

There were several students who wanted to take AR books home during Spring Break. If your child has an AR book at home please drop it off in the return box for 3rd grade when you come to town. The box is at the Lower Elementary.

Thank you,

Third Grade Teachers

5-Minute Daily Review

☆☆☆☆ Third Grade

Week 25, Monday

Name _____

Where or when would someone most likely say this sentence?

Please open your books to page 42.

Edit the sentence.

we'll celebrate st patricks day on march 17 2015

Circle Fact or Opinion.

1. Bats live in caves.

Fact **Opinion**

2. Bats are creepy.

Fact **Opinion**

Write a fact about the topic.

sharks

What change needs to be made to the sentence?

"Don't be late for football practice, said the coach.

A delete the quotation marks

B insert quotation marks after **coach**

C insert quotation marks after the comma

Challenge: Choose one box above. On the back, write your own 5-Minute Warm-Up questions similar to the questions in the box.

5-Minute Daily Review

☆☆☆☆ Third Grade

Week 25, Tuesday

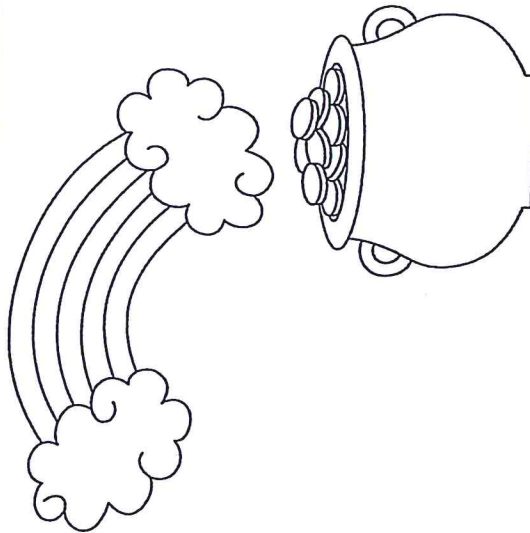
Name _____

Where or when would someone most likely say this sentence?

Say cheese!

Edit the sentence.

st patricks day started in ireland



Write a fact about the topic.

school

Circle Fact or Opinion.

1. Jenna has beautiful eyes.

Fact **Opinion**

2. Our eyes need light to see.

Fact **Opinion**

What change needs to be made to the sentence?

May I have a cookie?" asked Randall.

A delete the quotation mark

B insert a quotation mark before *May*

C change the question mark to a comma

Challenge: Choose one box above. In the back, write your own 5-Minute Warm-Up questions similar to the questions in the box.

Where or when would someone most likely say this sentence?

Congratulations! You have a new baby boy!

Edit the sentence.

lindsey won't find no Lucky Pot of Gold on st patricks day

Circle Fact or Opinion.

1. Our class eats lunch in the cafeteria.

Fact

Opinion

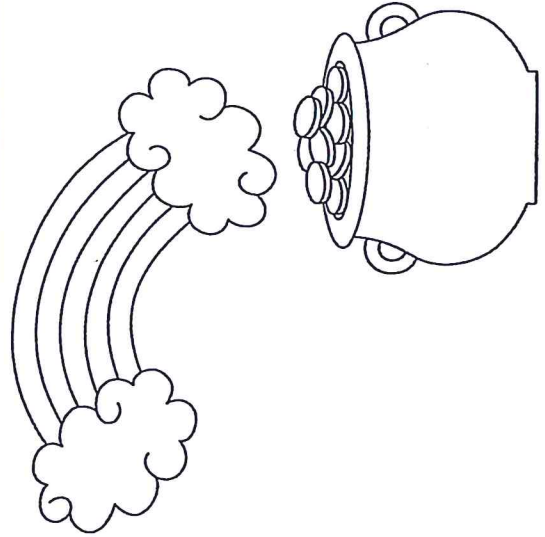
2. Our cafeteria serves good spaghetti.

Fact

Opinion

Write a fact about the topic.

lunch



What change needs to be made to the sentence?

"The rain will continue until tomorrow morning, reported the weatherman.

A insert a quotation mark after *weatherman*

B change the comma to a period

C insert a quotation mark after *morning,*

Challenge: Choose one box above. On the back, write your own 5-Minute Warm-Up questions similar to the questions in the box.

5-Minute Daily Review

Week 25, Thursday

☆☆☆☆ Third Grade

Name _____

Where or when would someone most likely say this sentence?

Sir, do you know you were speeding?

Edit the sentence.

the irish people loves to wear grean

Circle Fact or Opinion.

1. Jason loves chocolate ice cream.

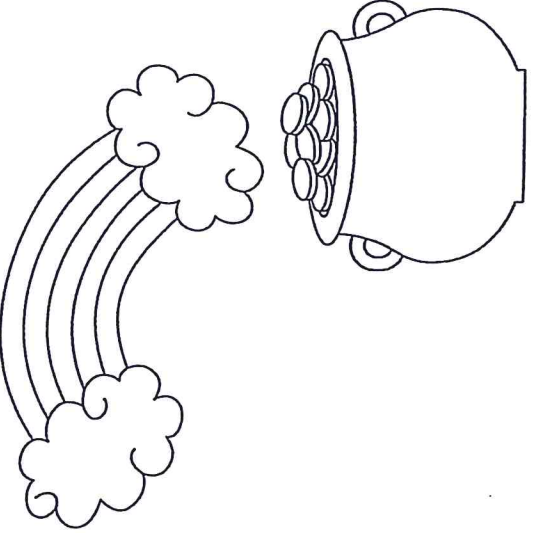
Fact

Opinion

2. The grocery store sells ice cream in the freezer section.

Fact

Opinion



Write a fact about the topic.

recess

What change needs to be made to the sentence?

"May I have a cookie," asked Robbie.

A insert a quotation mark after *Robbie*

B change the period to a question mark

C change the comma to a question mark

Challenge: Choose one box above. In the back, write your own 5-Minute Warm-Up questions similar to the questions in this box.

Read the passages "The Kettle That Would Not Walk" and "The Cheeses That Ran Away" and then answer Numbers 1 through 4.

Passage 1: The Kettle That Would Not Walk

by Clifton Johnson

- 1 ONE day a man was getting ready to go to market, and his wife said to him, "Husband, we need a new iron kettle for the fireplace. Don't fail to buy one."
- 2 So the man bought a kettle at Nottingham and started for home. But the kettle was heavy, and his arm grew tired with carrying it and he set it down. While he was resting, he noticed that the kettle had three legs. "What a pity I did not see those legs before!" cried the man. "Here you have three legs and I have but two, and yet I have been carrying you. 'Twere fairer [It seems more fair] that you had carried me. Well, you shall take me the rest of the way, at least."
- 3 Then he seated himself in the kettle and said, "Now, go on," but the kettle stood still and would not move.
- 4 "Ah!" said the man, "you are stubborn, are you? You want me to keep on carrying you, but I shall not. I will tell you the way and you can stay where you are until you get ready to follow me."
- 5 So he told the kettle where he lived and how to get there, and off the man went. When he reached home, his wife asked him where the kettle was.
- 6 "Oh, it will be along," he replied.
- 7 "What do you mean by that?" said she.
- 8 "Why," said he, "the kettle I bought has three legs and was better able to walk here than I who have but two legs. Yet I never noticed it had legs until I was nearly here. Then I told it to walk the rest of the way itself, for I would carry it no farther."
- 9 "Where did you leave it?" asked the wife.
- 10 "You need not be anxious," responded the man. "I told it the way, and it will be along in good time, as I said before."
- 11 "And where did you leave it?" again asked the wife.
- 12 "At Gotham bridge," he replied.
- 13 She was not as sure as he was about its coming, and she hurried off to get it. When she brought it home, the man said, "I am glad you have it safe, Wife. I have been thinking while you were gone that it might have taken a notion to walk back to Nottingham if we had left it alone there in the road much longer."

Passage 2: The Cheeses That Ran Away

by Clifton Johnson

- 14 THERE was a man of Gotham who filled a sack with cheeses and started off for Nottingham market to sell them. He carried the sack on his back, and when he became tired he sat down by the wayside to rest. Thus he went on until he reached the summit of the last hill he had to climb before he came to Nottingham bridge.
- 15 There he rested, and when he rose to continue his journey a cheese slipped out of the sack and rolled down the hill toward the bridge.
- 16 "Ah! Mr. Cheese," said the man, "so you can run to market alone, can you? I wish I had known that before. It would have saved me the trouble of carrying you. Well, then, if you can go to market alone, so can the other cheeses, and I will send them along after you."
- 17 So he laid down his sack, took out the cheeses, and one by one rolled them down the hill. As the last one spun down the road he shouted, "I charge you all to meet me at the market-place."
- 18 Some of the cheeses went into one bush, and some went into another bush, but the man did not notice that, and he trudged on cheerfully to the market expecting the cheeses would meet him there. All day long he loitered about the market, and as evening approached he began to inquire among his friends and neighbors and other men if they had seen his cheeses come to the market.
- 19 "Who should bring them?" asked one of the market-men.
- 20 "Nobody," replied the man of Gotham. "They would bring themselves. They know the way well enough."

"The Cheeses That Ran Away" by Clifton Johnson. In the public domain.

Now answer Numbers 1 through 4. Base your answers on the passages "The Kettle That Would Not Walk" and "The Cheeses That Ran Away."

1. Fill in the circle **before** the sentence from Passage 2 that shows why the man believes that his cheeses can bring themselves to the market.
- 14 Ⓐ THERE was a man of Gotham who filled a sack with cheeses and started off for Nottingham market to sell them. Ⓑ He carried the sack on his back, and when he became tired he sat down by the wayside to rest. Ⓒ Thus he went on until he reached the summit of the last hill he had to climb before he came to Nottingham bridge.
- 15 Ⓓ There he rested, and when he rose to continue his journey a cheese slipped out of the sack and rolled down the hill toward the bridge.

-
2. This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

Which sentence describes the man's feelings at the end of Passage 2?

- Ⓐ He is pleased with his decision.
- Ⓑ He is excited to be traveling for his work.
- Ⓒ He is angry that he has to go to the market.
- Ⓓ He is unhappy about his choices in the story.

Part B

What happens in the passage because of the man's feelings in Part A?

- Ⓐ The man has nothing to sell at the market.
- Ⓑ The man arrives at the market well-rested.
- Ⓒ The man's cheeses get to the market on time.
- Ⓓ The man's cheeses become famous in the town.

-
3. What is the meaning of anxious as it is used in Passage 1?

10 "You need not be anxious," responded the man. "I told it the way, and it will be along in good time, as I said before."

- Ⓐ angry
- Ⓑ excited
- Ⓒ sad
- Ⓓ worried

-
4. What does paragraph 16 add to Passage 2?

- Ⓐ It tells where the story takes place.
- Ⓑ It tells information about the main character's past.
- Ⓒ It shows the lesson that can be learned from the story.
- Ⓓ It shows the beginning of the main character's problem.

Read on Your Own

Read the article independently three times, using the skills you have learned. Then answer the Comprehension Check questions.

First Read

Practice the first-read skills you learned in this lesson.

Second Read

Practice the second-read skills you learned in this lesson.

Third Read

Think critically about the ideas in the article.

The Narwhal: Unicorn of the Sea

Cause and Effect

Why can the narwhal's tusk be dangerous?

Underline the causes.

The first cause has been underlined for you.

Draw Conclusions

Think about why people in ancient times thought that a spiral horn proved that unicorns existed.

- 1 In ancient times, people told stories about unicorns. The unicorn was a rare and amazing animal. It looked like a horse with a long, thin horn in the middle of its forehead. A few people claimed to have seen one. They offered proof—a delicate, spiraled horn. As it turns out, unicorns did not exist. But the horns did come from a real animal—the narwhal.

Why Do Narwhals Have Tusks?

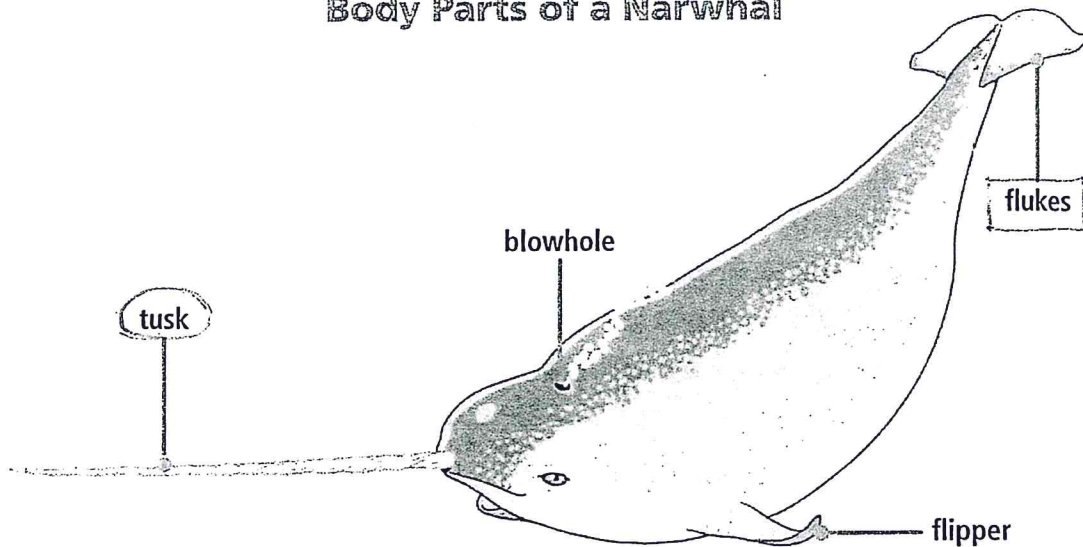
- 2 The narwhal (NAHR-wahl) is an Arctic marine mammal that is related to the whale. A narwhal has a long, swordlike tusk. The tusk is actually a tooth that grows through the animal's upper lip. It twists as it grows. Scientists know that the tusk is not used to catch food. At eight feet long, the tusk can be dangerous. Males use it to attract mates and to drive off rivals.
- 3 Sometimes males cross their tusks when they meet. Scientists call this tusk. They believe the males could be showing off or perhaps trying to keep their tusks clean.

4 Some female narwhals have tusks, while some males have none at all. Scientists are unsure why this is. They think the tusks are like adult human teeth. Once broken, they do not grow back. Narwhals without tusks might have broken theirs.

5 The narwhal gets its scientific name from its tusk. *Monodon monceros* comes from ancient Greek. It means "one tooth, one horn." The common name *narwhal* comes from Old Norse. That was a language spoken long ago by people who lived near the Arctic Ocean. *Narwhal* means "corpse whale." A corpse is a dead body. The narwhal's skin is pale blue with **patches** of white. When people first saw the narwhal, they probably thought it was a dead body floating in the water.

Diagrams What is the tail of the narwhal called? Draw a **box** around it. **Circle** the label pointing to the body part that is the focus of this article.

Body Parts of a Narwhal



Cause and Effect

underline
effects of rising
temperatures on the
narwhal.

How Do Narwhals Live?

6 Narwhals live in the freezing waters of the Arctic Ocean. They travel in groups called pods. A pod usually contains twenty narwhals, but larger pods have been sighted. The pods contain both males and females.

7 These creatures are giants of the sea. A male narwhal's body can grow to be up to sixteen feet long, not counting its tusk. It can weigh 3,500 pounds. That's almost as big as a school bus. The females are smaller and lighter.

What Problems Do Narwhals Face?

8 Narwhals have a few natural enemies. These include the polar bear, shark, killer whale, and walrus. The Inuit peoples also hunt them. People eat the skin of the narwhal, which is rich in vitamin C.

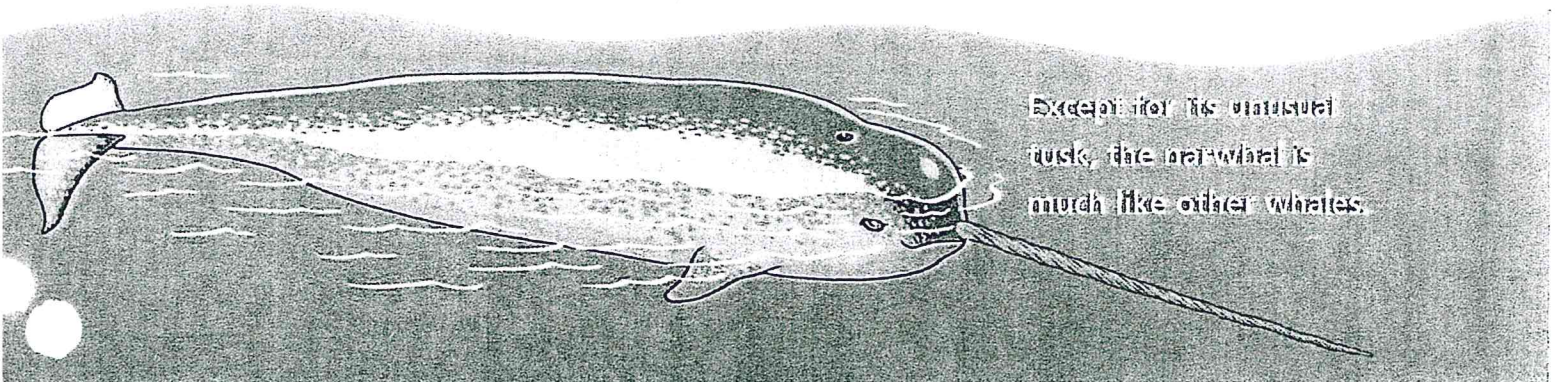
9 Changes in the environment are another enemy. Recent increases in world temperatures have caused Arctic ice to melt. Narwhals depend on this ice. They live near it and find their food around it. As the ice melts, the narwhals' source of food disappears. As a result, narwhals have to work harder to survive. Narwhals are not like other whales. They do not **migrate**, or swim long distances, every year. If their habitat keeps changing, there will be nowhere else for them to go. The melting of the ice could be deadly for these strange, shy creatures.

Text Features Under
which heading would
you look to find
information about
where narwhals live?

Circle it.

Critical Thinking

Think about what you
learned about the
narwhal in this article.
Why do you think this
animal worth
saving?



Except for the distinctive
tusk, the narwhal is
about like other whales.

Comprehension Check

1. Why did people call the narwhal the "corpse whale"?

2. Why is the diagram included with the article?

3. What conclusion can you draw about our knowledge of the narwhal from the information in paragraphs 3 and 4? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

4. Read this sentence from the article.

They do not migrate, or swim long distances, every year.

Circle the words that help you understand the meaning of the word *migrate*.

5. What does the word *patches* mean in paragraph 5? Write a sentence that uses the word in the same way. Then write a different meaning of the word *patches* and use the word in a sentence.

6. Under which heading in the article would you look to find information about enemies of the narwhal?

Writing Prompt “The Narwhal: Unicorn of the Sea”

Checklist _____ indent _____ topic sentence _____ capital letters _____ end marks _____ on topic _____ transition words _____ concluding sentence

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Guided Instruction

WORDS TO KNOW

astronomer

reflecting telescope

refracting telescope

solar system

Informational text often includes photos, charts, diagrams, or other kinds of **visual information**. These images help support the text.

CITE EVIDENCE

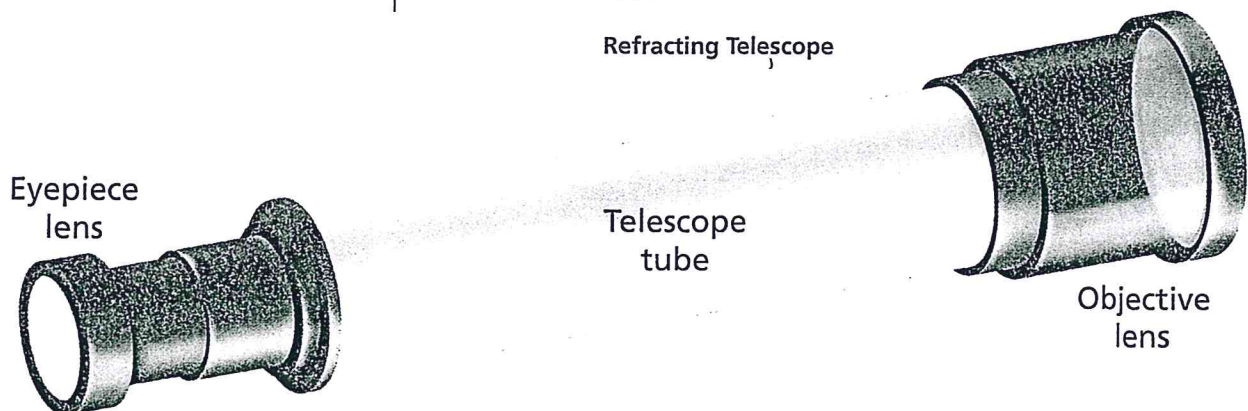
A Technical text provides information through **images** and written information. Circle the paragraph that describes the image on this page.

B Place a box around the paragraph that describes a telescope that is not shown as an image.

How to Make a Telescope

(Genre: Technical Text)

- 1 Hello, budding **astronomers**! Do you want to study objects in the **solar system**? This manual provides all the information you need to build your own telescope. When you are done, you will be able to see the stars and the planets. You might even spot a comet or two!
- 2 Before you begin, it is important to know how telescopes work. A telescope is a tool that makes distant objects look close.
- 3 This manual explains how to build a **refracting telescope**, which is made with lenses. You will use two magnifying glasses as your lenses. A refracting telescope shows objects upside down.
- 4 A refracting telescope is different from a **reflecting telescope**, which is made with mirrors. The world's first telescopes were the refracting kind. Today, most telescopes are the reflecting kind. These are more complicated and harder to build on your own.
- 5 Follow these instructions to put your refracting telescope together. First, make sure you have everything you will need.



6 Gather the following items:

- Two magnifying glasses, one big and one small
- A long cardboard tube
- A roll of masking tape
- A black marker
- A piece of newspaper
- A pair of scissors
- Measuring tape
- A friend to lend a hand

7 Now, assemble your telescope.

8 **Step 1:** First, take the newspaper and place it on a table or other flat surface. Hold the big magnifying glass over the paper so the printing appears blurry, or hard to read.

9 **Step 2:** Take the small magnifying glass into your other hand. Hold it between your eyes and the big magnifying glass. Move the small magnifying glass forward and back. Stop when you see the newspaper come into focus in the large magnifying glass. The printing will appear both larger and upside down.

Comprehension Check

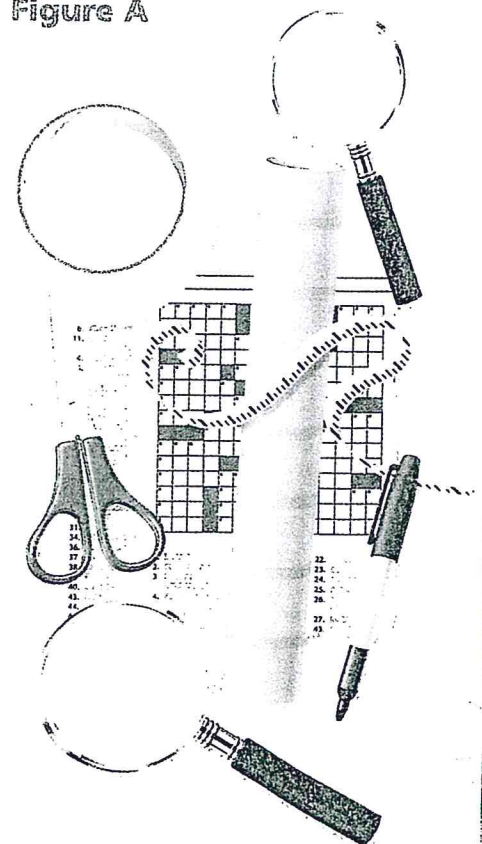
How does the list on this page relate to the image on the page? Include evidence from the text in your answer.

CITE EVIDENCE

C The **illustrations** in a text connect to the words, helping the reader to see key details. Draw a box around the lenses in the text and in the Figure A image.

D Illustrations can also help by showing the reader the steps in a process. Circle the text that tells you in what order the telescope assembly occurs. How does seeing the items help you understand the circled text?

Figure A



Guided Practice

WORDS TO KNOW

centimeter

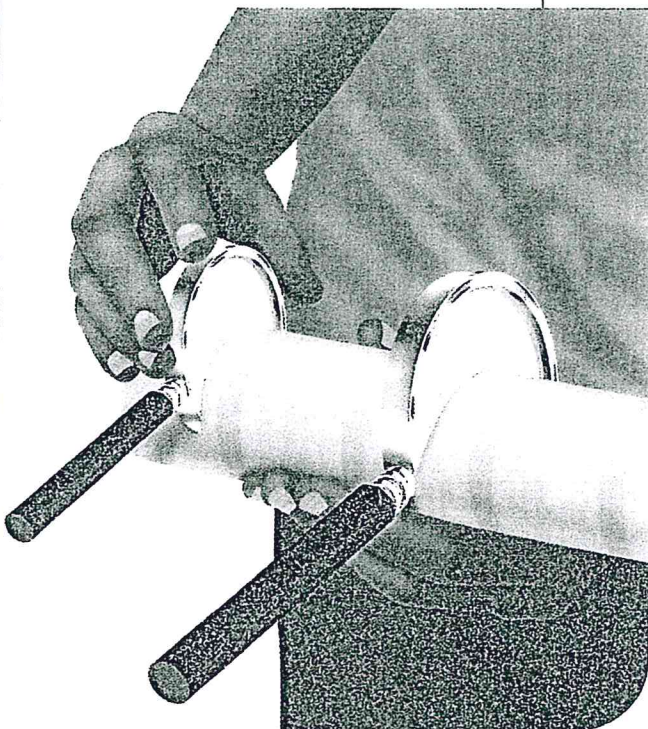
excess

CITE EVIDENCE

A Circle the step that explains how to cut a slot into the tube and what the slot is for.

B Draw a box around the letter of the figure that illustrates Step 4. In your own words, what does that illustration show?

Figure C



How to Make a Telescope *continued*

10 Step 3: Hold the two magnifying glasses steady, making sure to keep the newspaper in focus in the larger lens. Ask your friend to use the measuring tape to find the distance between the two magnifying glasses, and have him or her write down that number.

11 Step 4: Next, measure a distance of 1 inch (2.5 **centimeters**) from one end of the cardboard tube. Draw a line with the black marker, and use the scissors to cut a slot into the tube on the line you marked. Do not cut all the way through the tube. The slot should only be large enough to hold the big magnifying glass.

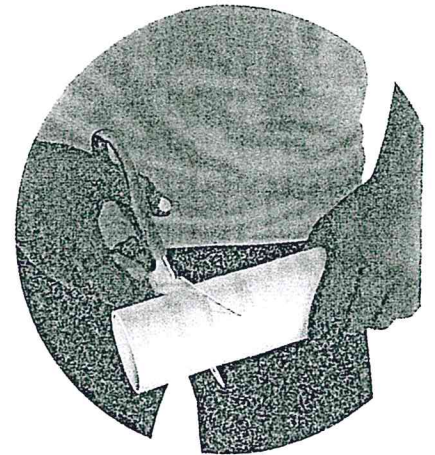


Figure B

12 Step 5: Now, measure the distance your friend wrote down from the slot on the tube. Draw a line with the marker, and cut another slot in the tube. This one should only be large enough to hold the small magnifying glass.

13 Step 6: Put the two magnifying glasses into their slots. Remember, the big one goes in the front and the small one goes in the back. Use the masking tape to hold the two lenses in place.

14 Step 7: Next, measure about 1 inch beyond the small magnifying glass. Draw a line with the marker. The rest is **excess** tube. Cut it off.

- 15 **Step 8:** Finally, test the telescope by looking at the piece of newspaper with it. You may need to adjust the distance between the two magnifying glasses to get the best quality.

Comprehension Check

1. What kind of image is Figure C?
 - a. a chart
 - b. a graph
 - c. an illustration
 - d. a photograph

2. What does Figure C show?
 - a. It shows how to cut off the excess part of the tube.
 - b. It shows how to put the magnifying lenses into place.
 - c. It shows how to test the telescope to get the best quality.
 - d. It shows how to measure 1 inch along the cardboard tube.

3. Work with a partner to discuss how Figure C connects to the text. What does the image show that the text does not say? How does Figure C help the reader?
