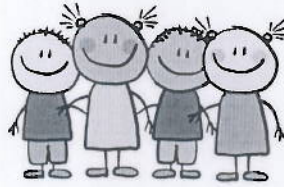


Name: \_\_\_\_\_



# 3rd Grade Homework Packet

## Quarter 4 / Week 4

*The assigned homework is meant to increase student confidence and build foundational skills. This is one of the many ways we hope to keep the home to school connection strong.*

### **Math Practice:**

- Twice per week, students will receive an opportunity to practice what we are currently learning in the classroom.
- One night per week will be focused on strengthening your child's basic fact foundational knowledge. This will help support the grade level content we will be learning in the classroom. Although this is assigned once per week, it is encouraged to continually find opportunities to practice briefly throughout the week.

### **Reading:**

Students will read the attached reading material for the week. They may read it over several nights if needed. Then students must answer the comprehension check questions that follow. They can go back in the text to help them answer. This follows what we are doing in the classroom. They may also look up unfamiliar words and discuss the strategies on the sides of the passages.

Students are still encouraged to read each night for 20 minutes. However, instead of completing the reading log, students may write to their teacher about what they have read. Students can also use the attached reading material as part of the 20 minutes for one night.

**Please return packet at the end of the week.**





Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Time to the Nearest Minute: Digital and Analog

Show the time for each clock.

1.

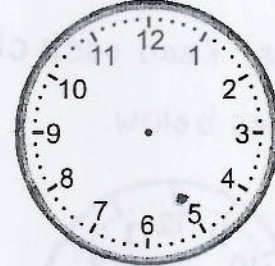


11:37

2.



3.



10:24

4.

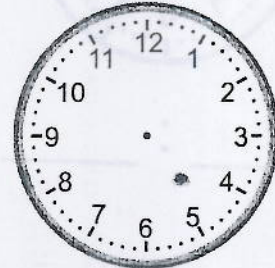


3:38

5.

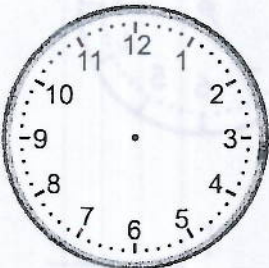


6.



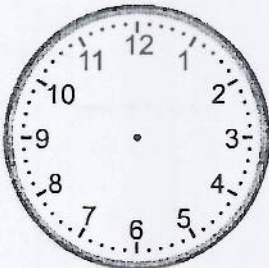
3:29

7.



7:41

8.



1:48

9.

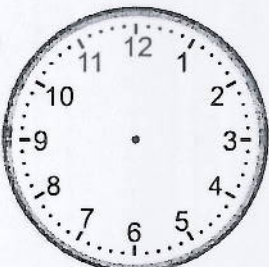


10.



10:14

11.



2:46

12.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

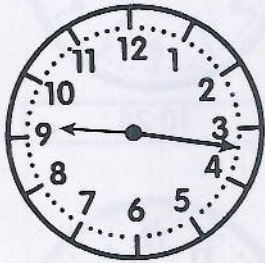


# What time is it?



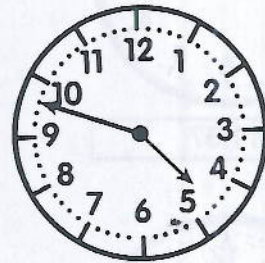
Directions: Read each clock and write the time to the nearest minute on the lines below.

1.



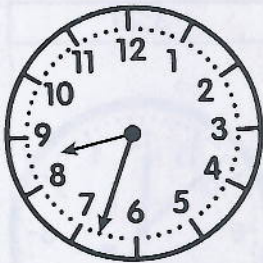
\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_

2.



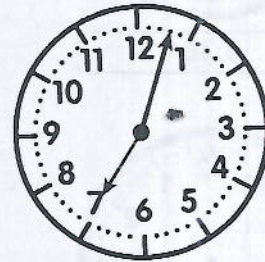
\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_

3.



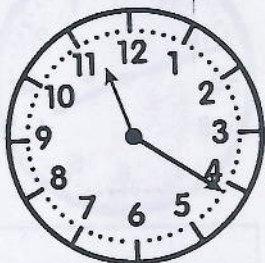
\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_

4.



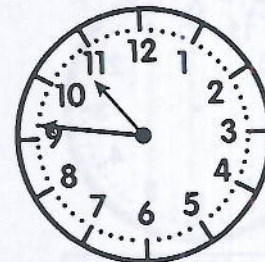
\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_

5.



\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_

6.



\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_

## Guided Instruction

RI.3.5

### WORDS TO KNOW

**atmosphere**

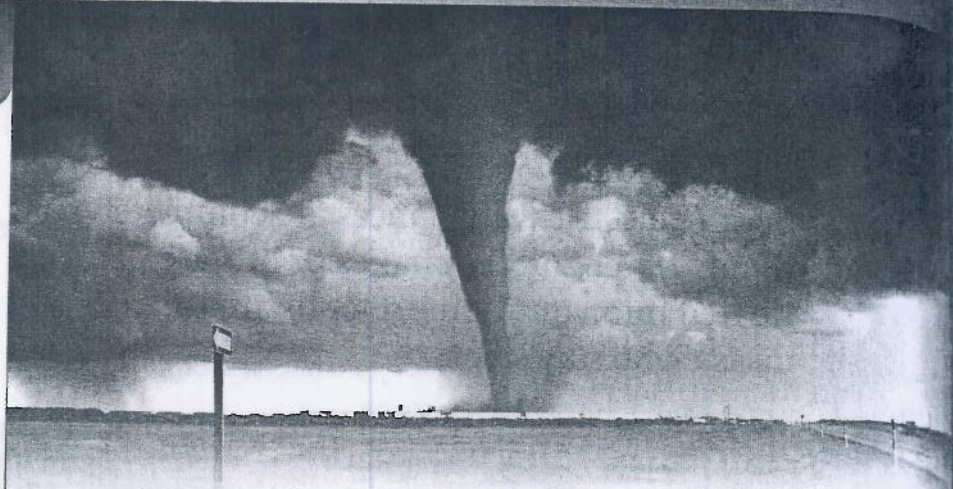
**destroy**

Text features and search tools help readers locate information.

### CITE EVIDENCE

**A** A **hyperlink** is a search tool that is used to find **information** on the Internet. The words in the link tell what information can be found there when you click on it. Circle the hyperlink in paragraph 1. Underline the word that tells what information you might find when you click on it.

**B** A **subhead** is a title within a selection. This text feature introduces a specific part of a reading passage. Subheads are included on a separate line above the part of the passage they introduce. Put a star next to the subhead on this page. What might you learn in this section?



## Watch Out for Weather!

(Genre: Journal Article)

1 Tornadoes, hurricanes, and blizzards are all extreme weather events. They are often called natural disasters. Scientists at the National Weather Service ([www.weather.gov](http://www.weather.gov)) watch and study weather. They warn people when a dangerous storm is on its way. Each year, the National Weather Service sends out 50,000 warnings for extreme weather events. The warnings give people time to prepare for storms and protect themselves.

### Twirling Tornadoes

2 *Twister*, *funnel*, and *whirlwind* are all nicknames for one dangerous weather event: a tornado. Tornadoes develop from thunderstorms. Before a tornado appears, warm air near the ground meets cold air higher in the **atmosphere**. The two masses of air push against each other in a circular motion. Then they form a funnel of water droplets. If the funnel touches the ground, the storm is a tornado. Winds inside a tornado may reach 200 miles per hour. The funnel picks up dust and dirt in its path. It can even uproot trees and pick up cars. One big tornado picked up a train. It carried the train in the air for 80 feet. All the passengers were still inside!

- 3 Tornado funnels can be a mile wide. Most of them do not stay on the ground for long. Still, they do a lot of damage. Tornadoes can **destroy** everything in their paths. Hospitals, schools, and homes may be completely ruined. Because they twist and turn as they race across the ground, tornadoes may destroy one house and leave the next one untouched.
- 4 Sometimes a tornado travels over water. It forms a waterspout. It picks up water and fish along the way. Some fish have been carried hundreds of miles in water spouts.

**TORNADO ALERT!**

People may be injured or killed by objects tossed by the funnel. That is why it is important to know what to do when a tornado approaches.

- Stay inside.
- Go to the basement or ground floor.
- Stay away from windows.
- Get under a table or stairs that can protect you from falling objects.

**Comprehension Check**

How does each text feature in this passage improve your understanding of tornadoes?

**CITE EVIDENCE**

**C** A **sidebar** is a text feature that provides extra information about the topic of an article. Circle the "Tornado Alert!" sidebar.

**D** A **bulleted list** is a text feature that organizes information. A bullet is a small circle. Each bullet introduces a fact or piece of information. Put a star next to a bulleted piece of information about staying safe during a tornado. What else do you learn from this list?

# USING TEXT FEATURES

## Guided Practice

RI.3.5

### WORDS TO KNOW

**crew**

**predict**

### CITE EVIDENCE

**A** Circle the text feature that gives you facts about hurricanes.

**B** Put a star next to the text feature that tells you that you will be reading about famous hurricanes.

**C** Underline the hyperlink. Why does the author include it?

Watch Out for Weather! *continued*

## Horrible Hurricanes

5 A hurricane can be as dangerous as a tornado. A hurricane is a storm that brings strong winds and heavy rain. Hurricanes begin as tropical storms near Earth's equator. They form over warm ocean waters. As the water becomes warmer, the winds become faster. Once wind speeds reach 75 miles per hour, the storm is a hurricane. The winds spin in a closed circle.

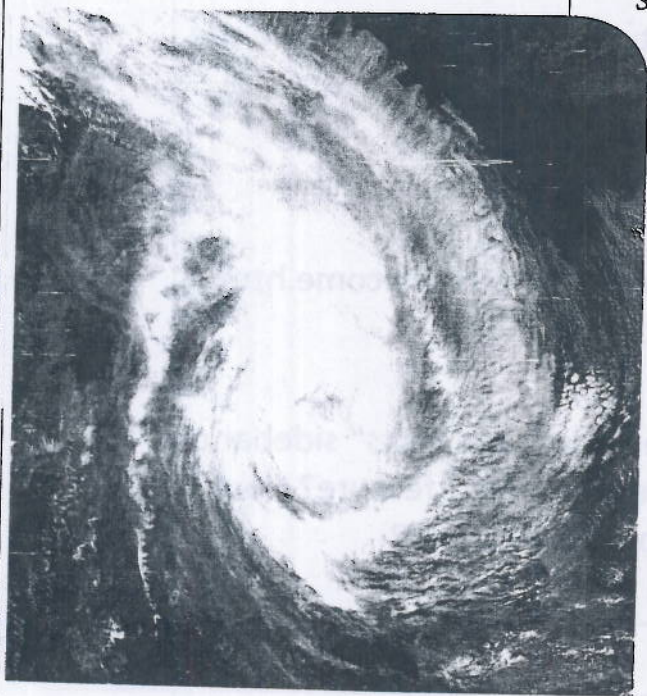
## Too Much Wind

6 Scientists on the ground need to get information about a storm. Hurricane hunters fly right into storms to get the facts. They bravely go into the storm's eye through fierce winds. The eye is the hurricane's calmest part. There the plane's crew drops instruments into the air. The instruments check wind speed and temperature. Scientists on the ground study the information and use it to **predict** how serious the storm will be. It's also important to try to figure out in what direction the storm will travel. Scientists can't stop a hurricane. But they can warn people who might be in the path of a natural disaster.

To see a video about hurricane hunters, visit <http://oceantoday.noaa.gov/hurricanehunters/welcome.html>.

### HURRICANE FACTS

- Hurricanes in the Pacific Ocean are usually called typhoons.
- Hurricanes in the Indian Ocean are usually called cyclones.
- When the eye of a hurricane passes overhead, the weather is sunny, calm, and quiet.
- Most hurricanes travel about 10–20 miles per hour.



**Famous Hurricanes**

- 7 The Galveston hurricane hit Texas in 1900. Its highest winds reached 140 miles per hour. Hugo hit the Atlantic Coast in 1989. Its highest winds reached 160 miles per hour. Andrew hit Florida in 1992. Its highest winds reached 165 miles per hour. Katrina hit and destroyed much of New Orleans in 2005. Its highest winds reached 170 miles per hour.

**Comprehension Check**

- Circle the letter next to the sentence that is NOT included in a sidebar text feature.
  - Hurricanes in the Indian Ocean are usually called cyclones.
  - Most hurricanes travel about 10–20 miles per hour.
  - When the eye of a hurricane passes overhead, the weather is sunny, calm, and quiet.
  - The Galveston hurricane hit Texas in 1900.
- Circle the letter next to the text feature that a reader would use to see a video about hurricane hunters.
  - Too Much Wind
  - Hurricane Facts
  - <http://oceanoday.noaa.gov/hurricanehunters/welcome.html>
  - Famous Hurricanes
- With a partner, read and discuss the “Hurricane Facts” sidebar on page 158. Why does the author include this text feature? How does it help you understand “Horrible Hurricanes”?

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# USING TEXT FEATURES

## Independent Practice

RI.3.5



### WORDS TO KNOW

**dangerous**

**prairie**

**severe**

### CITE EVIDENCE

A Under which subhead would you find information about blizzards in the Great Lakes area? Find that information and underline it.

B Underline the sentence in the text feature that states a fact about ground blizzards. What kind of text feature is inside the sidebar?

Watch Out for Weather! *continued*

### What Is a Blizzard?

8 A blizzard is usually any serious snowstorm with strong winds of at least 35 miles per hour. To count as a blizzard, there has to be a lot of wind. While blizzards often mean lots of snow, there are no rules about how low the temperature has to be or how much snow must fall—if any—for a storm to be called a blizzard. **Severe** blizzards make it impossible to see buildings or trees just a few yards away.

9 Blizzards can be very **dangerous**. Since it is so hard to see outside, it is dangerous to travel. People can even get lost walking around their own backyard. Also, being out in cold temperatures and strong winds can cause frostbite, or frozen fingers and toes. Before weather could be predicted, blizzards could happen with almost no warning, such as when temperatures were warm. For an example, go to the link about the “Children’s Blizzard” that happened in the late 1800s. (<http://www.farmersalmanac.com/weather/2012/01/09/the-childrens-blizzard/>)

### Where and Why Do Blizzards Happen?

10 In North America, blizzards appear most in the **prairie** states, the Great Lakes, the northeastern United States, and Canada. Blizzards over the prairie happen when cold, dry northern air hits warm, wet southern air. In the Northeast, blizzards usually come from hurricanes moving down from the northern Atlantic Ocean. The poor Great Lakes area! It gets hit by both types of storms. This land is also affected by heavy lake snow and wind, which create even more chance of blizzards.

RI.3.5

## Independent Practice

### How to Prepare for a Blizzard

- 11 First, pay attention to the weather forecasts. Next, make sure you have flashlights, batteries, food, water, first aid supplies, and a backup heater in your home. Most importantly, stay inside!

#### BLIZZARD FACTS

- Some unusual blizzards bring no precipitation, or snow.
- Strong winds can pick up ground snow to create a "ground blizzard."
- The strength of a blizzard's wind is more important than the snowfall.

### Comprehension Check

**MORE ONLINE** [sadlierconnect.com](http://sadlierconnect.com)

- If you click the link mentioned in paragraph 9, you would expect to find information about
  - a blizzard that happened without warning.
  - children who played in the snow.
  - the importance of having flashlights, batteries, and food.
  - how farmers prepare for blizzards.
- Circle the letter next to the sentence that is included in the sidebar.
  - What is a blizzard?
  - Some unusual blizzards bring no precipitation, or snow.
  - Where and why do blizzards happen?
  - Blizzards can be very dangerous.
- Review the text features on pages 160–161. What did each text feature help you understand about blizzards? Cite text evidence to support your answer.

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