

3rd Grade
Week 6: May 4-8
ELA

Parent Directions ELA/ Instrucciones para padres ELA

3rd Grade Wek 6 May 4th-May 8th 2020

Monday:

Unit 5 Reading Complex Text: Read and answer questions on pg. 181-184

- Pg. 181: Pick a line in the poem that gives you a clue that "The Iron Horse" is actually a train. Explain why you feel this way.
Pg. 182: Read the poem, use the information to try to figure out who or what would be the narrator (story teller) of this poem.
- a solution to the problem
- Pg. 183: Read "On Track" and answer the question.
- Pg. 184: Read the poem "The Iron Horse" again. Then read the article on pg. 183. Tell one way the poem "The Iron Horse" compares a train and a horse. Then tell one way the article compares a train and a horse.

Ms. Baruch's Students: The Iron Horse and On Track. Read the passage with a family member, answer questions 1-3

Lunes:

Unidad 5 Lectura de texto complejo: leer y responder preguntas en la pág. 181-184

- Pg. 181: Elige una línea en el poema que te dé una pista de que "El caballo de hierro" es en realidad un tren. Explica por qué te sientes así.
Pg. 182: Lee el poema, usa la información para tratar de descubrir quién o qué sería el narrador (narrador) de este poema.
- una solución al problema
- Pg. 183: Lea "En camino" y responda la pregunta.
- Pg. 184: Lee el poema "El caballo de hierro" de nuevo. Luego lea el artículo en la pág. 183. De una manera, el poema "El caballo de hierro" compara un tren y un caballo. Luego diga de una manera que el artículo compara un tren y un caballo.

Tuesday:

Unit 6 Reading and Analyzing Text: Read and answer questions for the story, Being Good pg. 185-192

- Read the story "Being Good" on pages 185 and 186. Use the story to answer the multiple choice questions on pages 187-192.

Ms. Baruch's Students: Being Good – Read the passage with a family member, answer questions 1,2,6,8,10,12,13,14

Martes:

Unidad 6 Leer y analizar texto: leer y responder preguntas para el cuento, Ser bueno pág. 185-192

- Lea la historia "Ser bueno" en las páginas 185 y 186. Use la historia para responder las preguntas de opción múltiple en las páginas 187-192.

Wednesday:

Unit 5 Reading and Analyzing Text: Read and answer questions to the following story, A Whole Other Country pg. 193-200

- Read the story “A whole Other Country” on pages 193 and 194. Use the story to answer the multiple choice questions on pages 195-200.

Ms.Baruch’s Students: A Whole Other Country– Read the passage with a family member, answer questions 19,21,22,24,26,27,29,31,32,34

Miércoles:

Unidad 5 Lectura y análisis de texto: Leer y responder preguntas a la siguiente historia, Un país totalmente diferente pág. 193-200

- Lea la historia “Un país completamente diferente” en las páginas 193 y 194. Use la historia para responder las preguntas de opción múltiple en las páginas 195-200.

Thursday:

Use today as a makeup day to complete any assignments that have not been finished on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday. You may have your student re-read the stories or start Friday’s work if they are all caught up.

Jueves:

Úselo hoy como día de recuperación para completar cualquier tarea que no haya terminado el lunes, martes o miércoles. Puede hacer que su estudiante vuelva a leer la historia o comience el trabajo del viernes si todos están atrapados.

Friday:

ATI Dialogues and Assessments. This is about abbreviations. Abbreviations are shortened forms of a word or phrase (example: Wed. → Wednesday)

- Complete the attached Slides
- Slides 1-4 provide information and examples to assist you and your child
- Slides 5-7 have questions or prompts that require an answer from the multiple choices given
- Slide 8 is a recap of what has been learned
- The remaining questions are about different abbreviations.

Viernes:

Diálogos y evaluaciones de ATI. Esto se trata de abreviaturas. Las abreviaturas son formas abreviadas de una palabra o frase (ejemplo: miércoles ◊ miércoles)

- Complete las diapositivas adjuntas
- Las diapositivas 1-4 proporcionan información y ejemplos para ayudarlo a usted y a su hijo.
- Las diapositivas 5-7 tienen preguntas o indicaciones que requieren una respuesta de las múltiples opciones dadas
- La diapositiva 8 es un resumen de lo que se ha aprendido.
- Las preguntas restantes son sobre diferentes abreviaturas.

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Reading Complex Text

Read the poem “The Iron Horse” and the article “On Track.” As you read, stop and answer each question. Use evidence from the poem and article to support your answers.

The Iron Horse

I was born in the 1800s,
Even then turning heads.
I cross the land with unmatched speed,
Surpassing all my fellow steed.

But when I come, you barely see,
I sneak around with bended knee,
Then race even with the wind,
And chase the gusts till they disband.

Swifter than a brook can babble,
Where past and present come unraveled,
I leave all memory in a ditch,
And hurtle past without a hitch.

The iron horse is what they call me,
Coal, my food. Wheels, my feet.
I take in young and take in old,
And carry them through the heat and cold.

- 1 Pick a line from the section above that gives you a clue that the “the iron horse” is a train. Explain how this line supports the idea that it is a train.

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Reading Complex Text

From north to south, and east to west,
With rhythms strong and heaving chest,
I lurch around the mountain's back,
Peering up and down the track,
Then neighing loud as I descend,
I settle down among my friends.

2 Who is the narrator of this poem?

On Track

Did you ever think about how many stories, songs, and poems are about trains? You can probably think of a few right now. Given all of the storybooks and songs about trains, somebody might think children were the only people interested in trains.

When trains and railroads first appeared in the United States in the 1800s, they fascinated everybody. They were unlike anything ever seen before. Before trains, the only way to travel across land was on foot or by horse. Neither cars nor airplanes had been invented. A 100-mile journey from New York to Philadelphia, with two horses pulling a carriage, took three days. By train the same trip suddenly took three hours. Trains truly changed the way that people lived.

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Reading Complex Text

3 How did trains change the way that people traveled?

Alongside the story of how railroads changed America is another story. It is the story of who built the railroads and how they did it. Thousands of railroad workers were immigrants. They came from Ireland, China, Mexico, and Japan seeking a better life. Many others were African American. They worked long hours for little pay. They worked in harsh weather and treacherous conditions. They dug tunnels through mountains and under rivers. They built bridges across rivers and gorges. They worked in snow up to their waists and in deserts with little water. Many did not survive the brutal work. But the work did not stop until the railroads crisscrossed the entire country.

Railroads changed both city life and country life. Now you could transport enough food from the country to feed a large city. You could carry enough wood and other supplies to build many houses. Farms also got bigger. Farmers could now transport the food they grew to many people both across the country and around the world. Trains carried the coal to heat the cities, run the factories, and fuel the trains themselves. They still do many of these things today.

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Reading Complex Text

1 Tell one way that the poem compares a train and a horse. Then tell one way that the article compares a train and a horse.



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Reading and Analyzing Text

Read the story “Being Good” before answering Numbers 1 through 18.

Being Good

Walter’s brother, Morgan, was a star athlete. He was a great runner, a superb swimmer, and a fine baseball player. People who saw Morgan run, swim, and throw a baseball all said the same thing, “He’s amazing. He makes it look so easy!” Of course, a person who makes something look easy has usually worked hard at it. Morgan was that type of person. He practiced every single day.

Walter admired his brother’s ability to play sports and wanted to do what Morgan could do. He wanted to run like the wind, swim like a shark, and swing a bat like . . . Morgan.

Two things stood in the way of Walter’s success, though. The first was that Walter didn’t enjoy sports all that much because he wasn’t very good at them. The second was that he liked to spend his free time reading and writing stories. How would he find time to become good at running, swimming, and baseball?

In spite of these things, Walter announced to his family during dinner one night that he wanted to become good at sports. “I’m surprised to hear you say that. I didn’t think you were interested in sports,” said Mom when she heard the unexpected news. Dad looked at Walter with disbelief, and Morgan put down his glass of milk.

“You have to practice every day to be good, Walter,” said Morgan. “How will you find the time, with your busy schedule?” Morgan continued, “My advice is to keep doing what you do well, which is writing stories.”

Hearing this made Walter feel even more determined to prove himself in sports. He would work hard to succeed, and then people would praise him in the same way they praised Morgan.

The next day, Walter stayed after school and ran ten laps around the track. That night, after he finished his homework, he practiced swinging a baseball bat in the backyard. The following day was Saturday. When

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Walter woke up, his legs and arms were sore, but he went to the pool with Morgan anyway. He swam for an hour. Walter was so tired that he took a long nap when they got back home. When he woke up, he went running again and practiced throwing a baseball.

The next week, Walter did the same thing. His body ached all over, and he was tired most of the time. Mom and Dad were worried that he was trying too hard, so they had a talk with Walter. “Is this what you *really* want to do?” asked Dad.

“Well, it’s not much fun,” Walter admitted. “Morgan seems to enjoy sports a lot more than I do, but I want to be as good as he is.”

“You’re already good at something,” said Mom. “You’re a creative storyteller and an outstanding writer! You’re already a champion, so why do you want to be good at something you don’t enjoy?”

“People don’t seem to care that much about writers,” said Walter. “Do you ever see a photograph of a writer on a cereal box?”

“Walter,” Dad said, “people do care about good writers, and besides, you don’t have to be good at everything.”

Walter thought about what his parents were saying and realized that they were right. He decided to give up trying to be as good as Morgan at sports. The decision gave him a feeling of great relief, and he could almost feel his muscles get a little less sore.

A week later, Walter wrote a school essay about trying to be something he’s not. Walter’s teacher thought the essay was excellent and asked his permission to send the essay to a student magazine. Walter’s writing appeared in the magazine a few months later. His classmates and family were very proud of him.

“I wish I could write as well as you can,” said Morgan, smiling at his brother. “You make it look so easy!”

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Now answer Numbers 1 through 18. Base your answers on the story “Being Good.”

- 1 Read this sentence from the story.

Walter’s brother, Morgan, was a star athlete.

What does the word *athlete* mean in the sentence above?

- (A) someone who plays sports
- (B) someone who throws a ball
- (C) someone who does well in school
- (D) someone who practices every day

- 2 How does Walter like to spend his free time?

- (F) playing baseball
- (G) taking photographs
- (H) running and swimming
- (I) reading and writing stories

- 3 Read this sentence from the story.

Dad looked at Walter with disbelief, and Morgan put down his glass of milk.

What does the word *disbelief* mean in the sentence above?

- (A) trying to believe
- (B) someone who believes
- (C) the opposite of believing
- (D) something to be believed

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- 4 Which of the following can the reader tell from the story?
- F Being good at sports requires practice.
 - G Most people are only good at one sport.
 - H A person who tries hard enough will become good at sports.
 - I Being good at sports is more important than being a good writer.

- 5 Read this sentence from the story.

Morgan continued, "My advice is to keep doing what you do well, which is writing stories."

What does the word *advice* mean in the sentence above?

- A a guess about what will happen
 - B a wish for something to happen
 - C an opinion about what should happen
 - D an idea about what has already happened
- 6 Why does Walter want to be good at sports?
- F so he can make new friends
 - G so he can have a healthy body
 - H so he can get praise from others
 - I so he can write about being an athlete

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- 7 Read this sentence from the story.

Hearing this made Walter feel even more determined to prove himself in sports.

What does the word *prove* mean in the sentence above?

- (A) challenge
- (B) hide
- (C) show
- (D) struggle

- 8 Read this sentence from the story.

When Walter woke up, his legs and arms were sore, but he went to the pool with Morgan anyway.

What does the word *sore* mean in the sentence above?

- (F) angry
- (G) hurting
- (H) sail high in the air
- (I) rise to a high level

- 9 What can the reader BEST tell about Morgan from the story?

- (A) He is not as fast as everyone says he is.
- (B) He respects Walter for his own talents.
- (C) He doesn't believe Walter can be good at sports.
- (D) He thinks his talent is more important than Walter's.

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10 Why are Mom and Dad worried about Walter?

- F He is missing his friends.
- G He is not good at writing.
- H He is not helping enough at home.
- I He is trying too hard to be good at sports.

11 Read this sentence from the story.

“You’re already a champion, so why do you want to be good at something you don’t enjoy?”

What does the word *champion* mean in the sentence above?

- A a person who wants to be an athlete
- B a person who wants to be good at something
- C a person who is among the best at something
- D a person who is the very first to do something

12 Read this sentence from the story.

“Do you ever see a photograph of a writer on a cereal box?”

What does the word *photograph* mean in the sentence above?

- F a type of award
- G a type of picture
- H a type of writing
- I a type of magazine

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- 13 How does Walter change by the end of the story?
- (A) He gives up his plan to become good at sports.
 - (B) He decides to practice only one sport every day.
 - (C) He becomes more determined to be good at sports.
 - (D) He decides to write about the sports he enjoys most.
- 14 Which of Walter's abilities does Morgan value MOST?
- (F) reading
 - (G) running
 - (H) swimming
 - (I) writing

- 15 Read this sentence from the story.

Walter thought about what his parents were saying and realized that they were right.

What is the LAST syllable in the word *Walter*?

- (A) er
- (B) ter
- (C) lter
- (D) alter

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- 16 Read this sentence from the story.

The decision gave him a feeling of great relief, and he could almost feel his muscles get a little less sore.

What is the LAST syllable in the word *decision*?

- F on
 - G ion
 - H sion
 - I ision
- 17 Read this sentence from the story.

Walter's teacher thought the essay was excellent and asked his permission to send the essay to a student magazine.

What shows the correct way to divide the word *excellent* into syllables?

- A exc • ell • ent
 - B ex • cell • ent
 - C exc • ell • ent
 - D ex • cel • lent
- 18 Read this sentence from the story.

Walter's teacher thought the essay was excellent and asked his permission to send the essay to a student magazine.

Which word has the same sound as the underlined letter in *magazine*?

- F about
- G aim
- H almost
- I arch

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Read the article “A Whole Other Country” before answering Numbers 19 through 35.

A Whole Other Country

Some people who have never visited Texas think the land is the same throughout the state. Some think the state is all desert filled with cactus. Others think it is an endless plain. Both are partly right. Texas has many deserts and plains, but those are just two types of the impressive land features found there. Texas also has mountains, forests, beaches, and canyons. The state is so large and so varied that some people use the expression “a whole other country” to describe it.

You can probably recognize the outline of Texas. Its shape is partly formed by water. In the north, the Red River forms the border between Oklahoma and Texas. The Sabine River separates Texas and Louisiana in the east. The Gulf of Mexico forms the southeast border of the state. The Rio Grande divides Texas from Mexico in the west and the south.

If you look at a map of Texas, you will see that eastern Texas has mostly plains and a few small hills. Western Texas has plains, hills, and mountains. The state has four main natural regions, or areas. The four regions are the Gulf Coastal Plain, the Central Plains, the High Plains, and the Mountains and Basins. The landscape of each region differs from that of the others.

Gulf Coastal Plain

The Gulf Coastal Plain region covers the eastern and southern part of Texas. It is the largest region in the state. The Gulf Coastal Plain runs along the Gulf of Mexico. The land here is mostly low and flat. Part of this region is tropical. You’ll find miles of sandy beaches here. The region also reaches inland, away from the coast, for about 250 miles. Fields of vegetables and fruits grow to the west of the coast.

Central Plains

As you move away from the Gulf of Mexico, the land begins to rise. The Central Plains region is in the north-central part of the state.

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It has rolling hills and valleys. Many Texans call this region the Hill Country. Cattle and sheep graze on the grassy land there.

For hundreds of years, ancient rivers and streams shaped the land of the Central Plains. As you go farther west, there are forests of oak and hickory trees. Many different crops grow in this region.

High Plains

The High Plains are west of the Central Plains and are also part of the Great Plains of the United States. The land here is high and flat and looks something like a table. Parts of the High Plains are marked by long walls of steep cliffs and slopes. The southern and eastern parts are hilly. Many legends about rough, tough Texas cowhands are from the High Plains.

Mountains and Basins

This region is in western Texas. The land here is high, dry, and often rugged. The soil is dry and rocky. There are many small mountain ranges and dramatic cliffs in this region of Texas. These mountains are part of the Rocky Mountains, which stretch from Mexico to Canada. The highest peak in Texas is Guadalupe Peak. It rises nearly 9,000 feet above sea level.

A basin is land shaped like a bowl that has higher ground around it. In this region, the basins are parts of large deserts. You can visit Big Bend National Park in the Mountains and Basins region. You can also gaze at stars through a huge telescope at the McDonald Observatory in the Davis Mountains, which are also in this region.

The Land Called Texas

The state of Texas is varied and vast. It's no wonder that for centuries people have been drawn to this land. That may be why some call it a whole other country!

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Now answer Numbers 19 through 35. Base your answers on the article “A Whole Other Country.”

- 19 Read this sentence from the article.

Others think it is an endless plain.

What does the word *plain* mean in the sentence above?

- (A) a flat area
- (B) easy to see
- (C) not mixed with anything
- (D) a vehicle that flies in the sky

- 20 Read this sentence from the article.

The state is so large and so varied that some people use the expression “a whole other country” to describe it.

What does the word *expression* mean in the sentence above?

- (F) a familiar saying
- (G) a symbol for an idea
- (H) a person’s first language
- (I) a statement that is untrue

- 21 Which of the following partly forms the outline of Texas?

- (A) hills
- (B) water
- (C) plains
- (D) mountains

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- 22 Read this sentence from the article.

The Sabine River separates Texas and Louisiana in the east.

Which word has the same sound as the underlined letter in *separates*?

- (F) acorn
 - (G) actor
 - (H) although
 - (I) around
- 23 Read this sentence from the article.
- The landscape of each region differs from that of the others.**
- What does the word *landscape* mean in the sentence above?
- (A) land that is owned
 - (B) broad, flat-topped land
 - (C) the landforms of a region
 - (D) land that has not been settled
- 24 Which of these shaped the land in the Central Plains region?
- (F) rivers and streams
 - (G) the Gulf of Mexico
 - (H) the Rocky Mountains
 - (I) grazing cattle and sheep

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- 25 Read this sentence from the article.

Cattle and sheep graze on the grassy land there.

What is the correct way to divide the word *cattle* into syllables?

- (A) ca • ttle
- (B) ca • tt • le
- (C) cat • tle
- (D) catt • le

- 26 Study this box.

Features of the Central Plains Region of Texas
grassy land
oak and hickory forests

Which information belongs in the empty box?

- (F) steep cliffs
- (G) rolling hills
- (H) low, flat land
- (I) sandy beaches

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- 27 Read this sentence from the article.

Many legends about rough, tough Texas cowhands are from the High Plains.

Which word has the same sound as the underlined part of the word *tough*?

- (A) caught
 - (B) ouch
 - (C) such
 - (D) watch
- 28 Read this sentence from the article.
- Many legends about rough, tough Texas cowhands are from the High Plains.
- What does the word *cowhands* mean in the sentence above?
- (F) fenced areas for cattle
 - (G) ropes used for catching cattle
 - (H) people who take care of cattle
 - (I) ranches where cattle are raised
- 29 In what region of Texas can deserts be found?
- (A) Gulf Coastal Plain
 - (B) Central Plains
 - (C) High Plains
 - (D) Mountains and Basins

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- 30 Read this sentence from the article.

There are many small mountain ranges and dramatic cliffs in this region of Texas.

What does the word *dramatic* mean in the sentence above?

- F unusual
- G dangerous
- H causing wonder or awe
- I having a variety of forms

- 31 Read this sentence from the article.

The highest peak in Texas is Guadalupe Peak.

What does the word *peak* mean in the sentence above?

- A small hill
- B desert floor
- C grassy plain
- D mountain top

- 32 Read this sentence from the article.

You can also gaze at stars through a huge telescope at the McDonald Observatory in the Davis Mountains, which are also in this region.

In the sentence above, the word *telescope* means an instrument that can help you see which types of objects?

- F small objects
- G nearby objects
- H moving objects
- I far-away objects

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- 33 What is this article **MOSTLY** about?
- (A) how the mountains and valleys in Texas were formed
 - (B) how the Texas plains differ from the deserts in West Texas
 - (C) the variety of native plants and animals that can be found in Texas
 - (D) the different regions and landscapes that make up the state of Texas
- 34 According to the article, why do people often refer to Texas as “a whole other country”?
- (F) It shares its southern border with another country.
 - (G) The state is so large and has so many different regions.
 - (H) The land differs so greatly from the rest of the United States.
 - (I) Many people mistake it for another country when they see it on a map.
- 35 Which sentence from the article states a **FACT**?
- (A) “Some think the state is all desert filled with cactus.”
 - (B) “Others think it is an endless plain.”
 - (C) “The state has four main natural regions, or areas.”
 - (D) “It’s no wonder that for centuries people have been drawn to this land.”



Abbreviations

Slide 1

What you will learn...

This dialog is about abbreviations.
(uh-bree-vee-AY-shuns)

Abbreviate means to make a word shorter.

When you abbreviate a word, you only use some of its letters.

January = Jan.
Mister = Mr.

You usually put a period at the end.

In English, we use a lot of abbreviations.

Slide 2

Why?

We use abbreviations so we do not have to write the whole word out.

We use abbreviations when there is not very much room to write, like on an envelope.

From: Mrs. Teaworthy 77890 E. Baqqins Ave. Hot Water, TN 66325	
	To: Mr. Harry Putter 14 W. Sesame St. Pigwarts, MS 85578

Slide 3

Common Words

We only use abbreviations for SOME words.

days

Mon. = Monday

months

Oct. = October

people

Dr. = Doctor

places, like directions and states:

St. = Street

W. = West

AZ = Arizona

Slide 4

Making abbreviations

Most of the time, an abbreviation is the first few letters of a word:

Thursday = Thurs.

December = Dec.

California = CA

Avenue = Ave.

Sometimes, we use the first and last letter of the word:

Mister = Mr.

Road = Rd.

When we abbreviate a compound word or two words, we use the first letter of each word:

Northwest = NW

New Mexico = NM

Don't forget the period at the end of **most** abbreviations!

Slide 5

What does the abbreviation "Fri." stand for?

- A) Friday
 - B) February
 - C) forth
 - D) fifty
-

Slide 6

What does the abbreviation "SW" stand for?

- A) Southeast
- B) Southwest
- C) South
- D) Northwest

Abbreviations

Slide 7

What does the abbreviation "Sat." stand for?

- A) summer
 - B) Sunday
 - C) Saturday
 - D) smoke
-

Slide 8

What you learned...

You learned that "**abbreviation**" means to make a word shorter.

You learned that we abbreviate common words, like days, months, states, and directions.

You learned that we usually use the first few letters of a word when we abbreviate.

You learned that we usually use a period at the end of an abbreviation.

Great Job!

Abbreviations Test

Mr. Jason Jones
4893 W. Belmont Rd.
Tucson, AZ 85755

Jan. 4, 2004

Dear Mr. Jones,

Assessment Technology, Inc. 2005

1) from "Mr. Jason Jones"

What does the abbreviation "Rd." stand for?

- A) ride
 - B) Reverend
 - C) right
 - D) Road
-

2) from "Mr. Jason Jones"

What does the abbreviation "Jan." stand for?

- A) January
 - B) Jupiter
 - C) April
 - D) Jones
-

3) from "Mr. Jason Jones"

What does the abbreviation "AZ" stand for?

- A) Andrew
 - B) Alabama
 - C) Arizona
 - D) archery
-

4) from "Mr. Jason Jones"

What does the abbreviation "W." stand for?

- A) wood
 - B) West
 - C) wide
 - D) Wednesday
-

5) from "Mr. Jason Jones"

What does the abbreviation "Mr." stand for?

- A) Mister
- B) Ma'am
- C) Miss
- D) Michael