet

Match the shapes to their names.



Square

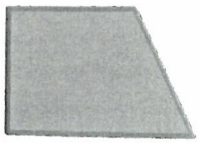
Rectangle

Rhombus

Trapezoid

Parallelogram

Kite



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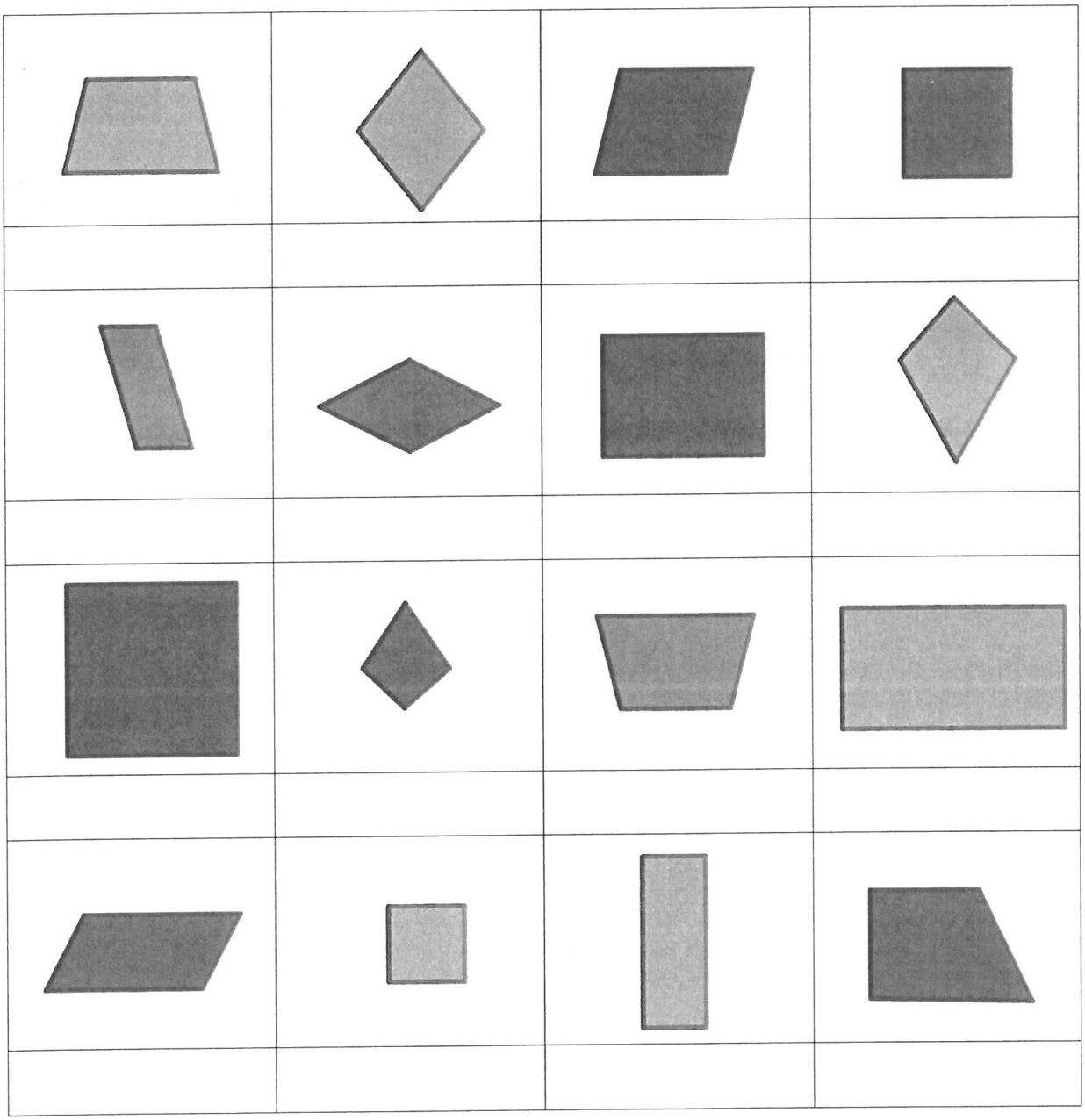
# Naming quadrilaterals

Grade 3 Geometry Worksheet

Write the correct names for each of the following shapes.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Square | Rectangle | Trapezoid |
| Parallelogram | Kite | Rhombus |

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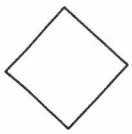
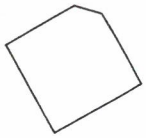
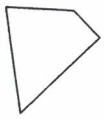
# Identifying Quadrilaterals

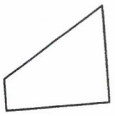
Name:

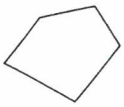
**Determine if the shape shown is a quadrilateral (yes) or not (no).**

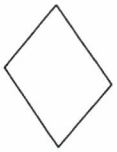
1) 

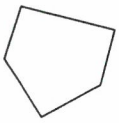
2) 

3) 

4) 

5) 

6) 

7) 

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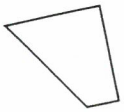
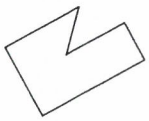
9) 

10)

11)

12) 

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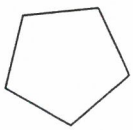
14) 

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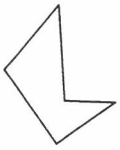
17) 

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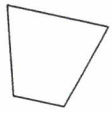
20) 

## Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
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8

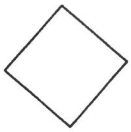


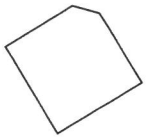
| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-10 | 95 | 90 | 85 | 80 | 75 | 70 | 65 | 60 | 55 | 50 |
| 11-20 | 45 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 0 |

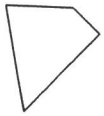
Identifying Quadrilaterals

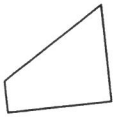
Name:

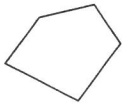
**Determine if the shape shown is a quadrilateral (yes) or not (no).**

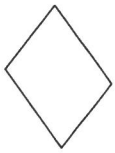
1) 

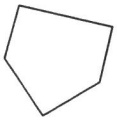
2) 

3) 

4) 

5) 

6) 

7) 

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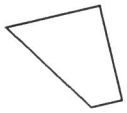
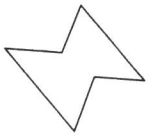
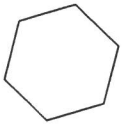
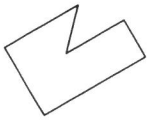
9) 

10) 

11) 

12) 

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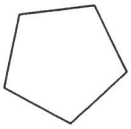
14) 

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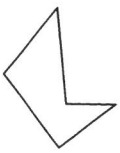
17) 

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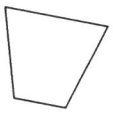
20) 

**Answers**

1. _____
2. _____
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19. _____
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| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-10 | 95 | 90 | 85 | 80 | 75 | 70 | 65 | 60 | 55 | 50 |
| 11-20 | 45 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 0 |

3RD GRADE SCHOOL CLOSING WORK PACKET

| WEEK 3 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **SUBJECT: CKLA (workbook)** | |
| **Check when completed** | **Page Number/s** | **Directions** |
| | Pg. 113-114<br>Pg. 109-110 | Read the passage 10.3 on pages 113-114. Then complete the cause and effect activity on pages 109-110 |
| | Pg. 135-137<br>Pg. 125<br>Pg. 127-128 | Read the passage 12.6 on pages 135-137. Then complete the review on page 125 and the True/False activity on pages 127-128. |
| | **SUBJECT: ELA (packet)** | |
| **Check when completed** | **Page Number/s** | **Directions** |
| | Pg. 1 | Read the passage on butterflies and answer the questions on the back |
| | Pg. 2 | Complete the Main topic and Main Idea page with the passage titled Sea Dragons Vs. Seahorses. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow. |
| | **SUBJECT: MATH (packet)** | |
| **Check when completed** | **Page Number/s** | **Directions** |
| | Pg. 2 (back) | Read over the C.U.B.E.S. word problem strategy on the back of page 2. Refer back to this page as needed. |
| | Pg. 3 - 5 | Using the C.U.B.E.S. strategy, solve the word problems on the front and back of pages 3-5 |

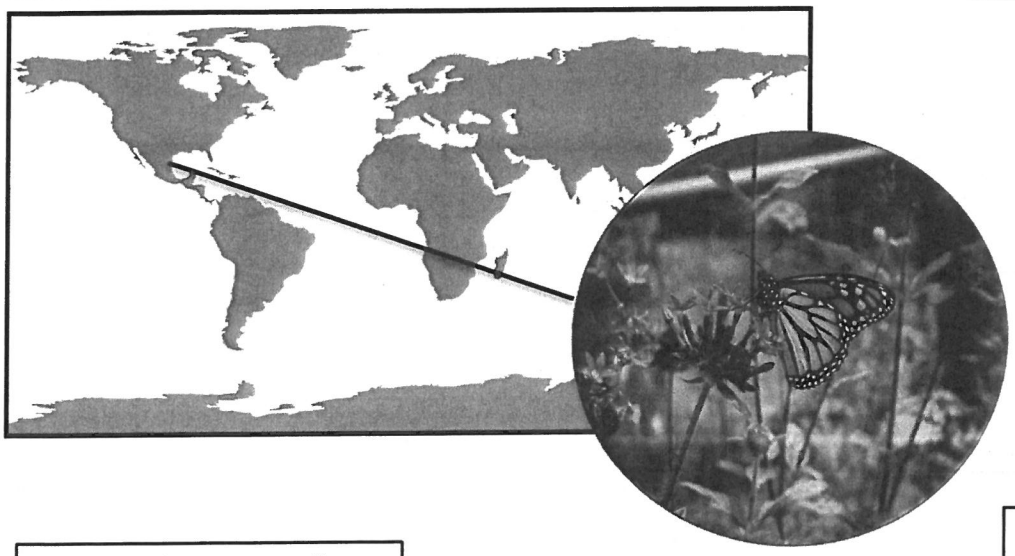
Week 3

Name:_____

# BUTTERFLY

The weather is warming up and the butterflies are coming out! Did you know there are more than 20,000 species of butterflies? Butterflies are insects. They have four stages of life: egg, caterpillar, pupa, and adult. As an adult, butterflies have four beautiful scaly wings. They can't fly if their body temperature is not above 86 degrees. Some butterflies can fly as fast as 30 miles per hour!. Butterflies live all over the world except for Antarctica. Many butterflies are found in tropical rainforests, but they can live in many different climates and habitats.

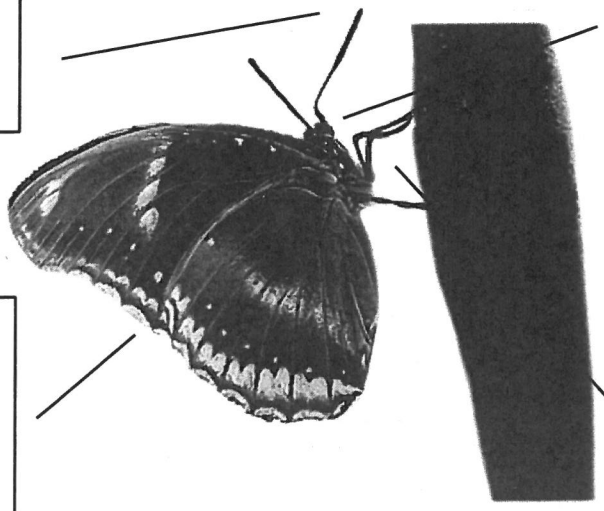
| Fun Facts |
| --- |
| **Weight** - They can weigh between 0.04-0.3 grams |
| **Size** - Their size can range from 1/8th inch up to 12 inches |
| **Lifespan** -They can live up to 12 months |



## BUTTERFLIES ARE INTERESTING INSECTS.

Butterflies smell things using their antennae.

Butterflies have a tongue shaped like a tube. Their tongue helps them drink or suck on the nectar from flowers.



Butterflies can be many different colors. Their colors help them blend in with the flowers!

Butterflies taste things with their feet!

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Name:_____

# BUTTERFLY:
## Comprehension Questions

1. How many species of butterflies are there?

_____
_____
_____

2. What are the four stages of a butterfly's life?

_____
_____

3. True or False: A butterfly can not fly if their body temperature is not above 86 degrees.

_____

4. What do butterflies drink from flowers?

_____
_____

5. What do butterflies use their antennae for?

_____
_____

6. What does a butterfly's color help them do?.

_____

7. What is a butterfly's tongue shaped like?

_____
_____

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Week 3

Passage 3

Name _____

# I Can Find the Main Topic & Main Idea

## Read the selection and answer the questions

### Sea Dragons vs. Seahorses

Sea dragons are part of the seahorse family and an Australian treasure. They only live along the coast of Australia, whereas seahorses live in many oceans around the world. The Australian government does not let people catch sea dragons to make medicines or to have as pets because they are near endangered.

Sea dragons have extended body parts that look a bit like leaves. This helps them blend in with sea plants. This makes it hard for predators to find them.

Sea dragons are usually bigger than seahorses, however, they cannot defend themselves like seahorses by curling their tails around plants. They also cannot change color to match sea plants like seahorses can. Male sea dragons do carry the female's eggs, but not in their stomachs like seahorse males. Sea dragon males carry their eggs on their colorful tails. Sea dragons have many beautiful colors on their bodies from yellow and green to brownish and even red.

Sea dragons do not bite. Like seahorses, they do not have teeth so they cannot chew food. They suck food through their tube-like snouts. They eat tiny shrimp and crustaceans just like seahorses do.

While there are many similarities in seahorses and sea dragons, there are some distinct differences to note. It is plain to see that sea dragons are an Australian treasure to protect for years to come.

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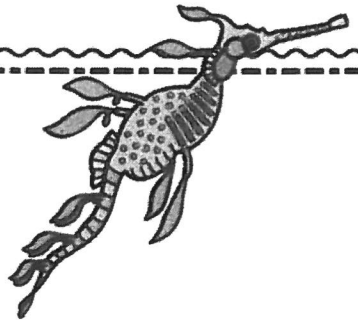

1. What is the main topic of this passage?

_____

2. What is the main idea of the passage?

_____

_____

_____

3. Write details that help you know the main topic.

_____

_____

_____

2

C

**Circle Key Numbers & Units**

What are the important facts?

U

**Underline the Question**

What am I being asked to solve?

B

**Box Math "Action" Words**

What operation will I do?

E

**Evaluate & Eliminate**

What steps do I take?

What info don't I need?

S

**Show your Work & Check**

Does my answer look right?

How do I check?

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## Using **CUBES**, solve the following single step word problems.

Mr. Jackson wrote a book on Fairy Tales and released 50, 525 copies. Because the book was popular among the readers, the publishers decided to publish a second edition with 40, 399 copies. What was the total number of books published?

| | |
|---|---|
| C | Circle the Key Number & Units |
| U | Underline the Question |
| B | Box Math Action Words |
| E | Evaluate & Eliminate |
| S | Show your Work & Check |

A shopkeeper bought 240 eggs and sold 148 eggs. The shopkeeper also had 53 chickens. How many eggs were left unsold?

| | |
|---|---|
| C | Circle the Key Number & Units |
| U | Underline the Question |
| B | Box Math Action Words |
| E | Evaluate & Eliminate |
| S | Show your Work & Check |



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# CUBES Single Step Problem Solving with Multiplication

**Think About It:**

When you read a word problem, think about which operation to use. Look for word clues. When there is multiplication involved, you will see clue words such as *per*, *times*, and *increased by*.

**Problem:**

Melanie has forty-six blue marbles and forty-four green marbles. Sally has eight times more blue marbles than Melanie. How many blue marbles does Sally have?

| |
|---|
| C – |
| U – |
| B – |
| E – |
| S – |

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# CUBES Single Step Problem Solving with Multiplication

Tim has nineteen books. Joan has eight times more books than Tim. How many books does Joan have?

There are 44 children in the classroom, each student will get 32 pencils. How many pencils will the teacher have to give out?

A mechanic takes 17 hours to assemble each car. He can install radio in 1 hour. How long does he take to assemble 15 cars?

4

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# CUBES Single Step Problem Solving with Division

**Think About It:**

When you read a word problem, think about which operation to use. Look for word clues. When there is division involved, you will see clue words such as *shared* and *each one*.

**Problem:**

James collects baseball cards. He has 1,326 cards. He also collects rocks. If he wants to give the cards to his little brother and two of his friends, how many cards will each person get?

| |
|---|
| C – |
| U – |
| B – |
| E – |
| S – |

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# CUBES Single Step Problem Solving with Division

Sam is packing apples in crates to ship to his aunt. He can put 6 apples in each crate. He has to ship 1,644 apples to her. She likes oranges too. How many crates will he need?

A tiger eats 8 pounds of flesh a day. The tiger is 463 pounds. If the tiger caught prey that weighed 228 pounds, how long will the food last?

The maintenance charge collected from 8 houses is $120. What is the maintenance charge per house?

Sarah collected 900 different leaves. She made a collection of books with 25 leaves in each book. How many books of leaves did Sarah collect?

5

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