
**Third Grade
PSSA School
Closing Packet**

Open House

by W.M. Akers



"We're not moving!" shouted Kathryn.

Her mom pursed her lips. She did this when she was trying to look concerned. It wouldn't work today. "I know you're upset, sweetheart, but-"

"No! No! No!" said Kathryn. "We are absolutely, positively, super-factually *not moving*."

Kathryn and her mother sat in the kitchen, where the four o'clock sunlight streamed in golden through the windows and made shadows on their hands. It did this every day when Kathryn got home from school. She did not want to lose it.

"We know how much you love this house," said her mother. "Your dad and I love it too. We loved it when we bought it, we loved it when you were born, and we still love it now. But we've been here since before we were married, and it's starting to feel a little cramped."

Kathryn saw that her mother was trying to be reasonable, to spare her feelings, and to make her understand. She didn't care. This was no time to be reasonable.

"It was nice! There was linoleum in the kitchen, which was good to slide around on, and the backyard was nice. But I didn't have a window seat before, and now I do."

"Huh," said Kathryn. She had to admit: a window seat would be a nice thing to have.

There were too many people at the open house. There must have been a dozen people on the front lawn, milling around, talking to each other, and taking notes. It looked like the arena before a concert. One man was kneeling in front of the windows, inspecting the soil in the flowerbed. When they approached the front door, Kathryn stayed far away from him.

"Mom!" she said. "I think this is a house for weirdos."

"It's just a house," said her mom. "The same as any other."

"It's not the same as ours."

It certainly wasn't. For one thing, this new house was much too brown. All the floors were stained dark brown, and the furniture was either leather or beat-up old wood. It was like being in her grandfather's library, except that it was a whole house!

"It smells like grandpa," said Kathryn.

"It does not," said Mom.

The hallways were too wide. The staircase was too tall. There were too many bookshelves, and none of the books looked very fun. Kathryn knew that none of the books would stay when the owners moved out, but she didn't like the idea of her parents buying a house from people who didn't even own a copy of *Stuart Little*.

The bookshelves were about all Kathryn could see, because there were so many people everywhere. Weren't there any other houses for sale in this town? Why couldn't some of them go there? She tried to walk across the living room, but an agitated-looking woman with frizzy blonde hair kept getting in her way, saying, "Oh no, oh no, oh no. This won't do at all." Kathryn couldn't tell what she was so upset about and decided not to ask. She went back out the way she came in.

Kathryn walked around to the backyard, staying far away from the flowerbed man, who by now was wrist-deep in the dirt. It was quieter back here, but still not very fun. There was no rope swing, no swing set, no monkey bars-nothing to swing on at all. Kathryn didn't have anything like that at her current house, but what was the point of moving if you didn't get some fun new stuff out of it?

Gloria."

Kathryn's face turned tomato-red. This woman was so nice, and she'd said such horrible things about her house! "Oh gosh," she spluttered. "I didn't know it was your house, I-"

"Don't worry about it," said Gloria. "People are entitled to their own opinions. Besides, you're not the one who's buying the house, are you?"

"No," said Kathryn. "But my parents might be."

"Ah, well. In that case, you'd better see the upstairs bedroom."

Gloria led Kathryn through the crowd and up the stairways. With her leading, the big group of people parted easily. Even the "Oh no, oh no, oh no" woman didn't mind stepping aside. Suddenly, Kathryn saw the advantages of wide hallways.

Upstairs it was quieter and not so brown. The walls were pale green, and the floor was nicely carpeted.

"This is much better," said Kathryn.

"Wait until you see the bedroom. It will take your breath away."

It did. The upstairs bedroom was bigger than Kathryn's old one, but plush red carpet and heavy orange curtains made it, somehow, much cozier. There was a big, comfy-looking bed, plenty of closets, and two gigantic windows. But Kathryn didn't even notice all that at first, because she was too excited about the window seat.

"Oh, my goodness!" she said. As she flopped down on it, she saw that the sunlight came in golden through the trees, making shadows on her legs. "It's so comfortable! And you can see all the way to the park!"

"That's my favorite spot in the house," said Gloria.

Kathryn smiled. "This might not be such a bad place to move after all."

cramped**cramped****Advanced Definition****adjective**

1. lacking room or space, as for movement or placement.

a cramped closet

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. Perhaps one of the harshest places immigrants lived was the Lower East Side of Manhattan. The conditions in these tenement slums were horrible. It was common for several families to be **cramped** into a two-room apartment with no sunlight or ventilation.
2. Many people left their farms and rural homes to work in the factories. This movement from the countryside to the cities is called urbanization. Industrial cities grew very quickly. In some cases, the population more than doubled. They often didn't have homes for all the new people. Some workers crowded into little shacks near the factories. The quarters were **cramped** and unsanitary. Diseases spread easily from one person to another.

5. What is a theme of this story?

- A. Something that seems good may not be so good after all.
- B. Something that seems bad may not be so bad after all.
- C. Vacations can be a lot of fun and a great way to learn.
- D. Some people like living in the country more than living in a city.

6. Read the following sentence: "**This house stinks,**' she said, kicking it."

What does Kathryn mean when she says, "**This house stinks**"?

- A. She means that the house smells like rotten eggs.
- B. She means that the house does not have a window seat.
- C. She means that the house is something she likes a lot.
- D. She means that the house is something she dislikes.

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

At first Kathryn dislikes the house she visits; _____, she starts to like it.

- A. obviously
- B. namely
- C. earlier
- D. later on

8. What is Kathryn's opinion of the upstairs area of the open house compared to the downstairs area?

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is a meaning of the word **cramped**?

- A. a wheel-like motion
- B. hem in
- C. pertaining to truth

2. What is another meaning of the word **cramped**?

- A. prevent the progress or free movement of
- B. related to the eye or the sense of sight
- C. having or displaying warmth or affection

Please use each answer choice only once. Choose the one word that best completes the sentence.

3. He was in the lead when he got a _____ in his leg and had to leave the race.

- A. cramped
- B. cramp

4. The room was a little _____ with all the kids in it.

- A. cramped
- B. cramp

5. Please write your own sentence using the word **cramped**.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is a meaning of the word **cozy**?

- A. used improperly or excessively especially drugs
- B. characterized by extreme care and great effort
- C. small and warm

2. What is another meaning of the word **cozy**?

- A. of a person, displaying or possessing courage
- B. a padded cloth covering to keep a teapot warm
- C. unpredictably excitable (especially of horses)

Please use each answer choice only once. Choose the one word that best completes the sentence.

3. They couldn't have been _____ in their new place.

- A. cozy
- B. cozier

4. It was a _____ little house, just the right size.

- A. cozy
- B. cozier

5. Please write your own sentence using the word **cozy**.

Conjunctions: connecting words

Grade 3 Conjunctions Worksheet

Combine the two sentences using the word in brackets.

1. The painters finished the living room. They finished the kitchen. (and)

2. Leila plays with dolls. Leila plays with toy cars. (and)

3. You could finish your work. You could play outside. (or)

4. Jenna likes hot chocolate. She does not like coffee. (but)

5. The twins visited their grandparents. They went to a restaurant. (and)

6. You can have the blue marker. You can have the red marker. (or)

Conjunctions link two words, phrases or clauses.

Linda likes to color. She likes to paint. (and)

Linda likes to color and paint.



Name _____

Date _____

1. Use the array to complete the related equations.

$1 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$\underline{\quad} \div 4 = 1$



$2 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$\underline{\quad} \div 4 = 2$



$\underline{\quad} \times 4 = 12$

$12 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$



$\underline{\quad} \times 4 = 16$

$16 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$



$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = 20$

$20 \div \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$



$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = 24$

$24 \div \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$



$\underline{\quad} \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$\underline{\quad} \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$



$\underline{\quad} \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$\underline{\quad} \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$



$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$\underline{\quad} \div \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$



$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$\underline{\quad} \div \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$



What's for Breakfast?

by ReadWorks

Of course Dad decided to blame *me* when he came downstairs this morning to make coffee and burn toast, and saw the mess in the kitchen and the living room. "DANIEL," I heard him from my post in the bathroom. I stood there on my toes to see what I'd look like if I were taller, brushing my teeth and wondering if I could get out the door with un-brushed hair, and without Miranda, my older and snottier sister, noticing.

"DANIEL!"

I came downstairs still wearing my pajamas and saw a bunch of magazines on the rug by the couch, toppled over from their usual stack on the coffee table. Then I saw the bad mess in the kitchen. The jars with Miranda's baking supplies are usually lined up along the counter, but one of them was on the floor in pieces, and there was flour everywhere. Dad was standing in the middle of it, wearing half of a suit: shiny black shoes and pressed work pants, but no shirt; and his hair still wet from the shower. I laughed. That was a mistake.

"Did you do this, funny man?" The coffeemaker sounded like it was gargling mouthwash. I guess Dad wasn't so mad that he couldn't make his java.

"No, Dad, I didn't." It was the truth, too. When I turned off the TV the night before, the magazines were still stacked. And when I got my nighttime cup of water from the kitchen, there was no flour on the floor.

"Really? Because we've had this problem before, with footballs and jump ropes, and indoor kite-flying." Dad obviously did not believe me.

"Really, Dad, I have no idea how this happened. I got some water in the middle of the night, but everything was clean then."

Dad turned around and got some bread and butter, and honey. The toaster sounded like it hurt when he pushed the lever down. It was old and never made toast right. I only ate toast when I slept over at other people's houses. Dad didn't really care what his toast tasted like, I guess.

"I don't have time to clean this up, Daniel, and I'm mad. Go upstairs and get ready for school." Dad filled a big bowl with water.

"Okay." I was halfway up the stairs when Miranda's cat, Oatmeal, shot up underneath my

"You need to start keeping your cookie things in the pantry."

"They look good in the jars."

"Fine. They'll just have to look good in the jars in the pantry."

Miranda decided not to argue, I guess, because she shut up. Dad was struggling. The paper towels he was using to wipe up the wet flour weren't doing a good job. He threw two handfuls in the trash, but there were still smears of paste on the ground and some dry flour powdering the corners of the kitchen. Dad looked at the clock on the stove, and he said, "Look at the time! We have to go." Then he rushed to the laundry room to put on a work shirt.

"Get your school stuff together and get in the car," Dad said. He huffed his way out the door. Miranda got up and went back upstairs, leaving me in the kitchen by myself. I sidestepped the sticky streaks of flour on the ground and got a Popsicle from the freezer. Breakfast!

When I got outside, Dad was already waiting in the driveway. I got in the front seat (take that, Miranda!) and noticed some crusty flour on the back of his work jacket. I didn't say anything. He'd probably just get mad. He was already mad anyway and getting angrier, as he impatiently honked the horn for Miranda. She shuffled out the front door, holding her lumpy backpack in front of her with both arms. We pulled out and Dad turned on NPR.

"I hope you two packed lunch."

"I forgot," I said. "Can I have some money?"

"Here, take 10 bucks." Dad tossed his wallet into my lap. I looked back at Miranda. I was kind of disappointed that she hadn't gotten mad about me sitting in the front seat.

"Miranda, do you need money, too?" Dad asked.

"No."

"What did you bring for lunch?"

"Oatmeal."

"That's gross, weirdo." Who eats oatmeal for lunch, I thought.

"If you say so, kiddo." Dad rolled his eyes. "I hope you packed the instant stuff, because if you cooked oatmeal just now, it's going to get really cold and nasty, and I'm going to be really annoyed that you wasted time doing that while we were waiting outside for you."

despite

de · spite

Definition**preposition**

1. without being changed or stopped by.

He kept driving despite the blizzard.

Advanced Definition**preposition**

1. notwithstanding; regardless of.

The wedding took place despite the bad weather.

He left school despite his parents' warnings and threats.

Despite the fact that she's allergic to dogs, she has two of them.

noun

1. insulting treatment.
2. insolence.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. Skin may cover a large area, but it is very thin. It is only about 1/8 inch thick. **Despite** being so thin, skin is made of three layers.
2. **Despite** their violent ways, the Vikings were very religious people. They worshiped several gods, who dwelled in a place called Asgard. Among the most important of the Viking gods were Thor, Odin, Frey and Freyja.
3. So which one is it, Sarah wondered. Is the Meadowlands a big, ugly, dangerous swamp? Or is it a beautiful oasis of birds and flowers? **Despite** her dad's warnings to stay away, Sarah wanted to see for herself.
4. The Pilgrims built very simple and practical houses for themselves. **Despite** a terrible first winter, they worked hard to create homes for everyone. Until then, most of the group lived on the Mayflower, the ship that had brought them there.
5. **Despite** its small size (about 3 pounds), the brain is able to receive and send an unlimited number of messages. It does this with the help of the spinal cord, the sense organs, and the autonomic (automatic) nervous system. The brain carries out this task by assigning jobs.
6. Young Jun is already prepared to visit. An American he met on his way to South Korea gave

precedent prec · e · dent

Advanced Definition

noun

1. an act that serves or may serve as an example for future actions of a similar nature.

Her high grades set a precedent for the class.

There is no precedent for this new rule.

2. in law, a decision serving as a guidepost for future cases of a similar nature.

The judge's decision was based on precedents rather than on legal theory.

adjective

1. going before; prior.

Spanish cognate

precedente: The Spanish word *precedente* means precedent.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. "They told me that I had no hope," says Summers. "My comment was, 'You don't know me very well. I'm going to fight until I get well again.'" Five years later, Summers has regained the ability to stand and can take steps on a treadmill. His recovery "remains **unprecedented**," European researchers commented in the British medical journal *The Lancet*. "We are entering a new era."
2. The government has tried to cut down on the number of protesters. In one attempt, it ordered all Russian students between the ages of 14 and 17 to attend school on a Saturday for hastily arranged tests during the hours of the protest. They were warned they would risk flunking their courses if they failed to attend the **unprecedented** Saturday exams.

6. Read the following sentence from the story: "The toaster **sounded like it hurt** when he pushed the lever down. It was old and never made toast right."

Why does the author say that the toaster "**sounded like it hurt**"?

- A. to emphasize how old and non-functional the toaster was
- B. to show that the toaster had feelings
- C. to emphasize how badly the family treated the toaster
- D. to show that the toaster made the same sounds as a human

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

_____ Daniel is frustrated and annoyed by his sister Miranda, he doesn't tell his father that he saw Oatmeal in Miranda's backpack.

- A. In summary
- B. Even though
- C. Because
- D. Since

8. What does Miranda bring to school?

9. Why did Daniel think that Oatmeal made the big mess in the kitchen?

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is a meaning of the word **precedent**?

- A. jewelry consisting of a cord or chain (often bearing gems) worn about the neck as an ornament (especially by women)
- B. a woman's dress, usually with a close-fitting bodice and a long flared skirt, often worn on formal occasions
- C. an act in the past which may be used as an example to help decide the outcome of similar instances in the future

2. What is another meaning of the word **precedent**?

- A. the previous version
- B. confectionery, candy
- C. an act of delegating

Please use each answer choice only once. Choose the one word that best completes the sentence.

3. These decisions of the common-law courts were recorded and became the _____ that form the common law relating to business transactions.

- A. precedence
- B. preceding
- C. precedent
- D. precedes
- E. precedents
- F. unprecedented

4. Persons who come by appointment naturally have _____ over other callers.

- A. precedence
- B. preceding
- C. precedent
- D. precedes
- E. precedents
- F. unprecedented

8. It _____ the green and flowery spring, as mythology _____ regular poetry.

- A. precedence
- B. preceding
- C. precedent
- D. precedes
- E. precedents
- F. unprecedented

9. Please write your own sentence using the word **precedent**.

10. What would you like to remember about the meaning of the word **precedent** so that you can use it when you write or speak?

6. _____ these examples, the United States is not planning to phase out pennies.

- A. spiteful
- B. spite
- C. despite
- D. spitefulness

7. Please write your own sentence using the word **despite**.

8. What would you like to remember about the meaning of the word **despite** so that you can use it when you write or speak?



Applying Meanings

Circle the correct answer to each statement.

1. When you close or join something securely, you

fasten it.

unravel it.

unlock it.

unhook it.

2. To dig and move soil you'll need a

nail.

shovel.

hook.

pail.

3. When you run a fever and feel ill, you are suffering from a

fit of happiness.

moment of sadness.

butterflies in the stomach.

sickness.

4. When you fill a box to the brim, it's

overflowing.

empty.

stuffed.

half-full.

5. When something tastes better than most things you've tasted, it's

delicious.

tasteless.

good.

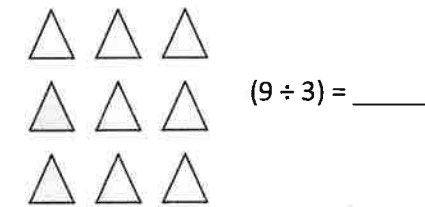
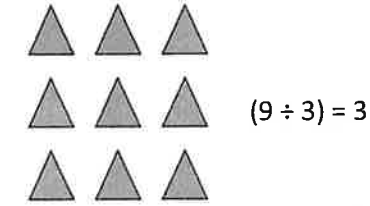
fair.

Name _____

Date _____

1. Label the array. Then, fill in the blanks to make true number sentences.

a. $18 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$

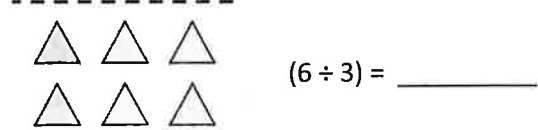
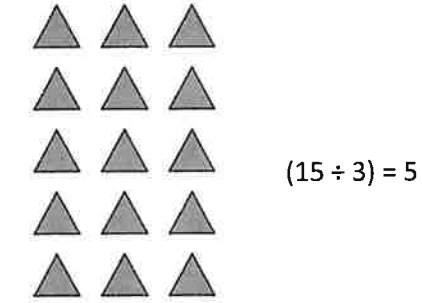


$$(18 \div 3) = (9 \div 3) + (9 \div 3)$$

$$= \underline{3} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$= \underline{6}$$

b. $21 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$

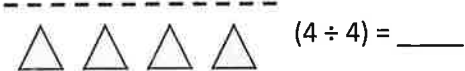
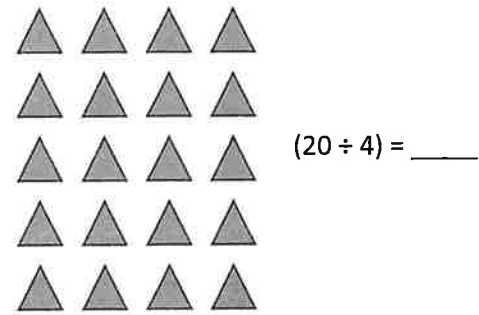


$$(21 \div 3) = (15 \div 3) + (6 \div 3)$$

$$= \underline{5} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$= \underline{\quad}$$

c. $24 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$

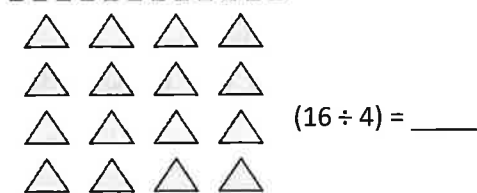
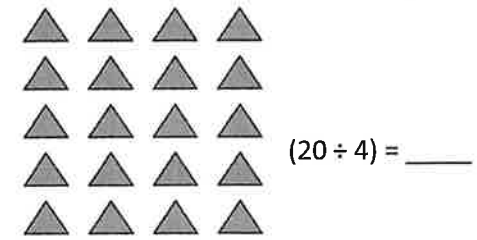


$$(24 \div 4) = (20 \div 4) + (\underline{\quad} \div 4)$$

$$= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$= \underline{\quad}$$

d. $36 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$



$$(36 \div 4) = (\underline{\quad} \div 4) + (\underline{\quad} \div 4)$$

$$= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$= \underline{\quad}$$

Why Am I So Tired?



Imagine a girl named Katy. It is nighttime, and she plops into bed exhausted. Her first day in the new neighborhood has been stressful for her. There was the work of unpacking. There were the curious stares from the neighbors. Would she make friends? Would this new place ever feel like home? Now she just needs to get some sleep. But tomorrow would be worse. It is the first day of school!

She turns out the light, punches the pillow into a comfortable shape-and stares at the wall. And stares. And stares. *Oh, no-not again* , she thinks to herself. She turns over on her back and looks at her clock. The lighted dial of her clock shows midnight. The next time she looks, it is 1 a.m., then 2 a.m. *Perfect. I'll certainly make an impression on the kids in the lunchroom tomorrow, especially if I fall asleep face down in my soup! I'll bet they haven't seen that before.* Katy has a sleep disorder called insomnia.

According to the United States National Institutes of Health, about 50 to 70 million Americans have sleep disorders that interrupt their sleep. Sleep disorders affect people in every age group.

Here's a look at some of the most common sleep disorders.

Insomnia: Eyes Wide Open

People with insomnia have trouble falling asleep and staying asleep. They are often grouchy the next morning and can't concentrate.

Poor sleep habits, such as irregular bedtimes and waking times, staying late at a party, watching TV, being

elementary school need nine to twelve hours of sleep each night. This means kids usually go to bed sometime between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. For many preteens and teens, they may not be ready to go to bed until around 11 p.m. Researchers have found that a teenager's brain works on a different schedule. One school district in Minnesota changed the starting time of the high school from 7:20 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. The teachers found that the students were then ready to learn in their first period class. Many students' grades went up.

Sleep gives the brain time to repair nerve connections and to store information. When you're not getting enough sleep, you can lose your good judgment. Poor sleep also makes it harder to learn new things. Don't let a sleep disorder rob you of your ZZZ time.

How to Get Enough ZZZs

Here are some tips for getting to sleep and staying asleep.

- Avoid caffeine within four to six hours of bedtime. That means staying away from sodas and coffee.
- Exercise daily, but avoid strenuous exercise within six hours of bedtime.
- Keep your bed for sleeping. Don't do homework on it.
- If you can't fall asleep, leave your bedroom and go somewhere else to read. Go back to bed when you are relaxed and sleepy.
- Get up at about the same time on weekdays and on weekends.
- If you nap, do it before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and don't sleep for more than an hour.
- Get into bright light quickly in the morning, but avoid it in the evening.
- Wind down before going to bed. Avoid heavy reading, studying, and computer games within an hour of going to bed.

irregular

ir · reg · u · lar

Definition

adjective

1. not even in some way.

The dirt road has an irregular surface.

2. not following the general rules of grammar or spelling.

English has many irregular verbs.

Advanced Definition

adjective

1. uneven in shape, arrangement, surface, or the like.

The wall has an irregular surface.

These handmade bowls are slightly irregular in shape.

2. uneven in occurrence, frequency, or duration.

We meet on an irregular basis.

3. lacking an established pattern or principle.

He eats at irregular times.

The spacing of the chairs was irregular.

4. not conforming to a standard, as of law, propriety, method, or custom.

The defense attorney's request was somewhat irregular, but the judge granted it.

5. in grammar or spelling, being an exception to the general rules, as of inflection.

Went and "bought" are irregular verbs.

6. of troops, not belonging to the regular army of a nation.

Irregular forces played a large part in the battle.

7. of manufactured articles, not uniform or conforming to a standard.

schedule sched · ule

Definition

noun

1. a list of times when certain events will happen.

Do you have a schedule for classes at the community center?

Advanced Definition

noun

1. a plan of activity organized by units of time.

According to the tour schedule, we should be in Rome next Tuesday.

She checked her class schedule to see if she had gym the next day.

The doctor can't fit any more appointments into her schedule tomorrow.

2. a timetable, as for trains or buses.

Check the bus schedule and see what time the bus gets in.

3. a list or inventory of items, often arranged by classification.

a tariff schedule

transitive verb

1. to enter into an existing schedule.

We scheduled a stop in Seattle to visit some friends.

2. to set the date or time of.

The receptionist scheduled my next appointment for ten o'clock on Friday.

They scheduled the wedding for the middle of June.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. Fourth grader Christina Moore from Belmont, Massachusetts, has a busy **schedule**.
2. Researchers have found that a teenager's brain works on a different **schedule**.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What sleep disorder does Katy have?

- A. insomnia
- B. restless leg syndrome
- C. sleep apnea
- D. sleepwalking

2. Insomnia is an effect that can have more than one cause. What is one cause of insomnia?

- A. relaxation
- B. stress
- C. sleepwalking
- D. getting good grades

3. Read these sentences from the text.

For many preteens and teens, they may not be ready to go to bed until around 11 p.m. Researchers have found that a teenager's brain works on a different schedule. One school district in Minnesota changed the starting time of the high school from 7:20 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. The teachers found that the students were then ready to learn in their first period class. Many students' grades went up.

Based on this information, why might students' grades have gone up?

- A. The students were going to bed before 11 p.m.
- B. The students liked the teachers of their first period classes.
- C. The students were getting less sleep.
- D. The students were getting more sleep.

7. Read this sentence from the text.

You don't need to wake up a person who is sleepwalking; just lead him or her back to bed.

How could this sentence best be broken in two?

- A. You don't need to wake up a person who is sleepwalking. As a result, just lead him or her back to bed.
- B. You don't need to wake up a person who is sleepwalking. Third, just lead him or her back to bed.
- C. You don't need to wake up a person who is sleepwalking. Instead, just lead him or her back to bed.
- D. You don't need to wake up a person who is sleepwalking. For example, just lead him or her back to bed.

8. Describe what Katy does after turning out the light and punching her pillow. Include at least three details from the text in your answer.

9. At the end of the text, the author provides a list of tips for getting to sleep and staying asleep. What is one of the author's tips?

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is a meaning of the word **disorder**?

- A. any of a group of extinct reptiles
- B. low land that is seasonally flooded
- C. a physical or psychical malfunction

2. What is another meaning of the word **disorder**?

- A. a principle that limits the extent of something
- B. a disturbance of civic peace or of public order
- C. moisture in the form of rain, snow, hail, sleet

Please use each answer choice only once. Choose the one word that best completes the sentence.

3. Her part put the cylinder back into working _____ and the ship made its return up the river with no trouble.

- A. disorder
- B. ordered
- C. ordinance
- D. disorders
- E. orders
- F. ordering
- G. order

7. Some people are born with a condition that leads to a speech _____.

- A. disorder
- B. ordered
- C. ordinance
- D. disorders
- E. orders
- F. ordering
- G. order

8. This is one little section where everybody is _____ and eating tacos.

- A. disorder
- B. ordered
- C. ordinance
- D. disorders
- E. orders
- F. ordering
- G. order

9. Military or _____ goods are the materials of war.

- A. disorder
- B. ordered
- C. ordinance
- D. disorders
- E. orders
- F. ordering
- G. order

What to Expect If You're Having Surgery

Eleven-year-old Karl is all cowboy. Riding his horse, Cloudy, is Karl's idea of a good time. But when Karl was 10, he fell off his horse and had to have surgery.

"I was scared," says Karl, when asked about the experience. "But I took a tour of the hospital and met the staff that would be operating on me. They explained everything. I knew exactly what would happen and how I might feel afterwards. I felt a lot better after that."

Research shows that the more you know about what will happen, the better you'll feel. So read on!

Before You Go

Having surgery is also called having an operation. It's when a *surgeon* (a specially trained doctor) works on or inside the body to treat an illness or injury. Sometimes before you have surgery, the doctor may ask you to have X-rays, a blood test, or other tests. These help the doctors to pinpoint the problem and be sure you are otherwise healthy.

The night before surgery, you may not be allowed to eat or drink anything -even water - until after the operation. Don't worry, though. After your operation, you'll be able to eat again before too long.

Most often, you can go home the same day as your operation, but sometimes you have to stay overnight. If you do, you'll want to pack a few things to take along.

Surgery Day

When you arrive at the hospital, you'll sign in at the registration desk. The person there will ask you for lots of information, such as your name, address, phone number, your parents' names, and more. You will be given an identification band with your name and other information on it.

Then you are off to the surgery area. Here you will meet your *nurse*, who will ask more questions: Are you allergic to anything? Did you eat anything last night or this morning? And so forth. Then you may need to put on a special gown. The nurse will then check your pulse,

take, and how to care for yourself. You may be told not to take a bath or exercise for a few days. You may also get crutches or other supplies.

At home, you will need to rest. That's because you may still feel a little funny. You may feel confused or have trouble remembering things. You may also feel as if you are going to be sick. This can be caused by the anesthesia you had or by the medicine you are taking. These feelings should go away in a few days. After some surgeries, you may have special directions to follow.

Emotion Commotion

Feeling nervous or scared before having surgery is normal. Taking a tour of the hospital and talking to your doctor, mom, or dad, can help you feel better. Just remember: There are lots of people at the hospital who will take good care of you and can answer your questions. Soon you will feel much better and, like Karl, be back in the saddle again!

What to Pack

So there you are at home, you've got your bag out, and you're wondering what to take with you for your hospital stay.

If you're going to be in the hospital for a few days, think about what you might like to have with you.

Here are some packing ideas:

- Comfortable clothes (sweats, for example)
- Pajamas, robe, slippers
- Underwear
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Hairbrush and/or comb
- Your own pillow
- iPod
- Magazines, books, games

Note that some electrical appliances, cell phones, and laptop computers may not be allowed. Check with the hospital first.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is surgery?

- A. when a doctor works on or inside the body to treat an illness or injury
- B. when you feel confused and have trouble remembering things
- C. when you don't eat or drink anything, including water
- D. when you pack a few things to take with you for your hospital stay

2. This text presents the sequence of events involved in surgery. What is the correct sequence of events?

- A. The surgeon operates. The nurse checks your pulse, blood pressure, and temperature. The anesthesiologist gives you an anesthetic. You wake up in the recovery room.
- B. You wake up in the recovery room. The nurse checks your pulse, blood pressure, and temperature. The anesthesiologist gives you an anesthetic. The surgeon operates.
- C. The nurse checks your pulse, blood pressure, and temperature. The surgeon operates. The anesthesiologist gives you an anesthetic. You wake up in the recovery room.
- D. The nurse checks your pulse, blood pressure, and temperature. The anesthesiologist gives you an anesthetic. The surgeon operates. You wake up in the recovery room.

3. Read this sentence from the text.

"Most often, you can go home the same day as your operation, but sometimes you have to stay overnight."

Based on this evidence, what conclusion can be made?

- A. There is no way to know how long surgery will take.
- B. Not all surgeries are the same.
- C. People prefer to stay overnight after surgery.
- D. Surgery can only be performed at night.

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

_____ the surgeon operates on you, the anesthesiologist will give you an anesthetic to make you fall asleep.

- A. After
- B. Before
- C. While
- D. Although

8. How did Karl feel about his surgery before he had the surgery?

9. Name two things that changed the way Karl felt about having surgery.

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

Pronouns

Grade 3 Pronouns Worksheet

Replace the underlined nouns with pronouns.

- She 1. Elizabeth came downstairs to answer the door.
- _____ 2. Frank gave a hand to his brother, and they fixed the bike together.
- _____ 3. Your goldfish looks healthy.
- _____ 4. You and Max visited the museum last week.
- _____ 5. The books are on the shelf by the window.
- _____ 6. Artie and I will play soccer next summer.
- _____ 7. She told her friend the ending of the movie.
- _____ 8. Martin thanked his dad before getting out of the car.
- _____ 9. The teacher looked at you and Janet for the answer.
- _____ 10. Irene put the plates on the table beside the utensils.

Pronouns replace nouns

The girls were playing in their room. They were having a lot of fun.

I, me, you, he, him, she, her, it, we, they, them, us



5. Jenna and her mom take the bus to the mall. The clocks below show when they leave their house and when they arrive at the mall. How many minutes does it take them to get to the mall?

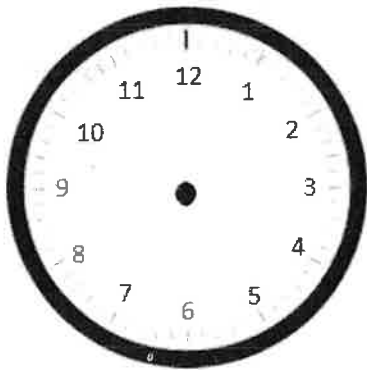
Time when they leave home:



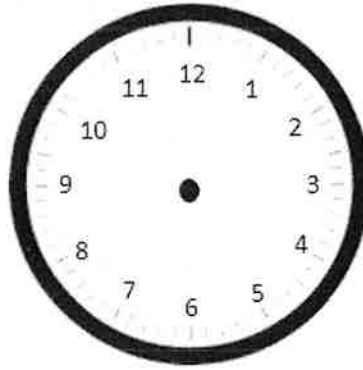
Time when they arrive at the mall:



6. Record your homework start time:



- Record the time when you finish Problems 1–5:



How many minutes did you work on Problems 1–5?

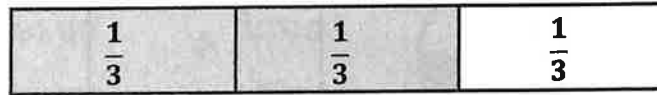
Name _____

Date _____

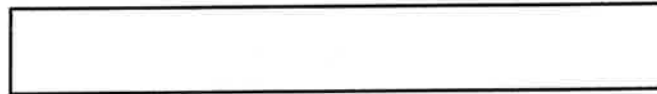
1. Complete the number sentence. Estimate to partition each strip equally, write the unit fraction inside each unit, and shade the answer.

Sample:

$$2 \text{ thirds} = \frac{2}{3}$$



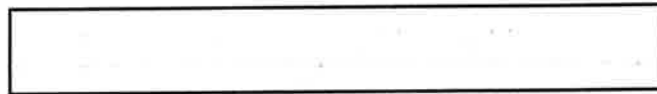
a. 3 fourths =



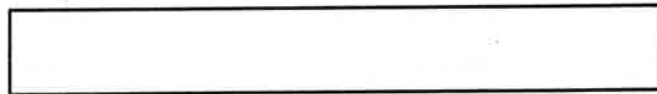
b. 3 sevenths =



c. 4 fifths =



d. 2 sixths =



2. Mr. Stevens bought 8 liters of soda for a party. His guests drank 1 liter.

a. What fraction of the soda did his guests drink?

b. What fraction of the soda was left?

Verbs and sentences

Grade 3 Verbs Worksheet

Circle the verbs.

<i>added</i>	<i>carrot</i>	<i>mixed</i>	<i>pulled</i>	<i>took</i>
<i>apple</i>	<i>decide</i>	<i>orange</i>	<i>ran</i>	<i>tuned</i>
<i>arranged</i>	<i>finished</i>	<i>painted</i>	<i>stopped</i>	<i>used</i>
<i>begin</i>	<i>helped</i>	<i>picks</i>	<i>story</i>	<i>unison</i>
<i>climbed</i>	<i>liked</i>	<i>practice</i>	<i>tamished</i>	<i>zipper</i>

Use the verbs to complete the sentences.

- The sailors pulled on the ropes and the sails extended.
- The firefighters put on their suits, drove to the fire and _____ the tall ladder.
- The hair stylist _____ his scissors to cut the woman's hair.
- The baker _____ the flour and the water together before adding the eggs.
- The florist cut the flowers and _____ them into a nice bouquet.
- The chef stirred his soup carefully, then _____ more salt.
- The artist _____ a beautiful portrait of his subject.
- The bus driver _____ to let more people on the bus.
- The doctor _____ her patient's pulse before listening to his heart.
- The coach _____ the players learn a new strategy.
- Every time the secretary _____ up the phone, the line cuts off.
- The musician _____ her guitar before she began to play.



Using verbs

Grade 3 Verbs Worksheet

Circle the verbs.

prepared hot dogs launched supported developed
passed photo played created computer
understand theater includes seems shed
rushed groaned airplane realize hiked

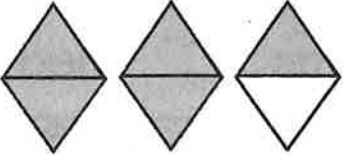
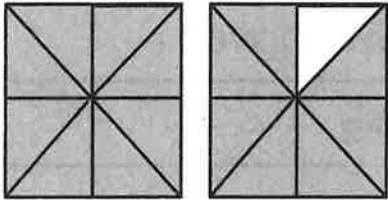
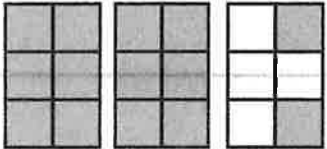
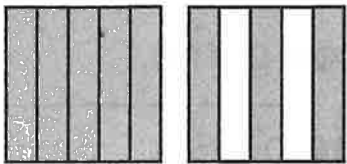
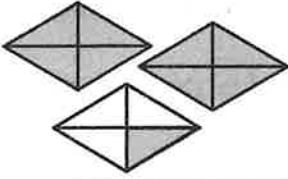
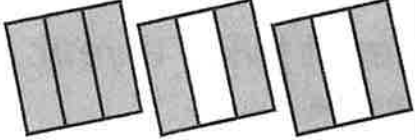
Complete the sentences using the verbs from above.

1. The meal _____ two side dishes.
2. My uncle _____ to the store to get there before it closed.
3. I _____ a very difficult math test last week.
4. We _____ when we heard what dinner would be.
5. Aunt Sara _____ an amazing video game.
6. The thick branches _____ our tree house.
7. My little brother _____ his model rocket yesterday.
8. Mary and I _____ far into the woods to pick berries.
9. Dad _____ thrilled with his new fishing boat.
10. Most dogs _____ a lot of fur at least twice a year.
11. We _____ the problem because it was explained well.
12. I _____ for our vacation by packing a week ahead of time.

Name _____

Date _____

1. Each figure represents 1 whole. Fill in the chart.

	Unit Fraction	Total Number of Units Shaded	Fraction Shaded
a. Sample: 	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{5}{2}$
b. 			
c. 			
d. 			
e. 			
f. 			

Conjunctions: connecting words

Grade 3 Conjunctions Worksheet

Combine the two sentences using the word in brackets.

1. Nathan likes chocolate. He likes ice cream. (*and*)

2. The girls went to the mall. They went to the store. (*and*)

3. We could play Monopoly. We could play cards. (*or*)

4. My teacher is strict. He is fair. (*but*)

5. Mom asked my sister and me to clean our room. She asked us to vacuum. (*and*)

6. Do you want salad with your meat? Do you want rice? (*or*)

Conjunctions link two words, phrases or clauses.

Paul likes apples. Paul likes oranges. (and)

Paul likes apples and oranges.



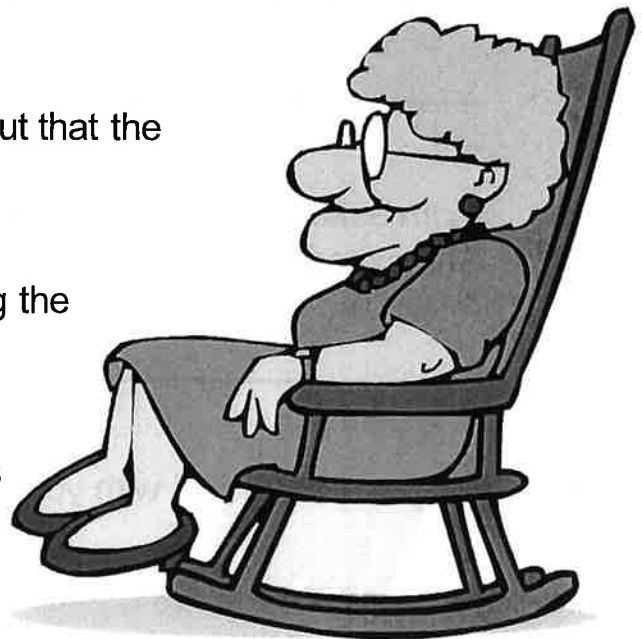
And, but or so

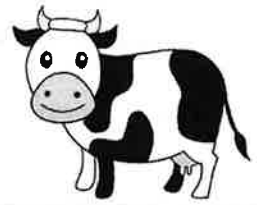
Grade 3 Conjunctions Worksheet

Complete the text with *and*, *but*, or *so*.

Grandma's Rocking Chair

We were visiting my grandma when she told my dad that her rocking chair was broken. Dad looked at it but could not fix it there, _____ we took it home with us. That night, dad asked me to help fix grandma's rocking chair. We brought it to the garage _____ dad set it on the floor. He looked at it _____ asked me for a screwdriver. I went to the toolbox _____ found several. I brought two back _____ asked my dad if he wanted the red one _____ the blue one. He took the red one. Then, he asked me to hold the chair steady _____ he could replace a fallen screw. After that, dad thought he was done, _____ the chair was still not working well. It turns out that the missing screw had fallen in the rocking mechanism _____ was stopping the chair from going. Dad got some pliers _____ took it out. Now grandma's chair was fixed!





Applying Meanings

Circle the correct answer to each question.

1. When you put 2 and 2 together to make 4, that is called

subtraction

addition

division

multiplication

2. What kinds of animals would you see in a field?

whales and sharks

giraffes and lions

cows, horses and sheep

dogs and cats

3. What time of year would you see cherry blossoms?

spring

winter

summer

fall

4. When something is correct, it means it's

fiction

legend

factual

myth

5. A seal is a

reptile

fish

bird

mammal

Pronouns

Grade 3 Pronouns Worksheet

Replace the underlined nouns with pronouns.

- She 1. Rosalie gave her sister a blanket.
- _____ 2. The children told their mother why they were late.
- _____ 3. My father replaced the broken light bulb.
- _____ 4. The teacher gave Phillip a new pencil.
- _____ 5. The cats were hiding their toys under the couch.
- _____ 6. Felicia sold her old toys at a yard sale.
- _____ 7. My brother and I are going to the movies.
- _____ 8. Your uncle is taking you and me to the library this afternoon.
- _____ 9. I found the key on the table.
- _____ 10. The soup is delicious.

Pronouns replace nouns

*Robert is a firefighter.
He drives a fire engine.*

*I, me, you, he, him, she,
her, it, we, they, them, us*



How, when & where

Grade 3 Adverbs Worksheet

Circle the verb the underlined adverb describes.

Write if the adverb tells how, when or where the action happens.

Adverbs tell how, when or where the action happens.

How 1. Ellie punched in the code confidently.

_____ 2. Felicia arrived late at the party.

_____ 3. Jamie lives near the park.

_____ 4. Kate finished her homework earlier than she planned.

_____ 5. Rob performed remarkably on stage.

_____ 6. The store seems farther than expected.

_____ 7. I hope the show starts soon.

_____ 8. Hopefully, they can come to the party.

_____ 9. Put the pot here, by the stove.

_____ 10. The man shook her hand firmly.

_____ 11. The dance will begin later than we thought.

_____ 12. We will walk there together.



How, when & where

Grade 3 Adverbs Worksheet

Circle the verb the underlined adverb describes.

Write if the adverb tells how, when or where the action happens.

Adverbs tell how, when or where the action happens.

When 1. The practice began sooner than we thought.

_____ 2. The movie ended later than expected.

_____ 3. This race began earlier than the last one.

_____ 4. She is supposed to be here now.

_____ 5. Be careful, there is juice everywhere.

_____ 6. Hang your coat there, by the door.

_____ 7. Come here, please.

_____ 8. The Jones are moving far from here.

_____ 9. She dances gracefully.

_____ 10. The little boy answered the question politely.

_____ 11. Finish this task rapidly so we can move to the next.

_____ 12. You should always answer the phone promptly.



And, but or so

Grade 3 Conjunctions Worksheet

Complete the text with *and*, *but*, or *so*.

The Picnic

Today was the day! Mary's family were going on a picnic. Mother prepared sandwiches and drinks that father placed in a basket. Everyone was ready, _____ they left the house. They walked together to the park. Arrived at the perfect spot, dad unfolded a blanket _____ mom set the basket down. Mary _____ her sister were excited, _____ they kept jumping on the blanket until mom told them to stop. Before long, everyone was sitting down, _____ mom was opening the basket. She handed each one a sandwich _____ a napkin. She looked for the drinks _____ could not find them. It seems that dad had forgotten to pack them.

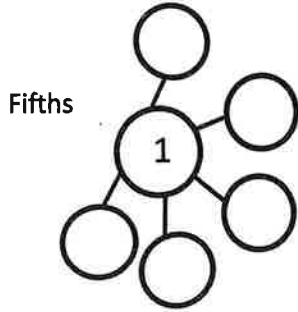
Thankfully, there was a fountain in the park _____ everyone could drink some water. After the picnic, they packed everything _____ returned home. Everyone laughed when they saw the four drinks still on the counter.



Name _____

Date _____

1. Complete the number bond as indicated by the fractional unit. Partition the number line into the given fractional unit, and label the fractions. Rename 0 and 1 as fractions of the given unit.



Sixths



Sevenths



Eighths



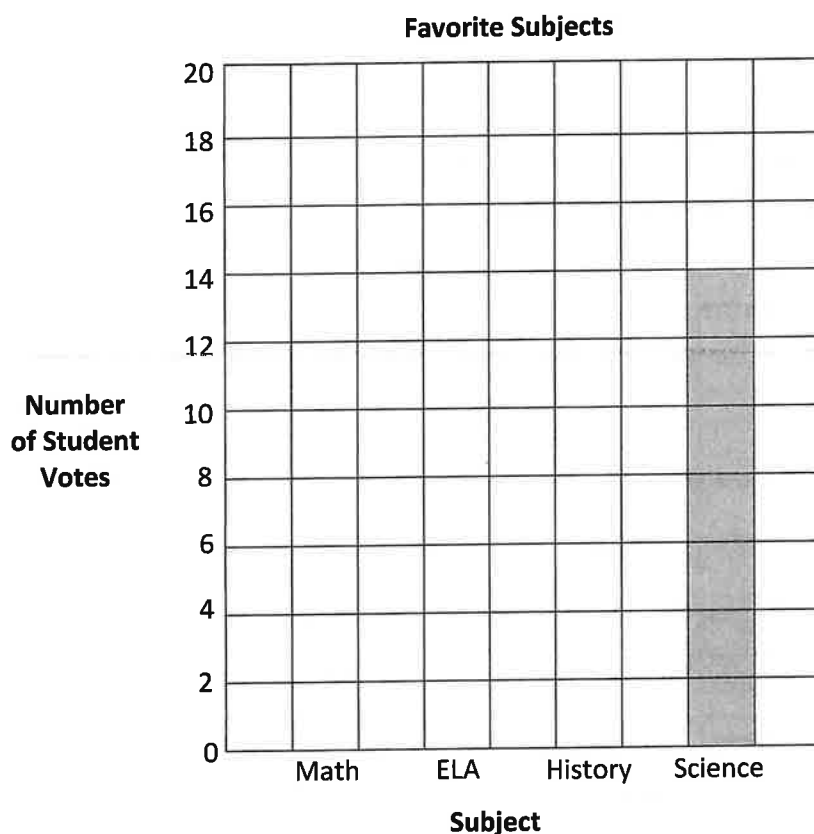
Name _____

Date _____

1. This table shows the favorite subjects of third graders at Cayuga Elementary.

Favorite Subjects	
Subject	Number of Student Votes
Math	18
ELA	13
History	17
Science	?

Use the table to color the bar graph.



- How many students voted for science?
- How many more students voted for math than for science? Write a number sentence to show your thinking.
- Which gets more votes, math and ELA together or history and science together? Show your work.

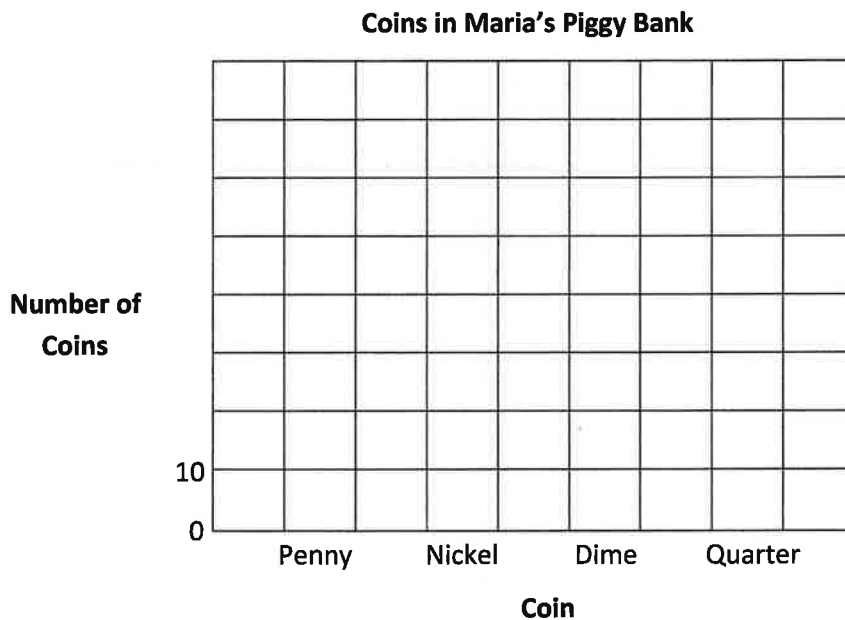
Name _____

Date _____

1. Maria counts the coins in her piggy bank and records the results in the tally chart below. Use the tally marks to find the total number of each coin.

Coins in Maria's Piggy Bank		
Coin	Tally	Number of Coins
Penny	IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII III	
Nickel	IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII II	
Dime	IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII II	
Quarter	IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII	

- a. Use the tally chart to complete the bar graph below. The scale is given.



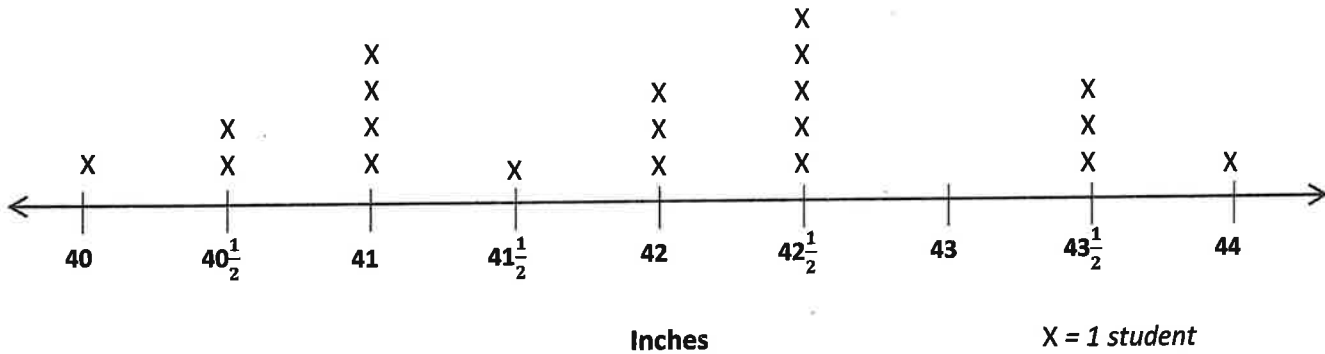
- b. How many more pennies are there than dimes?
- c. Maria donates 10 of each type of coin to charity. How many total coins does she have left? Show your work.

Name _____

Date _____

1. Ms. Leal measures the heights of the students in her kindergarten class. The heights are shown on the line plot below.

Heights of Students in Ms. Leal's Kindergarten Class



- a. How many students in Ms. Leal's class are exactly 41 inches tall?
- b. How many students are in Ms. Leal's class? How do you know?
- c. How many students in Ms. Leal's class are more than 42 inches tall?
- d. Ms. Leal says that for the class picture students in the back row must be at least $42\frac{1}{2}$ inches tall. How many students should be in the back row?

