



Third Grade Assessment Practice Homework for April 24th-April 28th

Return on Monday, May 1st

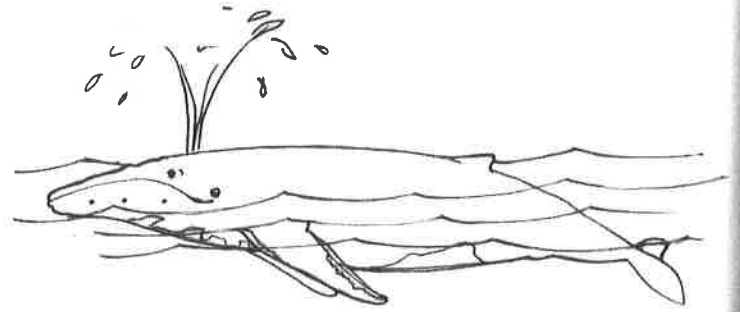
	Homework Assignment	Schedule	Parent Signature/Comments
Monday	*Read "A Whaling Community" and Do the 8 comprehension questions. Answer the questions in complete sentences.	Guyot: Music Wesley: Tech Warneck: Media 9:30-10:20	
Tuesday	*Read "Inventions" and Do the 8 comprehension questions. Answer the questions in complete sentences.	Guyot: Gym Wesley: Art Warneck: Music 9:30-10:20	
Wednesday	*Read "The Sahara Desert" and Do the 8 comprehension questions. Answer the questions in complete sentences.	Guyot: Tech Wesley: Media Warneck: Gym 9:30-10:20	
Thursday	*Vocabulary-Write the definition for the 10 vocabulary words (Set 3).	Guyot: Art Wesley: Music Warneck: Tech 9:30-10:20	
Friday	*Phonics-Do Vowel Sounds (ou, ow) & More Vowel Sounds worksheet (p. 77 & 78).	Guyot: Media Wesley: Gym Warneck: Art 9:30-10:20	

Name: _____

***Parents/Guardians, please sign indicating that you have checked/reviewed
the homework with your child. Thank You!***

A Whaling Community

In the 1800s, whaling was a big business. Factories built ships and made ropes and sails. Many items were made from whales. Some factories made candles from whale oil to light homes and lighthouses. The oil was used to grease machine parts. It also helped make paint and soaps. Whale fat was used to make hand creams. Products were made from whalebone, too. Fishing poles and umbrellas are products that were made from whalebone.



Tourists visited whaling towns to see the ships. They bought paintings of ships and shopped for spices and other goods brought back from the sailing trips. This brought more money to the whaling community. In 1840, New Bedford, Massachusetts, was the largest whaling community in the United States. New Bedford chose whaling because the town is on the coast. The town has a harbor that could hold hundreds of ships. A harbor is a safe place for ships to anchor. **A town can do well when it makes the most of its gifts.**

Whaling created many jobs. Many men and boys went to New Bedford looking for jobs hunting whales at sea. They liked the idea of the adventure, although the work was quite dangerous. Hundreds of ships sailed to the port of New Bedford each year. Blacksmiths made tools for sailors. Carpenters built boats and houses. People everywhere wanted whale oil. Well, at least they did until 1859! That is when the first petroleum well was built. Petroleum is a thick, oily liquid found underground. It was easier to get, so it replaced whale oil.

Without whaling, New Bedford had to change. Factories started producing wool and cotton cloth. But New Bedford will always be a community famous for its whaling past.

Name _____

Date _____

Use what you read in the passage to answer the questions.

1. What is whaling?

2. When was whaling a big business?

3. What was the largest whaling community in 1840?

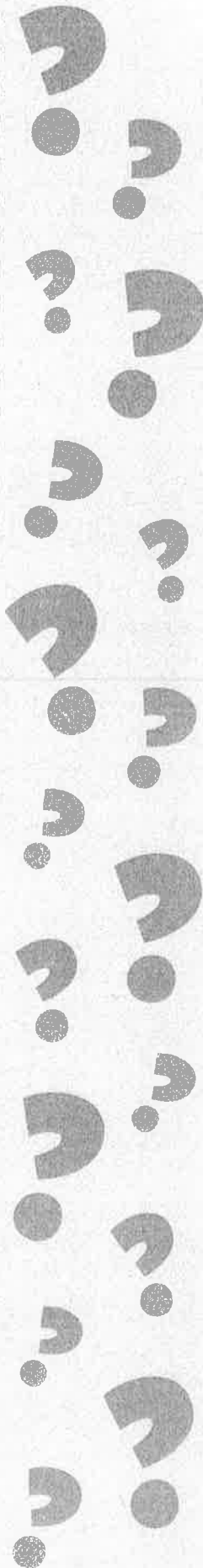
4. Name at least three products that came from whales.

5. Why did people stop wanting whale oil?

6. Why was whaling helpful to the community of New Bedford?

7. What do people do in New Bedford today?

8. What is the meaning of the sentence in boldface? Explain it in your own words.



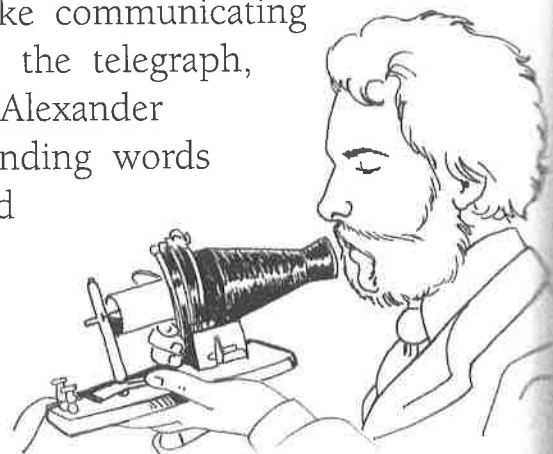
Inventions

How have you communicated information lately? Did you talk to someone, write a note, send an e-mail or text message? How has information been communicated to you? Did you watch TV or read a newspaper, magazine, or newsletter? Get a Tweet or chat online? All of these things are compliments of communication technology. To **communicate** is to exchange information. Technology is the use of science knowledge for practical purposes. Technology helps us create new things, such as ink in pens. It also creates the electronics in cell phones and other technology tools.

Daily life was very different without the technologies we have today. For thousands of years, people lived their lives by the rising and setting of the sun. There was no TV, and even possessing a book was a luxury! If you wished to talk to someone in your town, you walked to their house. Or you might ride your horse. If the person lived far away, you could send a letter by horse.

Over time, communication technology changed the way people lived. People found ways to make communicating easier. In 1844, Samuel Morse invented the telegraph, which sent code, not words. In 1876, Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone, sending words over wires. In the 1890s, a man named G. Marconi invented the radio. In the 1950s, people started to buy TVs.

Communication technology changed how people work. Work has gotten easier and in many ways safer. Today you can easily telephone a friend, e-mail, or chat online. The future is exciting. Maybe you'll try your hand at inventing!



Name _____ Date _____

Use what you read in the passage to answer the questions.

1. What happened in 1876?

2. What happened in the 1950s?

3. What does the word **communicate** mean in this passage?

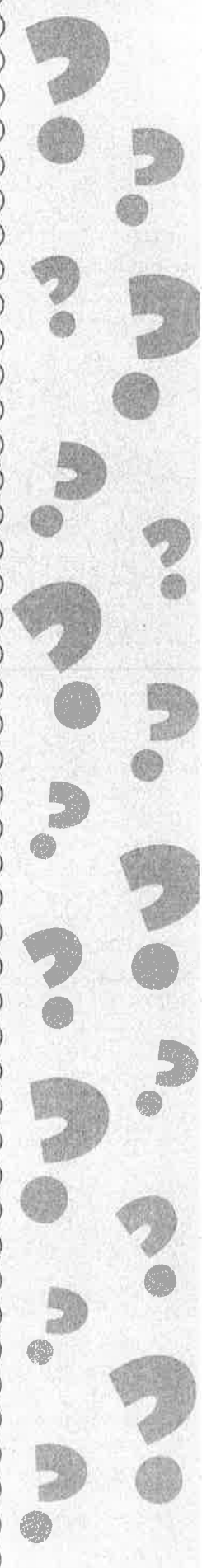
4. How did technology change the way people worked?

5. What sentence best supports the main idea?

6. What are three examples of communication technology?

7. How was life different in the days without electronics?

8. What examples were given for how we get our news?



The Sahara Desert

What do you think about when you think of Africa? Camels making their way across a sandy desert? Elephants feeding on grassy plains? Monkeys swinging through trees?



Deserts, grasslands, and forests are all habitats of Africa. A habitat is where animals live. A habitat has the food, water, and shelter animals need to stay alive. The **Sahara** in Africa is a desert habitat. The Sahara is hot during the day and cold at night. The Sahara is the largest desert in the world. Very little rain falls in the Sahara.

Desert animals have special ways to live with these different conditions. Small animals protect themselves from the daylight sun by digging a burrow, or hiding place. The burrow might be under a large rock or deep under the sand. When the temperature drops at night, the animals come out to search for food.

Experiment: Be a Scientist!

Go outside in the early morning. Take a tissue with you. Run the tissue on some leaves. If the tissue gets wet, that's dew!

A camel's body helps it survive, or live, in the desert habitat. A camel can go many days without food or water. When it does find water, the camel might drink up to fifty gallons at a time!

Desert animals can get water at an **oasis**. At an oasis, water comes from underground springs. Some water bubbles up above the ground and forms lakes. A **wadi** is another source of water for desert animals. This dry valley collects water during the rainy season. Cold desert nights leave a wetness called **dew**.

Name _____ Date _____

Use what you read in the passage to answer the questions.

1. Where is the Sahara Desert?

2. How many gallons can a camel drink?

3. Where does water in the desert come from?

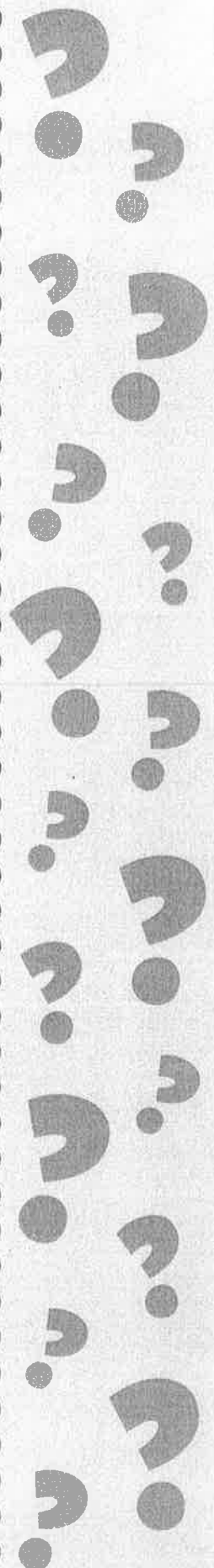
4. What is the purpose of the box of text in the passage?

5. What is the main idea of the passage?

6. How does this habitat compare with the habitat you live in?
Describe the similarities and differences.

7. Name two or three features of a camel that help it live in the desert.

8. What words are boldfaced in the passage? Write the definition of those words based on the context of the sentences.



M-STEP Vocabulary Words

Set 3

*Write the definition of the following M-STEP vocabulary words. Then, review and practice reading and saying their definition with someone at home.

1. Errors

2. Event

3. Example

4. Explain

5. Facts

6. Flashback

7. Grammar

8. Heading

9. Illustration

10. Imaginary

Lesson 1.25 Vowel Sounds (**ou**, **ow**)

Read the clues below. Underline the word that matches each clue.

1. I am a word that describes someone who is grumpy or crabby.

couch

grouch

sprout

2. I am a sound that wolves make. Dogs can make this sound, too. What am I?

howl

mouse

ounce

3. I am a white or light brown powder used in baking. What am I?

down

ground

flour

4. I am the face people make when they are sad. What am I?

frown

sound

spout

5. I am a measurement of weight. What am I?

out

pound

loud

6. I am the opposite of sweet. I am the flavor of lemons. What am I?

town

sour

growl

7. I am what farmers must do to their fields before they plant. What am I?

pout

bounce

plow

Read the words below. Circle the word that has the same vowel sound as the word in bold.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| 1. now | trout | newt | sold |
| 2. spout | trust | scowl | mumps |
| 3. sound | sun | rude | pouch |
| 4. brow | gown | broil | gold |
| 5. crouch | must | crunch | hour |
| 6. south | booth | town | such |
| 7. cow | rob | cute | growl |

Review More Vowel Sounds

- The letters **oo** and **ew** can make the sound you hear in *goose* and *chew*. The letters **oo** can also make the sound you hear in *cook*.
- The letters **au** and **aw** can make the sound you hear in *caught* and *saw*.
- The letters **oi** and **oy** can make the sound you hear in *coin* and *toy*.
- The letters **ou** and **ow** can make the sound you hear in *pounce* and *growl*.

Read the clues in column 1. Draw a line to match each clue to its correct "hink pink" in column 2.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. a cozy place for reading | mouse house |
| 2. a dog that eats too much | stew crew |
| 3. a fun place to swim | loose goose |
| 4. a group of people who make soup | round hound |
| 5. the nose of a fish | book nook |
| 6. a trusty queen | trout snout |
| 7. a home for a rodent | cool pool |
| 8. a bird that got away | loyal royal |

Read each sentence below. Circle the word that has the same vowel sound as the word in parentheses ().

- Emily put on her straw hat and began picking vegetables. (sauce)
- Marcus's dad gave him several coins for his collection. (joy)
- The tiny gray kittens pounce on the ball of string. (wow)
- The geese flew over Desiree's house as they headed south for the winter. (broom)
- Tomás stood in front of the audience and bowed. (cook)