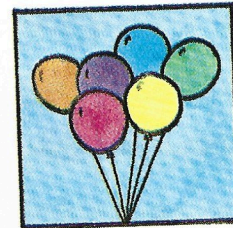


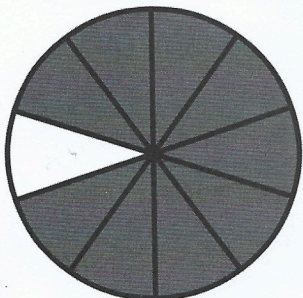
Liam Ock  
Dec 6, 2024

# Write the Fraction

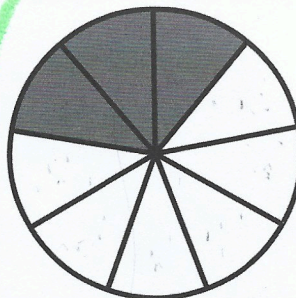
Directions: Write each fraction in the box.



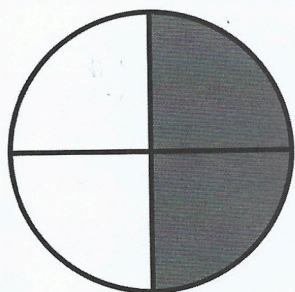
total pieces = denominator



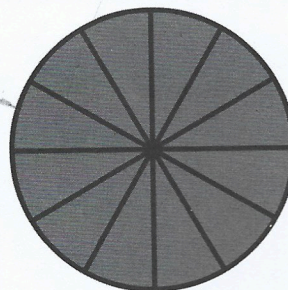
$$\frac{9}{10}$$



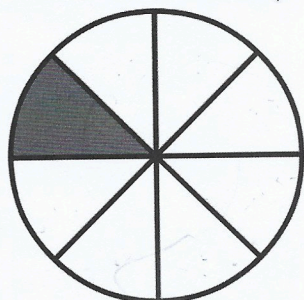
$$\frac{6}{9}$$



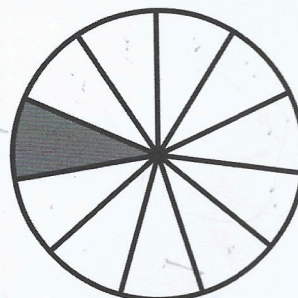
$$\frac{2}{4}$$



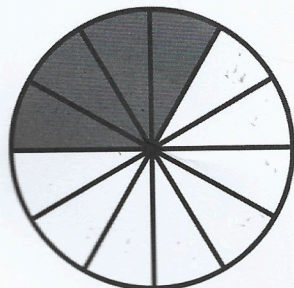
$$\frac{12}{12}$$



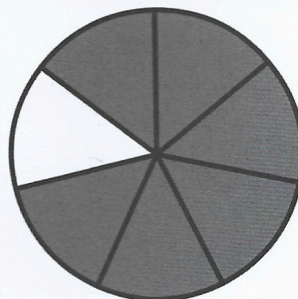
$$\frac{7}{8}$$



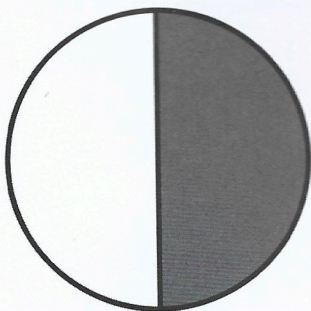
$$\frac{10}{11}$$



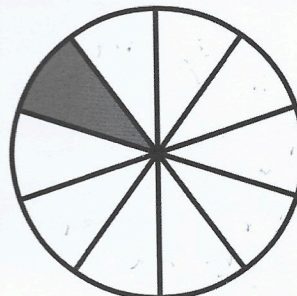
$$\frac{8}{12}$$



$$\frac{6}{7}$$



$$\frac{1}{2}$$



$$\frac{4}{10}$$



Name

Liam O'Casey

JCO

11/9/2024

## Reading: Literature

Read the story and answer the questions below. Fill in the bubble of the correct answer. Don't forget to also mark your answer on the bubble sheet.

Once there was a smart and beautiful princess named Emma. She lived in a castle. One morning, an angry giant stormed into the castle. He destroyed a large tower. When the princess saw this, she was mad! How dare he try to take over her castle!

"You're nothing but a coward," Emma said to the giant. "All you do is knock things down. I bet you're not even strong enough to lift these stones or smart enough to figure out how to put my tower back together."

This made the giant even more angry. He spent all morning rebuilding the tower just to prove her wrong. When the giant was done, he demanded some water!

"Of course," said the princess. Then she **mumbled**, "My dog could run around this castle fifty times before needing water."

"What did you say?" shouted the giant.

"Oh, nothing," said the princess sweetly. She knew the giant had heard her.

Sure enough, he started running. After fifteen laps, the giant passed out. The villagers carried him away.

As the princess waved goodbye, she laughed. "Not only do I have a new tower, but the giant's heavy footsteps shook most of the apples loose, just in time for the apple festival. Thanks to that mean old giant, this will be the best festival we've ever had!"

1. How many laps did the giant make around the castle before he passed out?

☒ (A) fifty

☐ (B) twenty

☒ (C) fifteen

☐ (D) twenty-five

2. What word best describes the princess in the story?

☐ (A) rude

☒ (B) clever

☐ (C) ugly

☐ (D) kind

3. What is the central message of the story?

☐ (A) Giants are destructive.

☒ (B) Outwitting a fool can turn a situation from bad to good.

☐ (C) It's important to drink lots of water.

☐ (D) A beautiful princess could never defeat an angry giant.

4. What is the meaning of **mumbled** as it is used in the story above?

☐ (A) ran around

☐ (B) threw objects

☐ (C) yelled angrily

☒ (D) spoke quietly

#3 = Either way gave ✓



Name

L. J. M. Ocaik

11/9/2024

## Reading: Informational Text

Read the informational text below and answer the questions. Fill in the bubble of the correct answer.

Popcorn is one of the most beloved snacks in the world. People have been eating it for thousands of years. It may be the world's oldest snack food.

Popcorn wasn't invented. It was discovered. Two men found small heads of corn and some popped kernels in a bat cave in New Mexico in 1948. The kernels were found to be around 5,600 years old! Aztec Indians ate popcorn and also used it for decoration.

French explorers to the New World found popcorn being made by the Native Americans. Colonists adopted the tasty snack. By the 1800s, popcorn was one of the most popular American snacks. Its popularity increased **rapidly** in the 1890s with the invention of the popcorn maker.

During the Great Depression, popcorn was rather inexpensive. It only cost 5 to 10 cents a bag. While many businesses failed during this time, the popcorn business grew and provided a good income for some farmers who were struggling. Popcorn got an even bigger boom when it became the snack of choice in movie theaters. Then in 1981, microwave popcorn was invented. Popcorn sales went through the roof! Today, Americans eat almost 17 billion quarts of popcorn each year.

5. When was the popcorn maker invented?

(A) 5600 BC

(B) by the 1800s

(C) in the 1890s — popular in 1890's

(D) 1948

6. What is the meaning of **rapidly** as it is used in the text?

(A) slowly

(B) somewhat

(C) quickly

(D) largely

7. What is the main idea of the story?

(A) Popcorn is one of the world's most popular snack foods.

(B) Popcorn was discovered in a bat cave in 1948.

(C) Popcorn is commonly served in movie theaters.

(D) Native Americans were found eating popcorn and using it for decorations.

8. Looking at the last paragraph of the text, what caused popcorn sales to go through the roof?

(A) the invention of the popcorn maker

(B) popcorn being served in movie theaters

(C) the Great Depression

(D) the invention of microwave popcorn



Name

Liam

## Parts of Speech

✓ Excellent

Which part of speech is the word in bold? Fill in the bubble of the correct answer.

9. Daffodils are my sister's **favorite** flower.

☐ (A) noun  
☐ (B) verb  
☒ (C) adjective  
☐ (D) pronoun

10. **They** went to the amusement park on Saturday with some friends.

☐ (A) noun  
☐ (B) verb  
☒ (C) adjective  
☐ (D) pronoun

11. The kangaroo **hopped** around the zoo exhibit with the joey in her pouch.

☐ (A) noun  
☒ (B) verb  
☐ (C) adjective  
☐ (D) pronoun

12. The turtle moved **slowly** across the rocks on the riverbank.

☐ (A) noun  
☐ (B) verb  
☐ (C) adjective  
☒ (D) adverb

13. What does the underlined noun in the following sentence name?

**The train station was hustling and bustling with travelers.**

☐ (A) a person  
☒ (B) a place  
☐ (C) a thing  
☐ (D) an animal

14. What does the underlined adjective in the following sentence name?

**Dax, my dog, buried twenty-seven bones in the backyard last month.**

☐ (A) what kind  
☐ (B) what color  
☐ (C) which one  
☒ (D) how many



Name

Ham Oak

Dec. 6, 2024

## Capitalization

Look at the book titles below. Choose the answer choice that shows correct capitalization. Then fill in the bubble.

47. The king of the enchanted island

- ☐ (A) The king of the enchanted Island
- ☒ (B) The King Of The Enchanted Island
- ☐ (C) The King of the Enchanted Island
- ☐ (D) the king of the Enchanted Island

48. a kid's ultimate guide to gaming

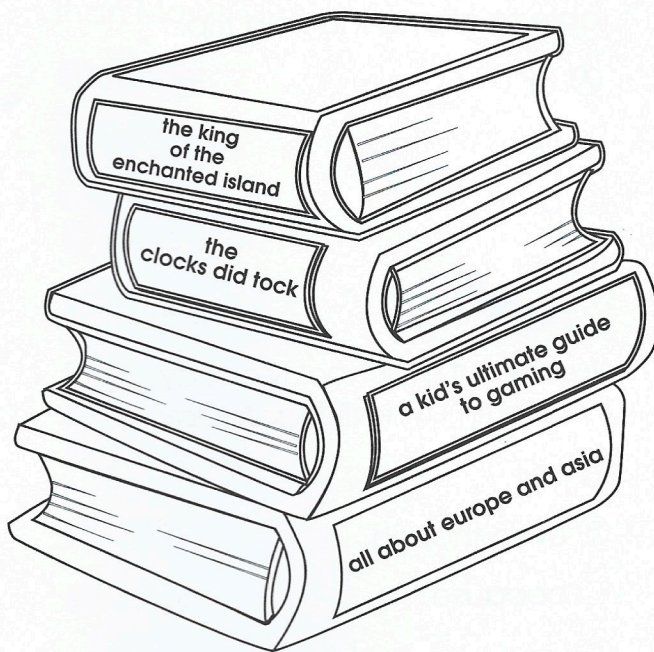
- ☐ (A) A Kid's Ultimate Guide to Gaming
- ☐ (B) A kid's ultimate guide to Gaming
- ☐ (C) A kid's Ultimate guide To gaming
- ☒ (D) A Kid's Ultimate Guide To Gaming

49. all about europe and asia

- ☒ (A) All About Europe And Asia
- ☐ (B) All about europe and Asia
- ☐ (C) All About Europe and Asia
- ☐ (D) all about Europe and Asia

50. the clocks did tock

- ☐ (A) The clocks did Tock
- ☐ (B) the clocks did tock
- ☐ (C) The Clocks did tock
- ☐ (D) The Clocks Did Tock





Liam

OCT 8<sup>th</sup>, 2024

Reviewing Tens and Ones

# Practice 2



Circle sets of ten. Write the number of tens and ones.

Example:

Tens	Ones
1	3

1.

Tens	Ones
1	8

2.

Tens	Ones
1	6

3.

Tens	Ones
2	0

4.

Tens	Ones
2	4

5.

Tens	Ones
1	0

6.

Tens	Ones
1	4

7.

Tens	Ones
1	9

8.

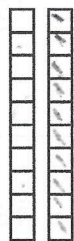
Tens	Ones
0	8



## Practice 3

Write the number of tens.

1.



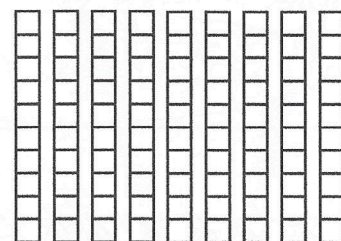
2 tens = 20

5.



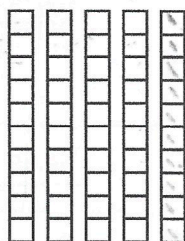
1 ten = 10

## Example



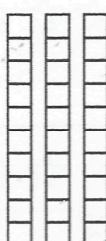
9 tens = 90

2.



5 tens = 50

6.

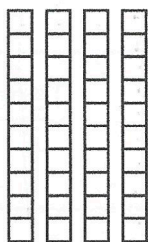


3 tens = 30

Write the number.

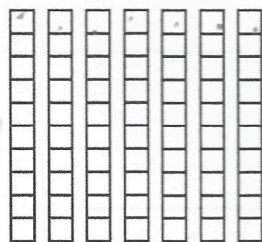
9. eleven 1110. twelve 1211. thirteen 1312. fourteen 1413. fifteen 1514. sixteen 1615. seventeen 1716. eighteen 1817. nineteen 1918. twenty 2019. twenty-five 2520. thirty 3021. forty 4022. fifty 5023. sixty 6024. seventy 7025. seventy-five 7526. eighty 8027. ninety 9028. one hundred 100

3.



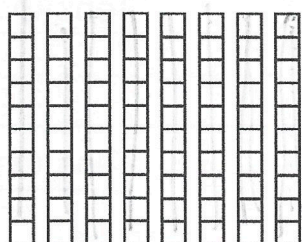
4 tens = 40

7.



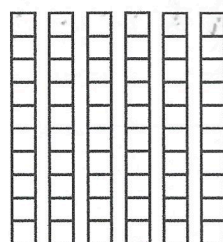
7 tens = 70

4.



8 tens = 80

8.



6 tens = 60



Liam

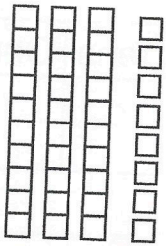
# Practice 4

Write the number of tens and ones.

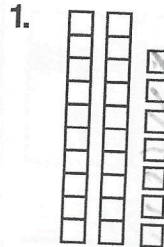


OCT 9 2024  
Place Value Blocks: Tens and Ones

## Example



Tens	Ones
3	8
<u>38</u>	



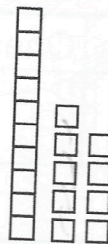
Tens	Ones
2	7
<u>27</u>	

2.



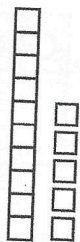
Tens	Ones
0	2
<u>2</u>	

3.



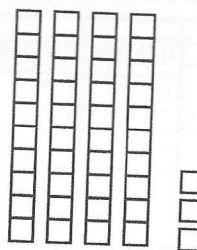
Tens	Ones
1	4
<u>14</u>	

4.



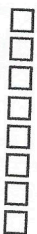
Tens	Ones
1	5
<u>15</u>	

5.



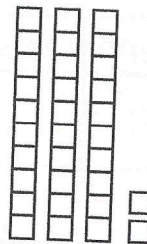
Tens	Ones
4	3
<u>43</u>	

6.



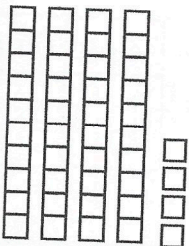
Tens	Ones
1	0
<u>10</u>	

7.



Tens	Ones
3	2
<u>32</u>	

8.



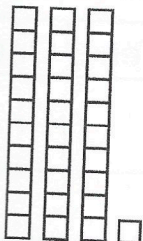
Tens	Ones
4	4
<u>44</u>	

9.



Tens	Ones
2	6
<u>26</u>	

10.



Tens	Ones
3	1
<u>31</u>	

11.

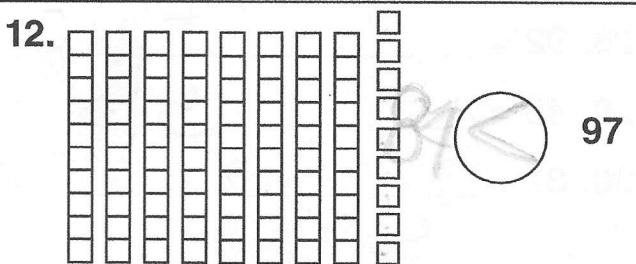
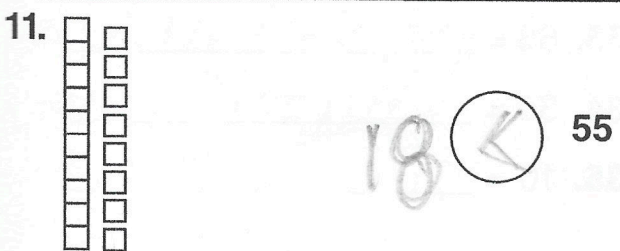
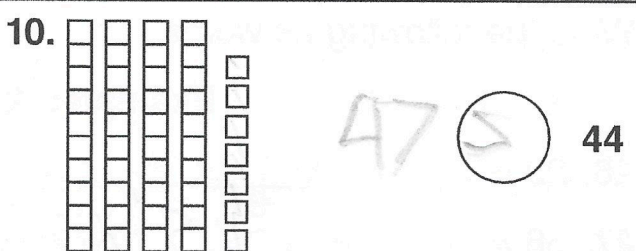
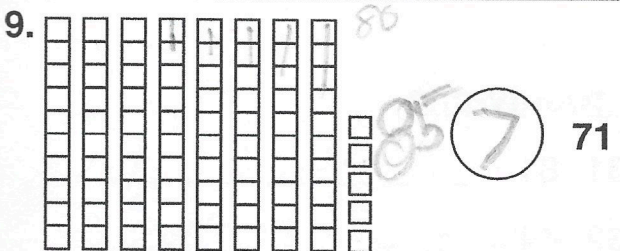
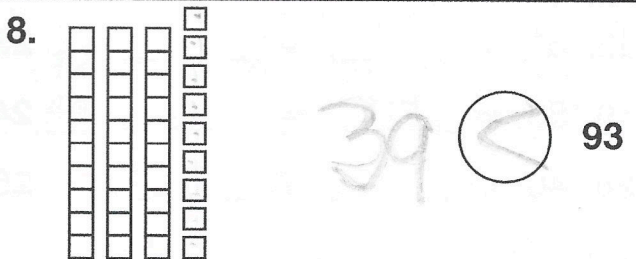
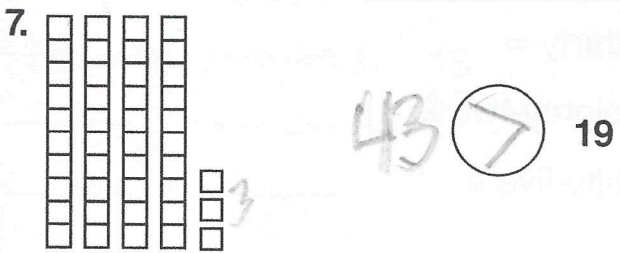
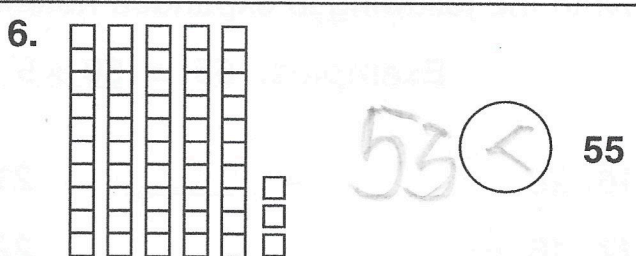
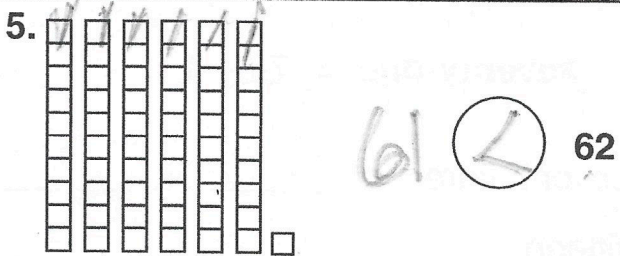
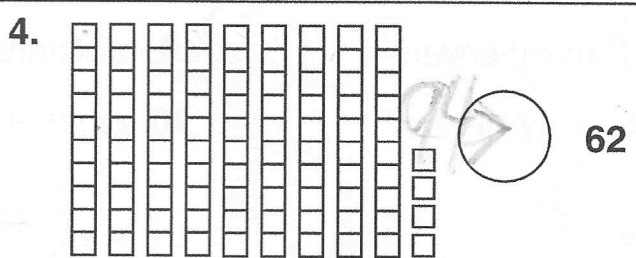
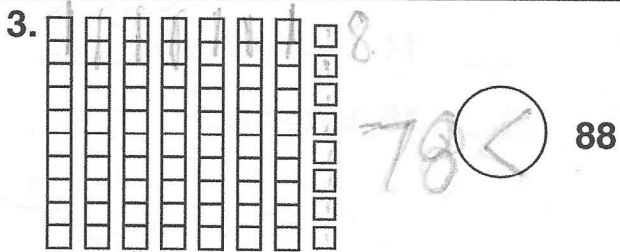
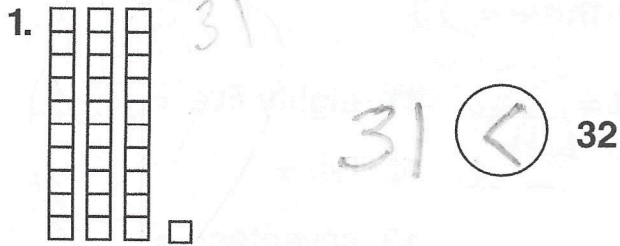


Tens	Ones
1	0
<u>10</u>	



# Practice 6

Use the symbols: > (greater than), < (less than), or = (equal to) to compare each set of numbers.





## Practice 7

Write the number.

Example: seventy-three = 73

1. twenty-three = 23

2. fourteen = 14

3. thirty-nine = 39

4. thirty-seven = 37

5. sixty-nine = 69

6. ninety-eight = 98

7. forty-four = 44

8. fifty-three = 53

9. seventy = 70

10. eighty-one = 81

11. eighty-five = 85

12. ten = 10

13. seventeen = 17

14. ninety-four = 94

15. forty-one = 41

Write the following in expanded notation.

Examples:  $55 = 50 + 5$  $seventy-one = 70 + 1$ 

16.  $28 = 20 + 8$

17.  $16 = 10 + 6$

18.  $61 = 60 + 1$

19.  $83 = 80 + 3$

20.  $40 = 40 + 0$

21.  $seventy-three = 70 + 3$

22.  $fifteen = 10 + 5$

23.  $thirty = 20 + 10$

24.  $eighty-two = 80 + 2$

25.  $fifty-five = 50 + 5$

Write the following as words.

Example:  $21 = \text{twenty-one}$ 

26.  $22 = \text{twenty two}$

27.  $56 = \text{fifty six}$

28.  $92 = \text{ninety two}$

29.  $46 = \text{forty six}$

30.  $37 = \text{thirty seven}$

31.  $81 = \text{eighty one}$

32.  $44 = \text{forty four}$

33.  $68 = \text{sixty eight}$

34.  $35 = \text{thirty five}$

35.  $10 = \text{ten}$



Lam

Dec. 6, 2024

Adding Two-Digit Numbers Without Regrouping

# Practice 8

Solve each problem.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1. \quad 10 \\ + 81 \\ \hline 91 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2. \quad 22 \\ + 45 \\ \hline 67 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3. \quad 47 \\ + 41 \\ \hline 88 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4. \quad 10 \\ + 10 \\ \hline 20 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5. \quad 23 \\ + 31 \\ \hline 54 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6. \quad 21 \\ + 13 \\ \hline 34 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7. \quad 55 \\ + 14 \\ \hline 69 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8. \quad 51 \\ + 38 \\ \hline 89 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9. \quad 18 \\ + 31 \\ \hline 49 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10. \quad 41 \\ + 52 \\ \hline 93 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11. \quad 10 \\ + 59 \\ \hline 69 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12. \quad 18 \\ + 60 \\ \hline 78 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 13. \quad 12 \\ + 44 \\ \hline 56 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14. \quad 21 \\ + 13 \\ \hline 34 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15. \quad 14 \\ + 21 \\ \hline 35 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16. \quad 21 \\ + 73 \\ \hline 94 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 17. \quad 51 \\ + 38 \\ \hline 89 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18. \quad 21 \\ + 44 \\ \hline 65 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 19. \quad 18 \\ + 50 \\ \hline 68 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20. \quad 65 \\ + 31 \\ \hline 96 \end{array}$$



# Practice 33

Count by 5s and 10s to solve these problems.



60 ¢



80 ¢



30 ¢ or \$



25 ¢ or \$



60 ¢ or \$



35 ¢ or \$



60 ¢ or \$



45 ¢ or \$



50 ¢ or \$



55 ¢ or \$



20 ¢ or \$



# COMPLETE BOOK of Third Grade

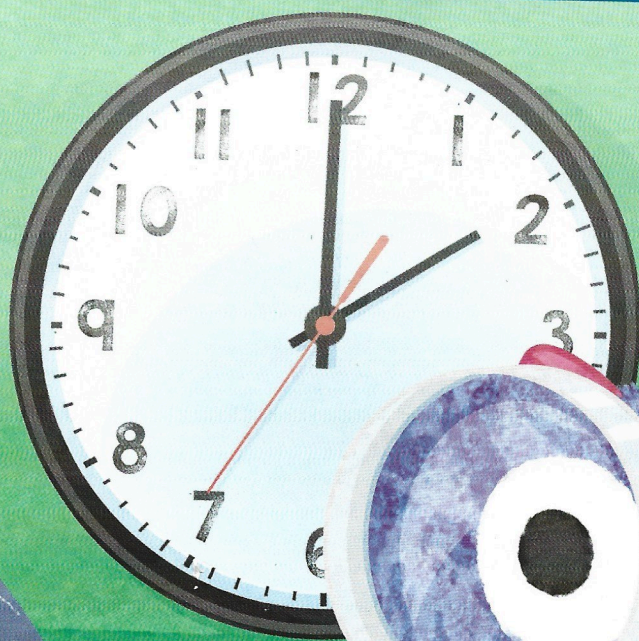
Reading

English

Writing

Math

Includes  
**1 Poster**  
and  
**120** Reward Stickers





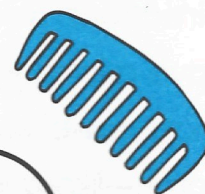
## Without a Sound

OCT 4<sup>th</sup>, 2024

Some words are more difficult to read because they have one or more silent letters. Many words you already know are like this.

**Examples:** wrong and night

**Directions:** Circle the silent letters in each word. The first one is done for you.



wrong	answer	autumn	whole
knife	hour	wrap	comb
sigh	straight	knee	known
lamb	taught	scent	daughter

**Directions:** Draw a line between the rhyming words. The first one is done for you.

knew	try
sees	bowl
taut	stone
wrote	true
comb	song
straight	trees
sigh	home
known	great
wrong	caught
whole	boat





OCT 7, 2024

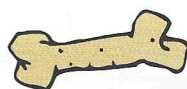
# The Long and Short of It

In some word families, the vowels have a long sound when you would expect them to have a short sound. For example, the *i* has a short sound in **child** but a long sound in **child**. The *o* has a short sound in **cost**, but a long sound in **cost**.

**Directions:** Read the words in the word box below. Write the words that have a long vowel sound under the word **LONG**, and the words that have a short vowel sound under the word **SHORT**. (Remember, a long vowel says its name—like **a** in **ate**.)

A E I O U

old	bone	soft	wild
doll	gold	mill	lost
odd	done	toast	blink
roll	sold	mild	most
gosh	kin	frost	blind



LONG

bone	
roll	mild
gold	wild
sold	most
toast	blind

SHORT



doll	wild
odd	soft
gosh	mild
done	frost
kin	lost



Oct, 7, 2024

## F Is for Fun!

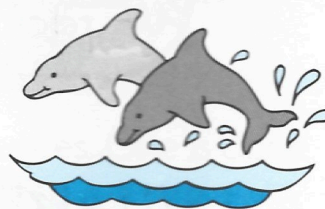
Sometimes, letters make sounds you don't expect. Two consonants can work together to make the sound of one consonant. The **f** sound can be made by **ph**, as in the word **elephant**. The consonants **gh** are most often silent, as in the words **night** and **though**. But they also can make the **f** sound, as in the word **laugh**.

**Directions:** Circle the letters that make the f sound. Write the correct word from the box to complete each sentence. The first one is done for you.

<del>elephant</del>	<del>cough</del>	<del>telephone</del>	<del>dolphins</del>
<del>enough</del>	<del>tough</del>	<del>alphabet</del>	<del>rough</del>

ph  
gh

- The dolphins were playing in the sea.
- Did you have enough time to do your homework?
- A cold can make you cough and sneeze.
- The elephant ate peanuts with his trunk.
- The road to my school is rough and bumpy.
- You had a telephone call this morning.
- The tough meat was hard to chew.
- The alphabet has 26 letters in it.





# Razzle Dazzle

When the letters **le** come at the end of a word, they sometimes have the sound of **ul**, as in raffle.

**Directions:** Draw a line to match the syllables so they make words. The first one is done for you.

can	gle
tur	cle
pur	ple
cir	kle
spar	zle
raf	dle
ea	fle
siz	tle



**Directions:** Use the words you made to complete the sentences. One is done for you.

1. Will you buy a ticket for our school raffle?
2. The turtle pulled his head into his shell.
3. We could hear the bacon sizzle in the pan.
4. The baby had one sporkie on her birthday cake.
5. My favorite color is purple.
6. Look at that diamond sparkle!
7. The bald eagle is our national bird.
8. Draw a circle around the correct answer.



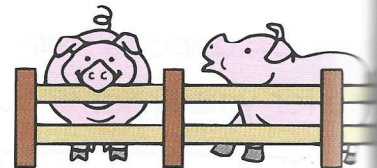
Nov 25 2024

Liam OckR

# It Takes Two

A compound word is two small words put together to make one new word. Compound words are usually divided into syllables between the two words.

**Directions:** Read the words. Then, divide them into syllables. The first one is done for you.



1. playground      play ground
2. sailboat      sail boat
3. doghouse      dog house
4. dishpan      dish pan
5. pigpen      pig pen
6. outdoors      out doors
7. beehive      bee hive
8. airplane      air plane
9. hilltop      hill top
10. broomstick      broom stick
11. sunburn      sun burn
12. oatmeal      oat meal
13. campfire      camp fire
14. somewhere      some where



# What Happened?

**Directions:** Read each story. Circle the phrase that tells what happened before.

1. Izzy is very happy now that she has someone to play with. She hopes that her new sister will grow up quickly!

— A few days ago ...

Izzy was sick.

Izzy's mother had a baby.

Izzy got a new puppy.



2. Sara tried to mend the tear. She used a needle and thread to sew the hole.

— While playing, Sara had ...

broken her bicycle.

lost her watch.

torn her shirt.



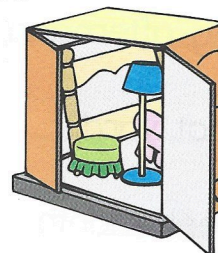
3. The movers took Antonio's bike off the truck and put it in the garage. Next, they moved his bed into his new bedroom.

— Antonio's family ...

bought a new house.

went on vacation.

bought a new truck.



4. Katie picked out a book about dinosaurs. Luke, who likes sports, chose two books about baseball.

— Katie and Luke ...

went to the library.

went to the playground.

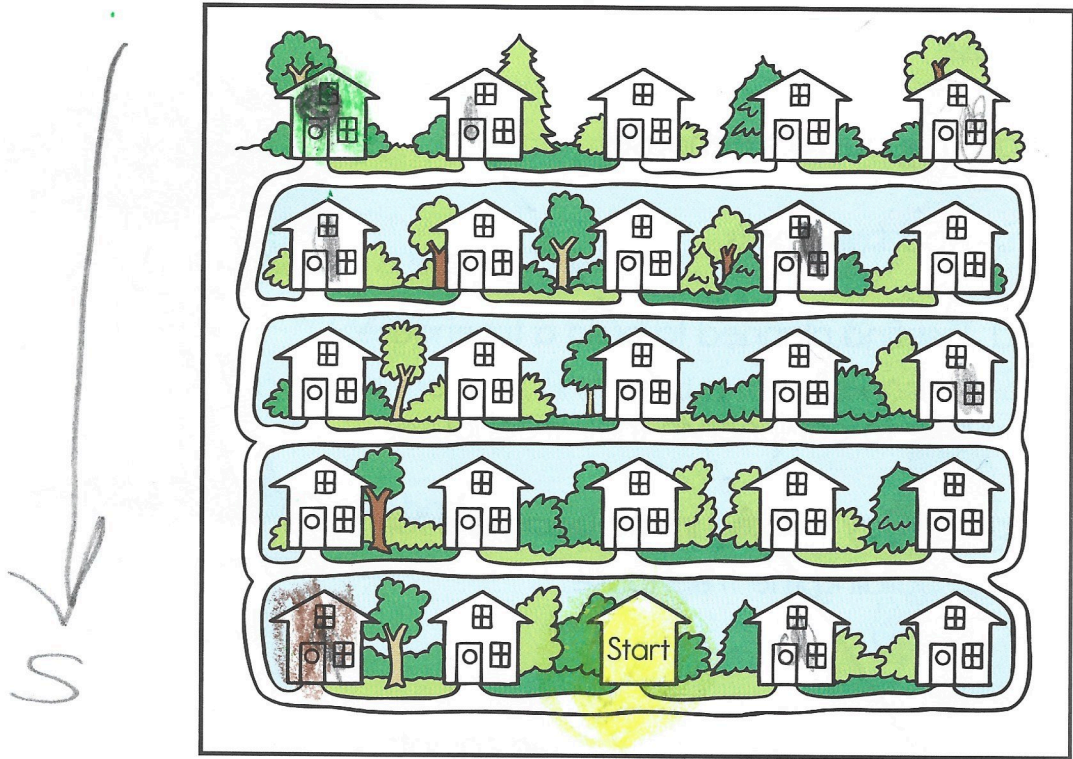
went to the grocery.



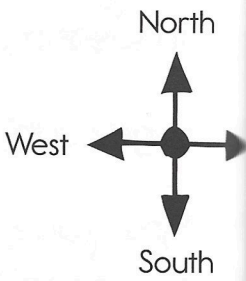


*Witch hunt*  
House Hunt

Directions: Learning to follow directions is very important. Use the map to find your way to different houses.



1. Color the "Start" house yellow.
2. Go north 2 houses, and east two houses.
3. Go north 2 houses, and west 4 houses.
4. Color the house green.
5. Start at the yellow house.
6. Go east 1 house, and north 3 houses.
7. Go west 3 houses, and south 3 houses.
8. Color the house *Brown*.





December 2nd 2024

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12/12/2024

## Shy Giants

2/12/2024 IE

**Directions:** Read about the giant panda. Then, answer the questions.

Giant pandas are among the world's favorite animals. They look like big, cuddly stuffed toys. There are not very many pandas left in the world. You may have to travel a long way to see one.

The only place on Earth where pandas live in the wild is in the bamboo forests of the mountains of China. It is hard to see pandas in the forest because they are very shy. They hide among the many bamboo trees. It also is hard to see pandas because there are so few of them. Scientists think there may be about 1,600 pandas living in the mountains of China.



1. Write a sentence that tells the main idea of this story:

pandas are shy and cuddly.

2. What are two reasons that it is hard to see pandas in the wild?

a) they hide

b) few of them

3. How many pandas are believed to be living in the mountains of China?

1,600



Dec 4, 2024

Name LIDIA



# A Man of Many Talents

**Directions:** Read about Thomas Jefferson, and then answer the questions.

Thomas Jefferson was the third president of the United States. He was also an inventor. That means he created things that had never been made before. Thomas Jefferson had many inventions. He built a chair that rotated in circles. He created a rotating music stand. He also made a walking stick that unfolded into a chair. Thomas Jefferson even invented a new kind of plow for farming.



1. The main idea is: (Circle one.)

Thomas Jefferson was very busy when he was president.

Thomas Jefferson was a president and an inventor.

2. What do we call a person who has new ideas and makes things that no one else has made before?

Inventor

3. List three of Thomas Jefferson's inventions.

- a) chair
- b) music stand
- c) walking stick
- d) plow



# The Peaceful Pueblos

**Directions:** Read about the Pueblo Native Americans, and then answer questions.

The Pueblo (pooh-eb-low) Native Americans live in the southwestern United States in New Mexico and Arizona. They have lived there for hundreds of years. The Pueblos have always been peaceful Native Americans. They never started wars. They only fought if attacked first.

The Pueblos love to dance. Even their dances are peaceful. They dance to ask the gods for rain or sunshine. They dance for other reasons, too. Sometimes the Pueblos wear masks when they dance.



1. The main idea is: (Circle one.)

Pueblos are peaceful Native Americans who still live in parts of United States.

Pueblo Native Americans never started wars.

2. Do Pueblos like to fight? no

3. What do the Pueblos like to do? dance



# Panda Life

**Directions:** Read the story. Then, answer the questions.

Giant pandas do not live in families like people do. The only pandas that live together are mothers and their babies. Newborn pandas are very tiny and helpless. They weigh only five ounces when they are born—about the weight of a stick of butter! They are born with their eyes closed, and they have no teeth.

It takes about three years for a panda to grow up. When full grown, a giant panda weighs about 300 pounds and is five to six feet tall. Once a panda is grown up, it leaves its mother and goes off to live by itself.



1. What pandas live together? MOM's and babies
2. How much do pandas weigh when they are born? 5 ounces
3. Why do newborn pandas live with their mothers? they take care
4. When is a panda full grown? 3 years old