Colonel NTI Packet

2024 – 2025

3rd Grade

Day 1

Table of Contents

Subject	Assignment
Math	Adding Within 1,000
Language Arts	Important People
Science	Week 3, Day 1 (Life Science)
Social Studies	Week 3, Day 1 (Geography)

Adding Within 1,000

Name:

Solve each problem.

956	982	694	716
925	871	914	971
950	826	978	909
748	902	818	773

1)   674
   + 152

2)   468
   + 226

3)   712
   + 259

4)   896
   + 54

5)   437
   + 434

6)   791
   + 187

7)   531
   + 383

8)   618
   + 98

9)   816
   + 140

10)   709
    + 64

11)   500
    + 318

12)   849
    + 53

13)   553
    + 195

14)   923
    + 59

15)   683
    + 242

16)   823
    + 86

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____

1-10	94	88	81	75	69	63	56	50	44	38
11-16	31	25	19	13	6	0				

Important People
by Michael Stahl

The janitor is the person who helps keep the school clean. Every morning students come from all over and walk into the school building. A building can get dirty, especially when a lot of people go into it. The janitor sweeps and mops the floors so that the dirt brought in gets cleaned up.

The teacher is the person who runs the classroom. The teacher helps you learn about different topics and gives you assignments. If you don't understand something, you can ask the teacher for help.

The principal is the person who is in charge of the whole school. The principal is the leader of the school. The principal is in charge of all the teachers at the school. The principal is the person whom parents call when they want to talk to someone about the school. The principal usually sets high expectations for the students and makes sure that learning is happening in

the school.

American schools are in a city or town. The city or town has a leader, too. The leader is usually called the mayor. The mayor is in charge of running the government of the city or town. The mayor works with the people in the city or town and the other people in the government to fix the problems of the city or town. The mayor has a lot of responsibility.

An American city or town is located within a state. Just like a city or town has a leader, a state has a leader, too. The leader of a state is called the governor. An American state is a part of the United States. There are 50 states, and each one has a governor. The person who is the leader of the United States of America is called the president. There have been over forty presidents throughout the course of America's history. The first president of the United States of America was George Washington. Who is the current president?

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Who are some of the people described in the passage?

    A. lawyers, doctors, and bankers

    B. singers, actors, and dancers

    C. janitors, teachers, and principals

2. What does the passage list?

    A. This passage lists some of the different jobs people have.

    B. This passage lists the mayors of America's five largest cities.

    C. This passage lists all the Presidents of the United States.

3. A janitor helps keep a school clean. A teacher helps students learn at school. A principal is in charge of all the teachers at a school.

    What can be concluded from this information?

    A. Principals often work with janitors but do not often work with teachers.

    B. Many janitors want to become teachers, and many teachers want to become principals.

    C. People can work in the same place and do different things.

4. Which job mentioned in the article is not a job that involves leadership?

    A. janitor

    B. principal

    C. mayor

5. What is this passage mainly about?

    A. the responsibilities of janitors and governors

    B. different people and their jobs

    C. how a janitor keeps a school clean

6. Read the following sentences: "The city or town has a leader, too. The **leader** is usually called the mayor. The mayor is in charge of running the government of the city of town."

What does the word "**leader**" mean above?

    A. someone who helps children learn

    B. someone who has power over other people

    C. someone who does not get along with other people

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

The principal makes sure learning is happening in the school, _____, the principal is in charge of the teachers.

    A. but

    B. before

    C. so

8. What is the leader of a city or town called?

_____

_____

_____

9. What are some of a mayor's responsibilities?

_____

_____

_____

10. The title of this passage is "Important People." Are the people described in it

important? Explain why or why not, using evidence from the passage.

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Directions: Read the text, and answer the questions.

Life Cycle of Plants

Flowering plants have similar life cycles. They begin as seeds that *germinate*, or start to grow. Then they develop into seedlings. Seedlings become plants with flowers that produce new seeds. The seeds fall to the ground and make more plants. The new plants will be the same kind as their parent. They will also make their own new plants.
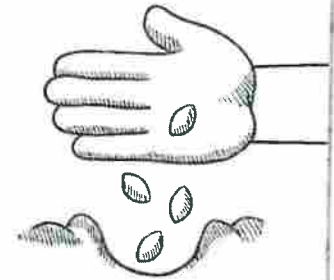
1. What is the next stage *after* the seed?

   a. new plant

   c. flower

   b. seedling

   d. mature plant

2. A new plant will _____ .

   a. make seeds before it flowers

   c. be a different kind than its parent

   b. be the same kind as its parent plant

   d. become a seedling

3. Why would a young plant live in the same environment as its parent plant?

   _____

   _____

   _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Read the text. Answer the questions.

Maps have been used for a very long time. They are important because they help us locate places. They help us get to where we want to go so we don't get lost. We can use maps to travel to places where we have never been. Using a map, we can plan how to get from one place to another.

When we look at a map, we see places from a bird's-eye view. This means we look down at the places, like a bird looking down from the sky. All maps use symbols to show roads, buildings, rivers, and other places.
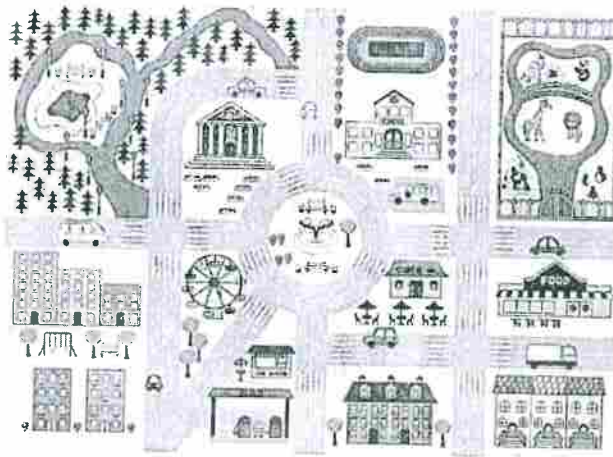
1. Why are maps important?

   a. They protect us from an accident.

   b. They help us find places.

   c. They help us learn to write.

   d. They help us learn to draw.

2. What do all maps use to show us places and things?

   a. All maps use animal pictures.

   b. All maps use symbols.

   c. All maps use photographs.

   d. All maps use videos.

3. What does *bird's-eye view* mean?

   a. looking from a side view

   b. looking down from above

   c. looking from far away

   d. looking up at a map

Colonel NTI Packet

2024 – 2025

3rd Grade

Day 2

Table of Contents

Subject	Assignment
Math	Subtracting with Regrouping
Language Arts	My Job Rules!
Science	Week 3, Day 2 (Life Science)
Social Studies	Week 3, Day 2 (Geograpahy)

Name:

Solve each problem.

259	169	78	164
78	79	169	178
289	529	86	77

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

1)   825
    − 296

2)   351
    − 273

3)   811
    − 633

4)   911
    − 622

5)   818
    − 739

6)   433
    − 347

7)   914
    − 745

8)   812
    − 648

9)   713
    − 454

10)   435
     − 358

11)   752
     − 674

12)   938
     − 769

My Job Rules!

Elena Kagan is a United States Supreme Court judge

All rise! On October 4 2010, Elena Kagan started her first day as a U.S. Supreme Court justice. A justice is a judge. The Supreme Court is the country's highest court.

She is only the fourth female U.S. Supreme Court justice in history. This became the first time the Court had three women justices at the same time.

Kagan grew up in New York City. She dreamed of being a judge. Her dream started to come true in May 2010. That was when the President of the United States picked her to become a justice.

Before she could join the Supreme Court of the United States, she had to meet with U.S. senators. They asked her questions. Then they voted on whether she should become a justice. A majority, or most, of the senators agreed she should.

In her role, Kagan works with eight other U.S. Supreme Court justices. They interpret, or explain, the U.S. Constitution. That document says how the nation should be run. The justices must decide whether laws follow the Constitution's rules.

Branching Out

The U.S. government isn't a tree, but it does have branches! Each branch does a different job.

Legislative Branch

The U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives make up this branch. Their job is to create laws.

Executive Branch

The president and vice president are in this branch. The president carries out laws and leads the U.S. military.

Judicial Branch

The U.S. Supreme Court runs this branch. Its duty is to make sure laws follow the U.S. Constitution.

ReadWorks

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Who is Elena Kagan?

    A. the newest member of the U.S. Senate

    B. the fourth female Supreme Court justice in history

    C. a senator from New York

    D. a justice in a New York City courtroom

2. What is described in the "Branching Out" section of the text?

    A. the branches of the U.S. government and their roles

    B. the reasons why Elena Kagan was chosen for the Supreme Court

    C. the reasons why the U.S. government is split into branches

    D. the process by which Elena Kagan became a justice

3. Read these sentences from the text.

"Before she could join the Court, she had to meet with U.S. senators. They asked her questions. Then they voted on whether she should become a justice. A majority, or most, of the senators agreed she should."

What conclusion can be drawn from these sentences?

    A. Most U.S. Senators were not certain that Elena Kagan would do a good job as a Supreme Court justice.

    B. Once they join the Supreme Court, justices have to agree with the opinions of U.S. senators.

    C. The legislative branch is more powerful than the executive or judicial branches of the U.S. government.

    D. Members of the legislative branch play a part in deciding who does and does not join the Supreme Court.

4. What is one way in which the Supreme Court has power over the legislative branch's actions?

    A. It votes to choose senators and representatives to serve on the legislative branch.

    B. It decides whether the laws made by the legislative branch follow the Constitution's rules.

    C. It creates the laws that the members of the legislative branch have to follow.

    D. It can choose a justice to serve on the Supreme Court even if the senators do not vote for that justice.

5. What is the main idea of this text?

    A. The U.S. senators were the main reason why Elena Kagan become a justice on the Supreme Court.

    B. Since Elena Kagan joined the Supreme Court, the Court has had three women justices.

    C. After the President and senators chose her, Elena Kagan became a justice on the Supreme Court.

    D. The U.S. government is made up of three branches, each of which does a different job.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"In her role, Kagan works with eight other Supreme Court justices. They interpret, or explain, the U.S. Constitution."

In the first sentence, what does the word "role" mean?

    A. judge

    B. spare time

    C. job

    D. city

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

The U.S. senators asked Elena Kagan questions _____ they voted on whether she should become a justice.

    A. before

    B. while

    C. after

    D. because

8. What is the duty of the U.S. Supreme Court?

_____

_____

_____

9. What steps did the President and Senators take before Elena Kagan could become a justice on the Supreme Court?

_____

_____

_____

10. Why might it be important for members of the executive and legislative branch to have a role in choosing justices for the Supreme Court? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Directions: Study the picture of a life cycle of a tomato plant. Then, answer the questions.
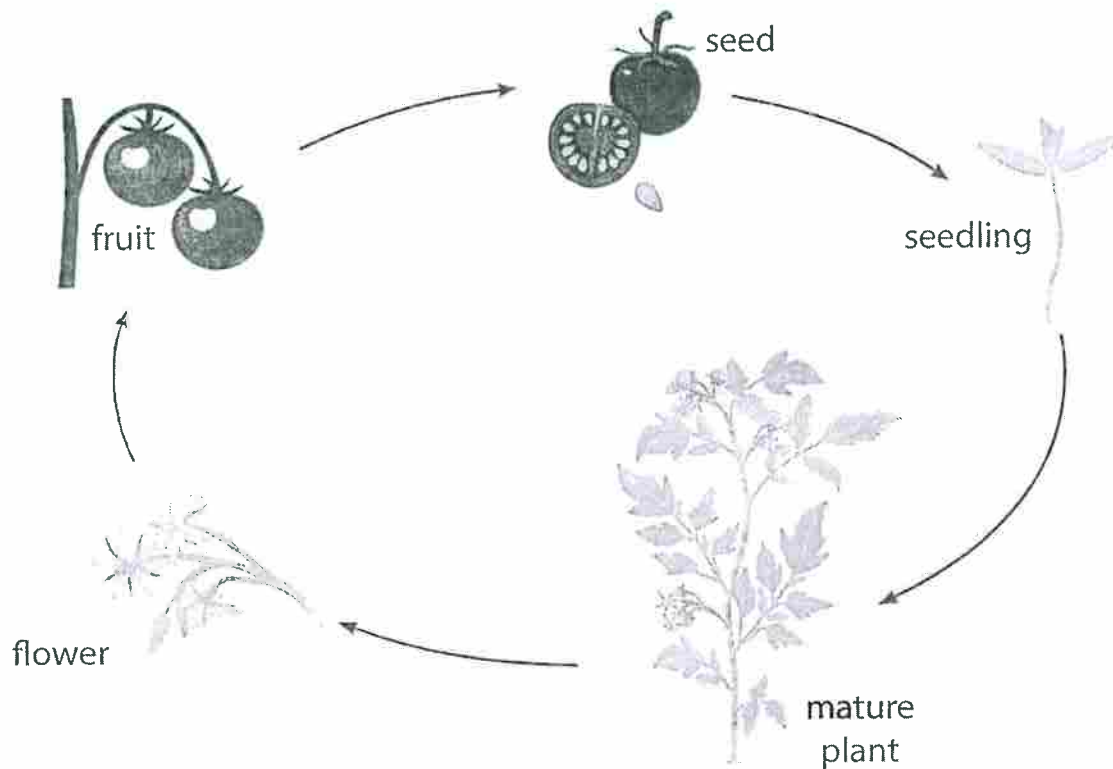
1. A tomato plant has _____ stages in its life cycle.

   a. 3   **b.** 4

   c. 5   **d.** 6

2. What is the stage right before the flower stage?

   a. fruit   **b.** mature plant

   c. seedling   **d.** seed

3. What stage is the tomato plant in when we eat it?

   _____

   _____

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Geography

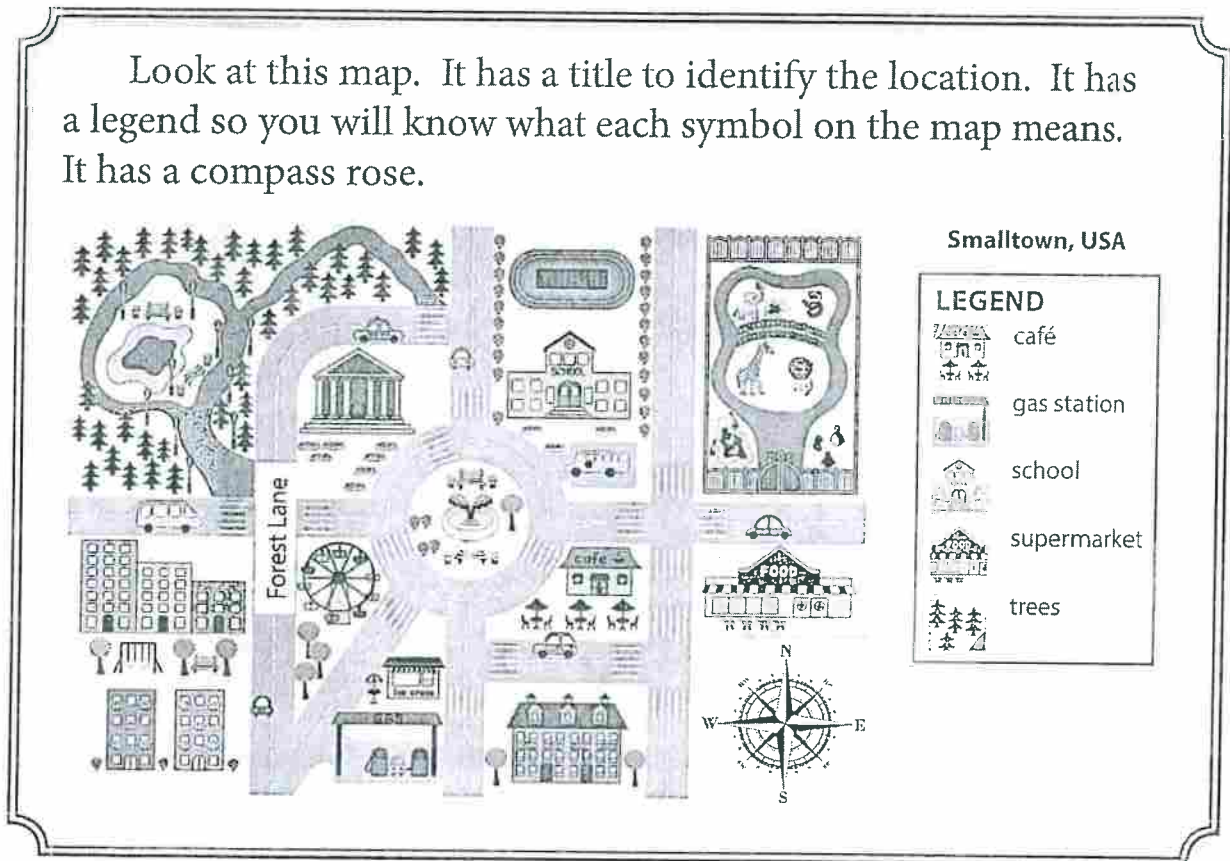**Directions:** Study the map, and read the text. Look at the symbols in the legend. Answer the questions.

Look at this map. It has a title to identify the location. It has a legend so you will know what each symbol on the map means. It has a compass rose.

Smalltown, USA

LEGEND

café

gas station

school

supermarket

trees

Forest Lane

1. What would you find on Forest Lane?

   a. a police station   **c.** a school
   b. a bank   **d.** trees

2. Why should a map have a legend?

   a. It doesn't need to have one.
   c. It tells what the symbols on the map mean.
   b. It tells a story on the map.
   d. It gives us a bird's-eye view of the map.

3. Mark these places on the map.

   • Write A on the café.
   • Write C on the supermarket.
   • Write B on the school.
   • Write D on the gas station.

Colonel NTI Packet

2024 – 2025

3rd Grade

Day 3

Table of Contents

Subject	Assignment
Math	Rounding Integer Numbers
Language Arts	Sunflowers
Science	Week 3, Day 3 (Life Science)
Social Studies	Week 3, Day 3 (Geography)

Rounding Integer Numbers

Round each number to the nearest ten.

1)	35	_____		6)	36	_____
2)	13	_____		7)	45	_____
3)	43	_____		8)	73	_____
4)	67	_____		9)	38	_____
5)	45	_____		10)	15	_____

Round each number to the nearest ten.

1)	753	_____		6)	875	_____
2)	344	_____		7)	233	_____
3)	768	_____		8)	635	_____
4)	666	_____		9)	966	_____
5)	581	_____		10)	394	_____

Math-Aids.Com

Sunflowers

by Mimi Jorling

A sunflower is a big, circular, yellow flower. Sunflowers need a lot of sun to grow. Sunflowers are actually made up of lots and lots of tiny flowers. The center part is made of one kind of flower, and the petals around it are another kind of flower.

We use sunflowers in different ways. One thing we do with them is look at them! Many people add them to gardens because they are so big, bright, and colorful. They can also be cut and brought inside. They will last a long time in a vase. A vase is a jar, bottle, or other container that is used to hold flowers.

Sunflower seeds are good to eat. People, birds, and other animals, including squirrels and chipmunks, love to eat sunflower seeds. They can be difficult to eat if they are still in their shells, but they are filled with protein and are good for you! Sunflower seeds also have a lot of oil in them. It can be squeezed out and collected. Many people use sunflower oil for cooking.

Sunflowers are pretty flowers, and they give us and other animals food. Be careful of the stems, though-they are rough and very scratchy!

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is a sunflower?

    A. a big, circular, yellow flower

    B. a big, triangular, red flower

    C. a small, circular, blue flower

    D. a small, triangular, purple flower

2. What does the author describe in the second paragraph?

    A. the center of a sunflower

    B. different ways people use sunflowers

    C. animals that love to eat sunflower seeds

    D. food that is made with sunflower oil

3. Sunflowers provide food to people and animals.

    What evidence in the text supports this statement?

    A. "Sunflowers are actually made up of lots and lots of tiny flowers."

    B. "We use sunflowers in different ways. One thing we do with them is look at them!"

    C. "They [sunflowers] will last a long time in a vase. A vase is a jar, bottle, or other container that is used to hold flowers."

    D. "People, birds, and other animals, including squirrels and chipmunks, love to eat sunflower seeds."

4. Read these sentences from the text.

    "We use sunflowers in different ways. One thing we do with them is look at them!"

    Based on the information in this text, why might people look at sunflowers?

    A. because sunflower seeds are filled with protein

    B. because sunflower seeds have a lot of oil in them

    C. because sunflowers need a lot of sun to grow

    D. because sunflowers are bright and pretty

5. What is the main idea of this text?

    A. Sunflowers are actually made up of lots and lots of tiny flowers.

    B. The stems of sunflowers are rough and scratchy.

    C. Sunflowers are pretty flowers that give people and animals food.

    D. Sunflower seeds can be difficult to eat if they are still in their shells.

6. Read this sentence from the text.

    "Sunflowers are actually made up of lots and lots of tiny flowers."

    Why might the author have used the phrase "lots and lots" here?

    A. to call attention to how bright sunflowers are

    B. to call attention to the amount of flowers that make up sunflowers

    C. to call attention to how small the flowers that make up sunflowers are

    D. to call attention to how much sun sunflowers need to grow

7. Read these sentences from the text.

    "Sunflower seeds are good to eat. People, birds, and other animals, including squirrels and chipmunks, love to eat sunflower seeds. They can be difficult to eat if they are still in their shells, but they are filled with protein and are good for you!"

    What does the word "they" in the last sentence refer to?

    A. people

    B. birds and animals

    C. squirrels and chipmunks

    D. sunflower seeds

8. What do sunflower seeds have inside them?

_____

_____

_____

9. What do people use sunflower oil for?

_____

_____

_____

10. Read this sentence from the text.

"We use sunflowers in different ways."

Explain what part of a sunflower might be most useful to people. Support your answer with evidence from the text.

_____

_____

_____

Life Science

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

**Directions:** Read the text, and answer the questions.

Marla has two tomato plants. The first plant has flower buds on it. The second plant doesn't have any flower buds.

1. What do the flower buds tell Marla about that plant?

   a. It will have tomatoes first.

   b. It will grow faster.

   c. It will need more water.

   d. It will need more sun.

2. Which question could you ask about the plant with flower buds?

   a. How much sun did it get?

   b. How much water did it get?

   c. When was it planted?

   d. All of the above.

3. What could you ask about the flower buds and tomatoes?

   _____

   _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Read the instructions, and answer the questions.

LEGEND
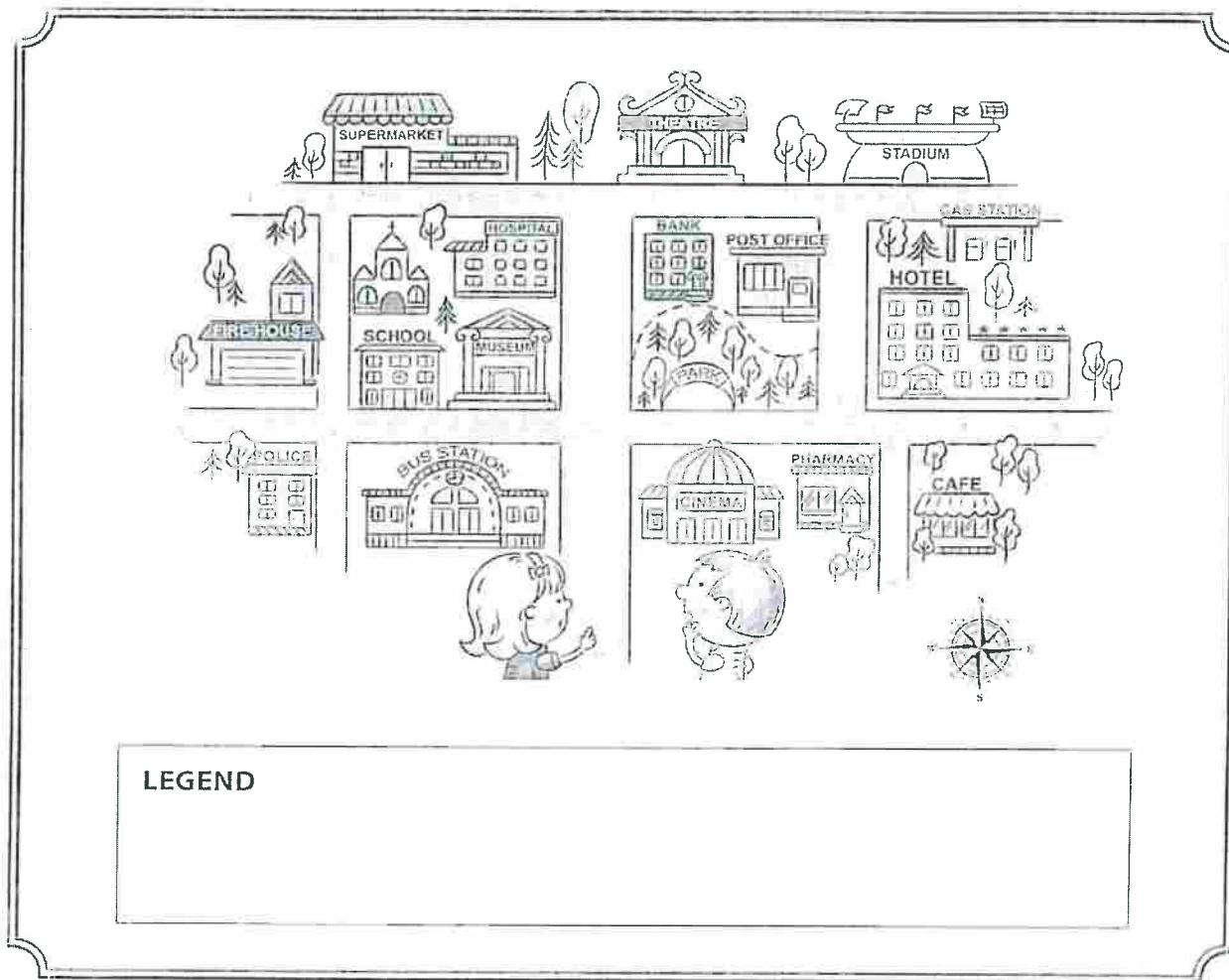
1. Look at the map. Amelia and Rico are at the cinema. They want to go to the supermarket. What direction will they go?

   a. south and then east
   b. north and then east
   c. north and then west
   d. west and then south

2. Amelia and Rico are still at the cinema. Amelia wants to go to the stadium first. What direction will they go?

   a. west and then north
   b. east and then south
   c. north and then west
   d. north and then east

3. What symbols could you add in the legend for this map? Draw them in the legend box.

Colonel NTI Packet

2024 – 2025

3rd Grade

Day 4

Table of Contents

Subject	Assignment
Math	Rounding Integer Numbers
Language Arts	Bug Power
Science	Week 3, Day 4 (Life Science)
Social Studies	Week 3, Day 4 (Geography)

Rounding Integer Numbers

Round each number to the nearest hundred.

1)   545   _____   6)   588   _____

2)   645   _____   7)   212   _____

3)   747   _____   8)   417   _____

4)   891   _____   9)   559   _____

5)   456   _____   10) 498   _____

Round each number to the nearest hundred.

1)   478   _____   6)   859   _____

2)   792   _____   7)   745   _____

3)   426   _____   8)   741   _____

4)   756   _____   9)   329   _____

5)   144   _____   10) 513   _____

Math-Aids.Com

Bug Power

Teamwork

How do some insects work together?

What do termites, ants, and honeybees have in common? They are all social (SOH-shuhl) insects. Social insects live together in large groups called colonies. Social insects always have at least one queen. The queen is the mother. She lays the eggs. The rest of the group divides the work.

Amazing Ants

Ants often live in underground nests. The nests have thousands of rooms connected by tunnels. Millions of ants may live together in a nest. It can contain more than one queen. Worker ants take care of all the other ants. Larger worker ants are called soldier ants. Their job is to guard the nest.

Busy Bees

A beehive is filled with rows of cells called honeycombs. They are made of beeswax.
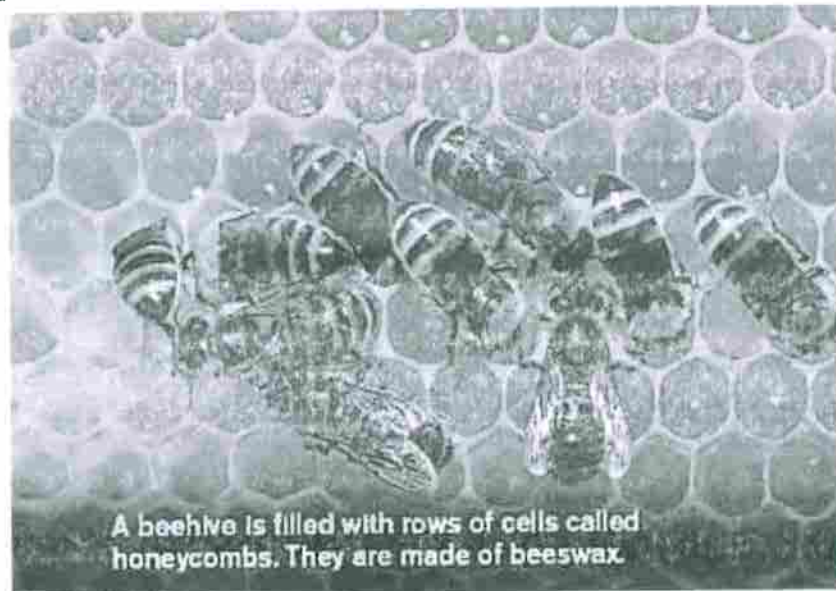
Gerry Ellis/Getty Images

Life in a honeybee hive is busy. Up to 60,000 bees may live together. Only one queen bee lives in a hive. Worker bees do all the chores. They care for the young bees and the queen. They clean and guard the hive and control the hive's temperature. The workers also make food for all the bees in the hive.

Talented Termites

Some termites build mushroom-shaped nests.

Oxford Scientific/Jupiter Images

Termites build tall nests in wood or soil. A nest can be up to 40 feet high. Millions of termites may live in one nest. Every colony has a king and a queen. They make the eggs. Worker termites build the nest and care for the eggs. Soldier termites protect the colony.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. According to the text, what do termites, ants, and honeybees have in common?

    A. They are all social insects.

    B. They are all antisocial insects.

    C. They are all worker insects.

    D. They are all soldier insects.

2. To organize this text, the author divides it into sections with subheadings. What does the author describe in the section with the subheading "How do some insects work together?"

    A. what social insects are

    B. an ant colony's underground nest

    C. all of the chores that worker bees do

    D. the job of soldier termites

3. Read these sentences from the text.

"Ants often live in underground nests. The nests have thousands of rooms connected by tunnels. Millions of ants may live together in a nest.

[...]

Termites build tall nests in wood or soil. A nest can be up to 40 feet high. Millions of termites may live in one nest."

Based on this information, how are ants and termites different?

    A. Ants live underground, whereas termites live above ground.

    B. Ants live in nests, whereas termites live in hives.

    C. Ants only have one queen, whereas termites can have more than one queen.

    D. Ants have soldier ants that protect the colony, whereas termites do not.

4. Based on the information in the text, how are worker ants and worker bees similar?

    A. Worker ants and worker bees both care for the other insects in their colonies.

    B. Worker ants and worker bees both lay eggs for their colonies.

    C. Worker ants and worker bees both build homes for their colonies.

    D. Worker ants and worker bees both make food for their colonies.

5. What is a main idea of this text?

    A. Soldier termites protect the colony.

    B. Social insects always have at least one queen.

    C. Social insects live and work together in colonies.

    D. Ants often live in underground nests.

6. Read this sentence from the text.

"How do some insects work together?"

Why might the author have begun the text with this question?

    A. to introduce a key question that the text will answer

    B. to signal an argument that the text will be making

    C. to persuade readers to answer the question

    D. to show the author's confusion about how insects work together

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

An ant nest can contain more than one queen, _____ a beehive only contains one queen.

    A. like

    B. if

    C. but

    D. then

8. Social insects always have at least one queen. What does the queen do?

_____

_____

_____

9. Describe the work of worker ants, worker bees, and worker termites.

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

_____

_____

_____

10. Worker insects are just as important as queen insects.

Form an argument for or against this statement.

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Read the text, and look at the chart. Answer the questions.

All tomatoes follow the same life cycle. Some grow faster. Some grow slower. This chart shows how different kinds of tomatoes grow.

	Days to Harvest	Size of Plant	Shape	Color
Tomato 1	60 days	medium	round	yellow
Tomato 2	75 days	large	oval	orange
Tomato 3	40 days	small	long	red
Tomato 4	80 days	medium	narrow	striped

1. How can you tell which tomato will be ready to eat the earliest?

   a. by its size

   b. by its harvest time

   c. by its color

   d. by its shape

2. You want to have ripe tomatoes all summer. You should _____ .

   a. water some a lot

   b. plant different kinds

   c. feed some to the birds

   d. plant some in shade

3. You want tomatoes all summer. You only like one kind, though. What should you do?

   _____

   _____

Name:_____ **Date:**_____

Directions: Draw a map of your school community.

Geography

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│    _____          │
│                                     │
│                                     │
│                                     │
│                                     │
│                                     │
│                                     │
│                                     │
│                          ┌────────┐ │
│                          │ LEGEND │ │
│                          │        │ │
│                          │        │ │
│                          │        │ │
│                          └────────┘ │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
```

1. On your map, show your school, your playground, and the parking lot. Draw the streets around your school.

2. Look at your map. Write one reason why this is a good place to have a school.

_____

Colonel NTI Packet

2024 – 2025

3rd Grade

Day 5

Table of Contents

Subject	Assignment
Math	Rewriting Multiplication Problems (visual)
	Rewriting Multiplication Problems
Language Arts	Fossils and Dinosaurs – Meat-Eaters
Science	Week 3, Day 5 (Life Science)
Social Studies	Week 3, Day 5 (Geography)

Write each array as a multiplication problem and solve.

Ex)

1)

2)

Ex. $7 \times 9 = 63$

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

3)

4)

5)

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

6)

7)

8)

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

9)

10)

11)

Rewriting Multiplication Problems

Name:

Express each set as a multiplication problem.

Ex)

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

6)

7)

8)

Answers

Ex. $7 \times 9 = 63$

1. _____

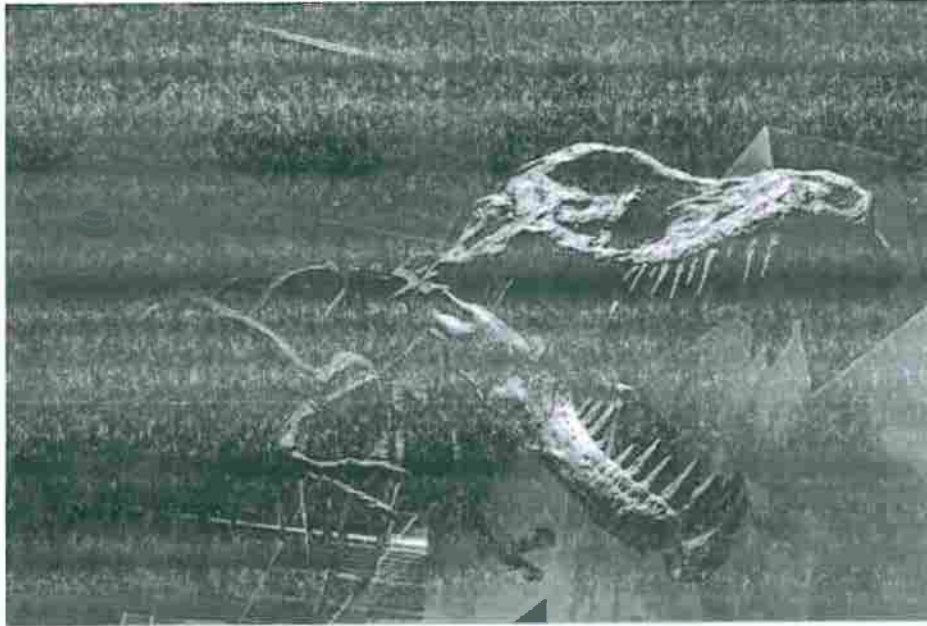2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____
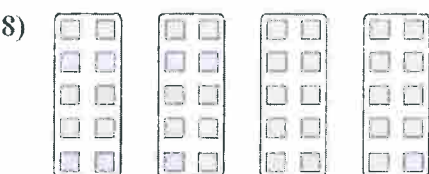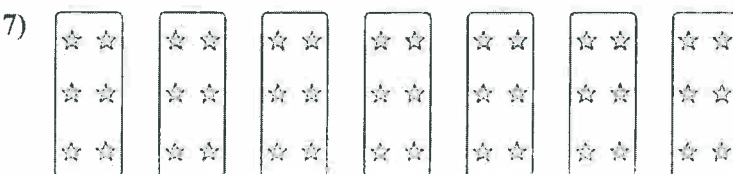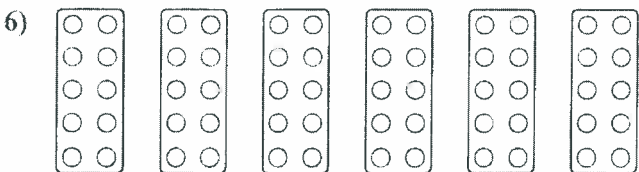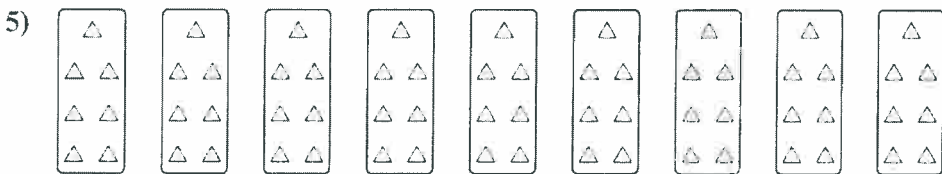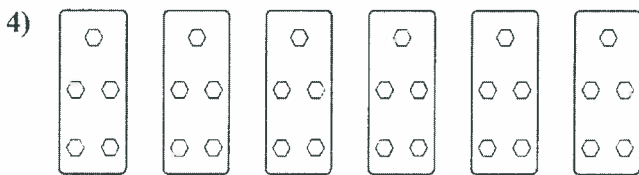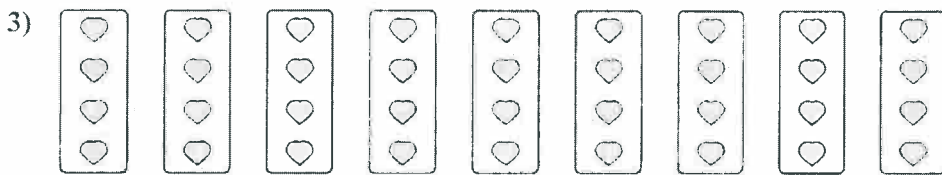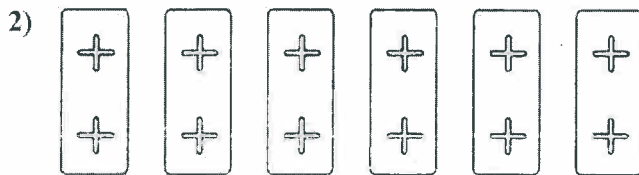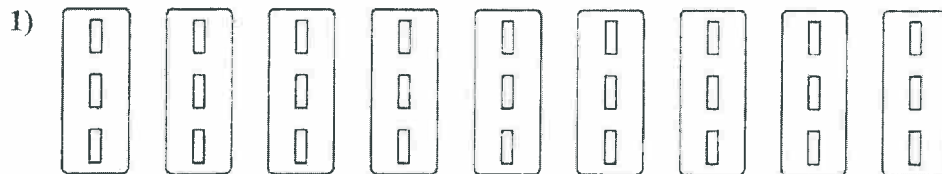
Fossils and Dinosaurs - Meat-Eaters

by ReadWorks

Theropods were the fierce meat eaters of the dinosaur world. Unlike most plant eaters, theropods walked on their back legs. They had long powerful tails. These tails helped theropods hunt, and kept them balanced.

The most famous of the theropods is the Tyrannosaurus rex. When most people think of dinosaurs, they think of the T. rex. Tyrannosaurus rex means "king of the tyrant lizards." At 12 feet tall and 40 feet long with 6-inch razor-sharp teeth, the T. rex was the most frightening of all meat eaters. They had small forearms with two "fingers" on each. These fingers were very powerful. The T. rex had powerful legs that helped the dinosaur run.

This dinosaur was fierce and strong for a reason. It was a meat eater. It needed to be fierce and strong in order to kill and eat other dinosaurs. Watch out!

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. According to the text, what body part helped keep theropods balanced?

    A. small legs

    B. two short fingers

    C. long, powerful tails

    D. razor-sharp teeth

2. Why does the author describe the fact that theropods walked on their two back legs?

    A. to contrast theropods with plant eater dinosaurs

    B. to compare theropods with human beings

    C. to explain why theropods went extinct

    D. to illustrate how theropods were able to jump high

3. The Tyrannosaurus rex was a very large dinosaur.

  What evidence from the text supports this conclusion?

    A. "Theropods were the fierce meat eaters of the dinosaur world. Unlike most plant eaters, theropods walked on their back legs."

    B. "At 12 feet tall and 40 feet long with 6-inch razor-sharp teeth, the T. rex was the most frightening of all meat eaters."

    C. "They had small forearms with two 'fingers' on each. These fingers were very powerful."

    D. "This dinosaur was fierce and strong for a reason. It was a meat eater."

4. Based on the text, which of the following is most likely?

    A. Theropods did not eat meat.

    B. The Tyrannosaurus rex did not run very fast.

    C. Other dinosaurs were afraid of the T. rex.

    D. Theropods had very flat teeth.

5. What is this text mainly about?

    A. why meat eaters had short forearms with two fingers.

    B. how the Tyrannosaurus rex has been shown in movies.

    C. how plant eaters were different from meat eaters.

    D. theropods and the Tyrannosaurus rex.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

> It was a meat eater. It needed to be   **fierce**   and strong in order to kill and eat other dinosaurs.

As used in the text, what does the word **"fierce"** mean?

    A. rare and hard to find

    B. slow-moving

    C. calm and patient

    D. wild and aggressive

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

Most plant-eating dinosaurs walked on all four feet; _____, meat-eating dinosaurs walked on their back legs.

    A. however

    B. otherwise

    C. so

    D. because

8. Based on the text, describe the arms and legs of the T. rex.

_____

_____

_____

9. Explain how a dinosaur's body helps us understand how it got food. Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Directions: Read Jorge's notes about his garden. Then complete the chart, and answer the question.

Communicating Results

The seeds on the left side of the garden get lots of sun every day. The seeds sprout in three days. The seedlings are bright green. At the end of the month, the plants are five inches tall.

The seeds on the right side of the garden only get sun for a few hours in the afternoon. These seeds sprout in five days. The seedlings are pale green. At the end of the month, the plants are three inches tall.

	Seeds on the Left (Sunny Side)	Seeds on the Right (Shady Side)
time to sprout		
color of seedlings		
plant's size at the end of the month		

1. What do you think caused the difference between the two sides of the garden? Why?
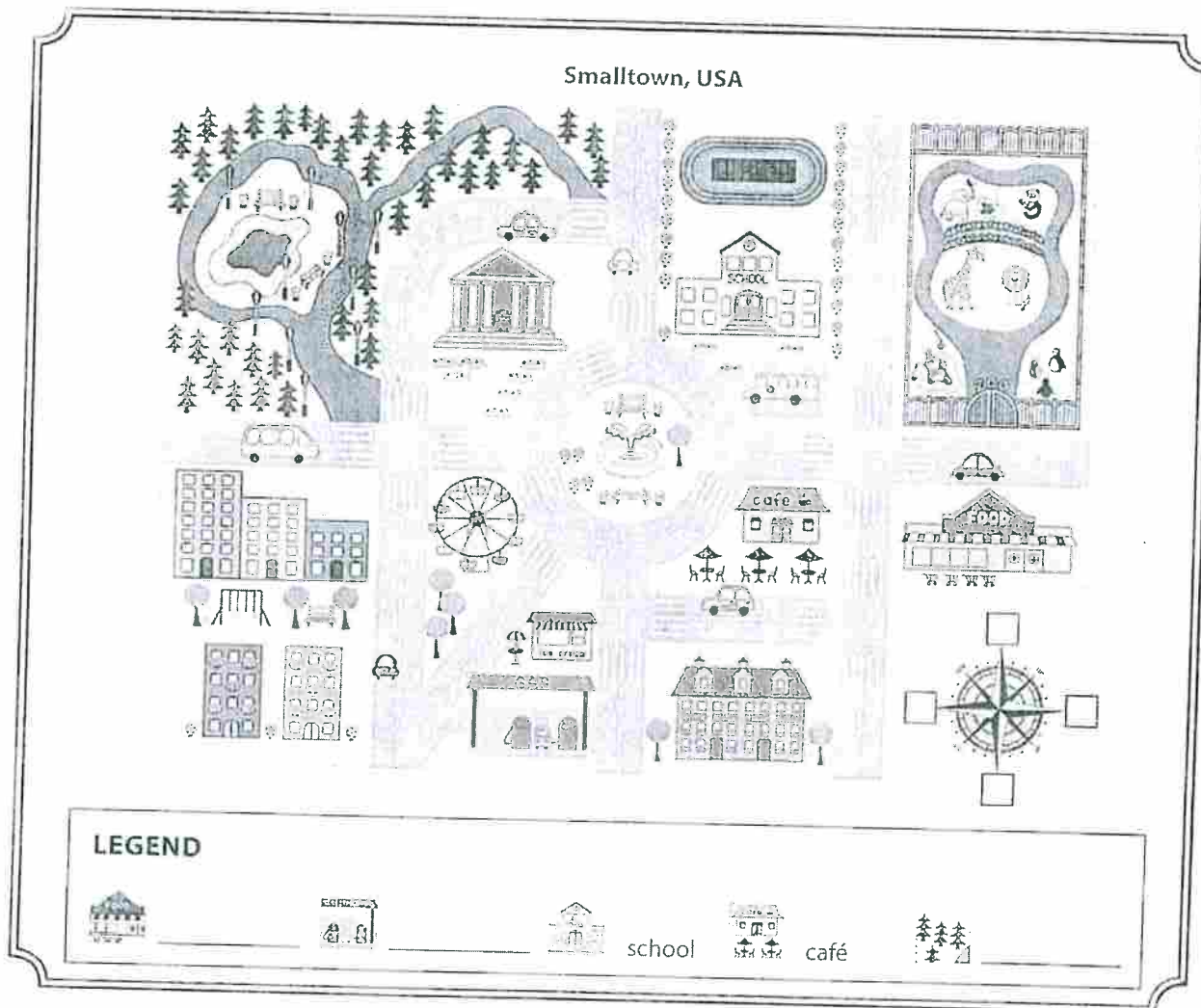
   _____

   _____

   _____

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Directions: Study the map. Fill in the missing information in the legend and on the compass rose. Answer the questions.

Smalltown, USA

LEGEND

_____ _____ school café _____

1. How is this map the same as your map of your school community? How is it different from your map?

_____

_____

_____

Colonel NTI Packet

2024 – 2025

3rd Grade

Day 6

Table of Contents

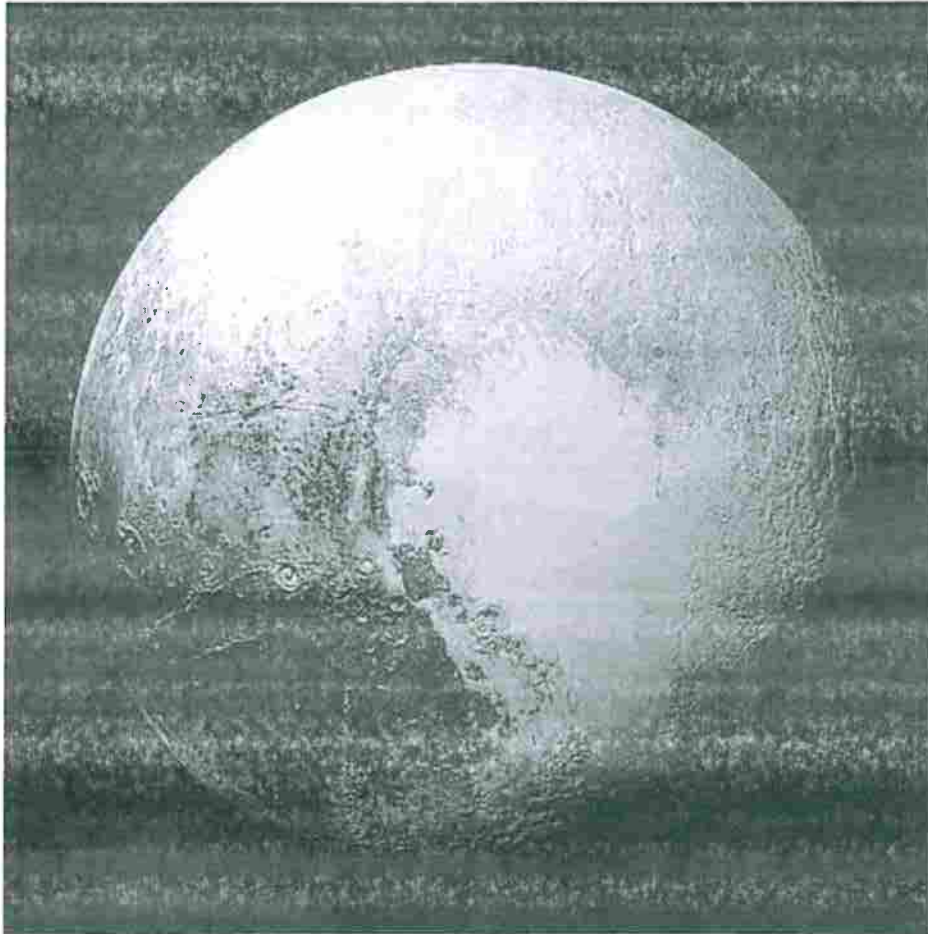| Subject	Assignment
Math	Rounding to Tens and Hundreds
Language Arts	Pluto: The Planet That Wasn't
Science	Week 1, Day 1 (Earth and Space Science)
Social Studies	Week 5, Day 1 (History)

Name:

Round each number as described.

1) Round 5,951 to the nearest ten

2) Round 305 to the nearest hundred

3) Round 48 to the nearest ten

4) Round 7,888 to the nearest hundred

5) Round 6,081 to the nearest ten

6) Round 545 to the nearest hundred

7) Round 6 to the nearest ten

8) Round 82,890 to the nearest hundred

9) Round 275 to the nearest ten

10) Round 434 to the nearest hundred

11) Round 23 to the nearest ten

12) Round 24,452 to the nearest hundred

13) Round 352 to the nearest ten

14) Round 408 to the nearest hundred

15) Round 73 to the nearest ten

16) Round 47,781 to the nearest hundred

17) Round 682 to the nearest ten

18) Round 403 to the nearest hundred

19) Round 77 to the nearest ten

20) Round 82,739 to the nearest hundred

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

19. _____

20. _____

Math

1

1-10	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50
11-20	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0

Pluto: The Planet That Wasn't

NASA

Pluto

Poor Pluto!

It's bad enough to be the runt of the group, but to be told after 75 years that you're not even a member of the club - what an insult!

Pluto was first discovered in 1930. Until 2006, students were taught that it was the ninth and smallest planet in the solar system. Smaller than Earth's moon, it is not even as wide as the United States.

Pluto is made up almost entirely of rock and ice. It is so far away from Earth that the NASA New Horizons spacecraft took almost 10 years to get very close to it. Pluto's full orbit around the sun lasts almost 250 Earth years!

But as small as it is, as cold as it is, as far from the sun as it is, for all those years it was considered the ninth planet of the solar system... until Eris came around.

Eris was discovered in 2005. It is about the same size as Pluto. And like Pluto, it is part of the Kuiper Belt, a ring of objects that circle the outer edge of the solar system.

After Eris was discovered, scientists had to make a decision. Either Eris was the 10th planet in the solar system or it was not a planet at all! And if Eris weren't a planet, could Pluto be considered one?

Scientists made new rules for what is counted as a planet, and decided that neither Pluto nor Eris qualified.

A new category was created: dwarf planet. The official list of planets in the solar system went from nine to eight, and Pluto and Eris became members of the dwarf planet club. So long for Planet Pluto-but at least it no longer has to be the littlest guy in the club. In fact, Pluto is one of the bigger dwarf planets! Maybe Pluto doesn't have it so bad after all.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Pluto used to be considered a planet. Today, what is it considered to be?

    A. It is considered to be a dwarf planet.

    B. It is considered to be a star.

    C. It is considered to be a comet.

    D. It is considered to be an asteroid.

2. How does the text describe Pluto?

    A. Pluto is made up entirely of ice, and it is bigger than Venus.

    B. Pluto is made up entirely of rock and ice, and it is bigger than Earth's moon.

    C. Pluto is made up entirely of gas, and it is bigger than Earth's moon.

    D. Pluto is made up entirely of rock and ice, and it is smaller than Earth's moon.

3. Read these sentences from the text.

> After Eris was discovered, scientists had to make a decision.
> Either Eris was the 10th planet in the solar system or it was not
> a planet at all! And if Eris weren't a planet, could Pluto be
> considered one?
>
> Scientists made new rules for what is counted as a planet, and
> decided that neither Pluto nor Eris qualified.

Based on this information, what did the discovery of Eris make scientists do?

    A. The discovery of Eris made scientists rethink the rules for what is counted as a star.

    B. The discovery of Eris made scientists rethink the rules for what is counted as a dwarf planet.

    C. The discovery of Eris made scientists rethink the rules for what is counted as a planet.

    D. The discovery of Eris made scientists add more planets to the group of planets.

4. After Eris was discovered, scientists had to decide whether to count it as a planet. Why did this make them question whether Pluto should still be counted as a planet?

    A. because Pluto and Eris are both space objects

    B. because Pluto and Eris were discovered at the same time

    C. because Pluto and Eris are very different

    D. because Pluto and Eris are very similar

5. What is the main idea of this text?

    A. Pluto was no longer considered a planet after the discovery of Eris made scientists come up with new rules for what is counted as a planet.

    B. Pluto is so far away from Earth that the NASA New Horizons spacecraft took almost 10 years to get very close to it.

    C. Eris is about the same size as Pluto, and like Pluto, it is part of a ring of objects that circle the outer edge of the solar system.

    D. Scientists come up with rules for what is counted as a planet and what is not.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

> A new category was created: dwarf planet. The official list of
> planets in the solar system went from nine to eight, and Pluto
> and Eris became members of the dwarf planet club. So long for
> Planet Pluto-but at least it no longer has to be the littlest guy
> in the club.   In fact, Pluto is one of the bigger dwarf planets!
> Maybe Pluto doesn't have it so bad after all.

What does the author mean by stating, "Maybe Pluto doesn't have it so bad after all"?

A. Even though Pluto is no longer counted as a planet, it is in a new group called dwarf planets.

B. Even though Pluto is no longer counted as a planet, it is one of the bigger dwarf planets.

C. Even though Pluto is no longer counted as a planet, it is still part of the ring of objects that circle the outer edge of the solar system.

D. Even though Pluto is now counted as a dwarf planet, it isn't alone as other space objects are counted as dwarf planets.

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

After scientists made new rules for what is counted as a planet, Pluto was no longer considered a planet. _____, the official list of planets in the solar system went from nine to eight.

A. Therefore

B. Although

C. On the other hand

D. Especially

8. According to the text, what were students taught about Pluto until 2006?

_____

_____

_____

9. What decisions did scientists have to make after Eris was discovered?

_____

_____

_____

10. Explain what led scientists to decide to no longer count Pluto as a planet. Support your answer with evidence from the text.

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Directions: Look at the picture, and read the text. Answer the questions.

Winter Wonders

Winter is one of our four seasons. Winter has lower temperatures. This makes it the coldest season. Some places have snow and sleet during winter. Winter always happens at the same time of year. This makes it easier to predict the weather during this season.

1. Winter tends to be the _____ season.

   a. warmest

   b. rainiest

   c. coldest

   d. sunniest

2. Which of the following makes winter different from the other seasons?

   a. There is precipitation.

   b. The temperature is lower.

   c. There is a lot of rain.

   d. Warmer temperatures are common.

3. Which winter activity could you do in places where it snows?

   a. building a snowman

   b. swimming in an outdoor pool

   c. splashing around in puddles

   d. playing soccer on a grassy field

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Read the text, and study the images. Answer the questions.

During the early 1800s, most people in America were farmers. Farm families grew or made all their own food. First, farmers cleared the land. They used horses or oxen to help them move trees and rocks. The plow was pulled by a horse. It turned the soil. The cultivator was pulled by a horse, too. It dug furrows in the ground so the seeds could be planted. A scythe was a long curved blade with a pole. It was used to cut the grain. The farmer used a flail to hit the grain and make the seed fall off.
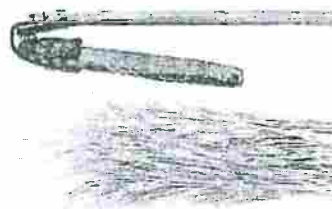
plow　　　　　*scythe*　　　　　*flail*

1. Which choice is *not* true?
   a. In the early 1800s, most people lived on farms.
   b. Farmers grew corn, grains, and vegetables.
   c. The lives of farmers were very easy.
   d. Farm families had to make all of their own food.

2. The farmers wanted to grow crops. What did they have to do first?
   a. plow the land   c. cut the grain
   b. dig furrows   d. clear the land

3. What tool did a farmer use to cut the grain?
   a. plow   c. flail
   b. scythe   d. cultivator

Colonel NTI Packet

2024 – 2025

3rd Grade

Day 7

Table of Contents

Subject	Assignment
Math	Subtracting Across Zero
Language Arts	Snowy Town
Science	Week 1, Day 2 (Earth and Space Science)
Social Studies	Week 5, Day 2 (History)

Name:

Use subtraction to solve the following problems.

3,053	410	60	2,596
7,617	3,354	3,728	2,555
2,092	4,103	1,468	950

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

1) 8,002
  - 6,534

2) 5,001
  - 4,051

3) 8,003
  -   386

4) 5,004
  - 4,944

5) 8,006
  - 4,953

6) 5,009
  -   906

7) 6,005
  - 2,651

8) 3,009
  -   413

9) 4,005
  -   277

10) 1,002
  -   592

11) 5,005
  - 2,913

12) 9,008
  - 6,453

| 1-10 | 92 | 83 | 75 | 67 | 58 | 50 | 42 | 33 | 25 | 17 |
| 11-12 | 8 | 0 | | | | | | | | |

Snowy Town

by ReadWorks

Jonny took his dog, Scruffy, out for a walk on a cold day in December. He bundled up in his heavy winter coat and put on his thick wool cap and heavy mittens before he said goodbye to his mom. Outside the front door, the whole world was like a winter wonderland: there were icicles hanging from tree branches and snow banks that rose all the way up to Jonny's knees. Scruffy was excited to be outside and scampered around, digging in the snow and jumping into drifts. Jonny was also glad to be out in the cold air. The blizzard that left all this snow had raged for two days, and he hadn't been allowed to go outside, even just to catch some air!

They walked through Jonny's neighborhood, passing people who looked glad to be outside, too. A few blocks down, Jonny saw his friend Marcus building a snowman with his big sister, Marie.

"Hi, Marcus!" Jonny called out. He walked over to the snowman.

"Hey, Jonny. You want to help?" Marcus was patting the bottom part of the snowman with his glove, while Marie was rolling together the second section of the snowman, packing the snow together to make sure it stayed in a round shape.

Jonny walked over and wrapped Scruffy's leash around Marcus's mailbox. Together, Jonny, Marcus, and Marie built an amazing snowman. They fashioned a long pointy nose out of many small twigs pulled together in a tent shape, and eyes out of bruised green apples Marie found in the house. They made the snowman's arms out of two longer sticks, setting them up to make it look like he was waving. Sometimes Jonny would look over and Scruffy would be digging again, but he mostly sat patiently, watching Jonny, Marcus, and Marie work.

When they were all done, Marcus and Marie's mom came outside to see their work. "This is an amazing snowman!" she said. "Does anyone want hot chocolate?"

All three kids and Scruffy ran into the house and warmed up. After about an hour, Jonny decided it was probably time to go home-the sun was beginning to set, and it was starting to get very cold. As he was saying goodbye to Marcus, Marie, and their mom, Scruffy ran out into the yard, ignoring all of their calls to stop and come back.

All of a sudden, Scruffy jumped up and gave the snowman a big bear hug.

"Oh no!" Jonny yelled, and ran out to the snowman, which was now a pile of snow and sticks on the ground. Marie and Marcus ran out behind him. All three looked down at the remains of the snowman and then at Scruffy, who was staring up at them, panting and smiling.

"Oh well," Marcus said. "We can build another one tomorrow."

Jonny apologized for Scruffy and clipped the leash back onto his collar. Marcus was right. Tomorrow was a new day and could mean another snowman. Jonny walked Scruffy home as the sun set. Maybe tomorrow he would build a snow-dog.

Vocabulary

blizzard
noun

definition: A blizzard is a very big snowstorm that lasts for a long time.

We could not leave the house until the blizzard was over.

Spanish: ventisca

rage
verb

definition: When something like a storm or disease rages, it happens or spreads with great strength. A raging storm will usually have strong winds that make a lot of noise and cause damage. A raging disease is one that is serious and spreading to many people in a short period of time.

forms: raged, rages, raging

remains
plural noun

definition: that which is left when parts have been taken away or destroyed.

The remains of this morning's breakfast were still on the table.

Spanish: restos, sobras

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is Scruffy?

    A. the snowman Jonny, Marcus, and Marie build

    B. a snow-dog that Jonny wants to build

    C. Jonny's cat

    D. Jonny's dog

2. What is the climax of the action in this story?

    A. Scruffy jumps up and knocks over the snowman.

    B. Jonny sees Marcus and Marie building a snowman.

    C. Marie finds two bruised green apples in her house.

    D. Jonny takes his dog outside for a walk.

3. Marcus is not upset after Scruffy knocks over the snowman that he, Jonny, and Marie built.

What evidence from the story supports this statement?

    A. When Marcus first sees Jonny walk by, he invites Jonny to help him and Marie build a snowman.

    B. Marcus, Marie, and Jonny make a long pointy nose for their snowman by putting small twigs together in a tent shape.

    C. When Marcus sees the remains of the snowman, he says, "Oh well. We can build another one tomorrow."

    D. As the sun sets, Jonny walks Scruffy home and thinks about building a snow-dog on the following day.

4. Based on the events of the story, what can be concluded about Scruffy?

    A. Scruffy is probably a black dog.

    B. Scruffy is probably a brown dog.

    C. Scruffy is probably a small dog.

    D. Scruffy is probably a big dog.

5. What is a theme of this passage?

    A. making friends after moving to a new place

    B. having fun outdoors on a cold day

    C. saying sorry after making a big mistake

    D. saving money for going on vacation in the winter

6. Read the following sentence from the passage: "Outside the front door, the whole world was like a **winter wonderland**: there were icicles hanging from tree branches and snow banks that rose all the way up to Jonny's knees."

What does the phrase **"a winter wonderland"** mean?

    A. a place where temperatures were once very cold during the winter but are now slowly rising

    B. a place where imaginary creatures like unicorns, witches, and elves live and get into fights with each other

    C. a place that has been changed so much by snow and ice that it looks strange and magical

    D. a place where snowmen come to life and take part in winter activities with children, such as sledding and snowball fights

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

Marcus, Marie, and Jonny build a snowman; _____, Scruffy knocks it over.

    A. initially

    B. later on

    C. for example

    D. in summary

8. What does Jonny yell after Scruffy jumps on the snowman?

9. At the end of the story, what does Jonny think about doing tomorrow?

10. Does this story have a happy ending? Explain why or why not, using evidence from the story.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Directions: The graph shows the temperatures recorded by a thermometer for an area in December. Study the graph, and answer the questions.

December Temperatures

Number of Days

25
20
15
10
5
0

Days 0 °C and higher   Days Below 0 °C
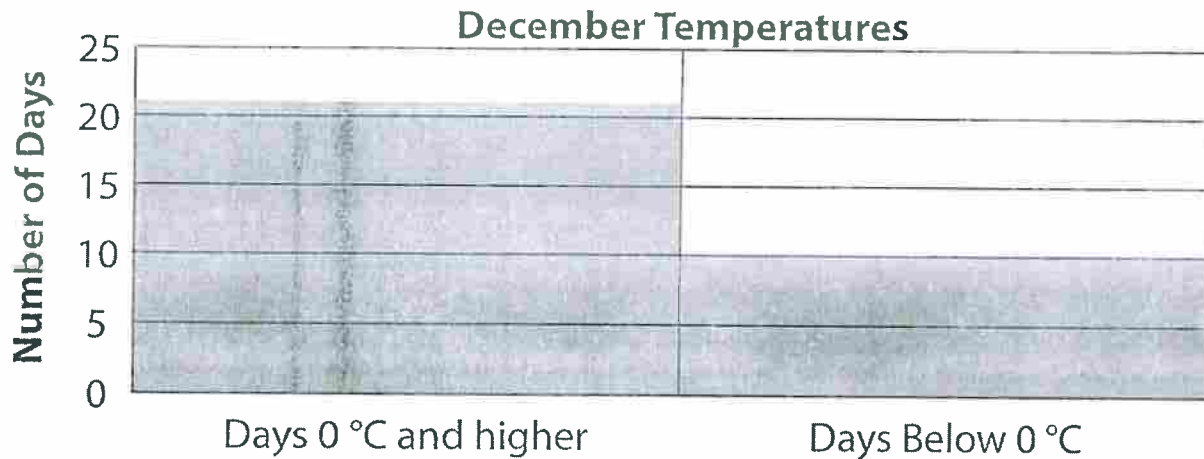
1. How many days were 0 °C and higher?

   a. 10   b. 16

   c. 21   d. 25

2. How many days were below 0 °C?

   a. 5   b. 10

   c. 16   d. 21

3. What tool was used to collect this data?

   a. rain gauge   b. microscope

   c. scale   d. thermometer

4. Water freezes at 0 °C. How many days could it have been icy outside?

_____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Directions: Read the text, and study the image. Answer the questions.

History

Farm families made their own clothing. Most people had one outfit they wore every day. Then, they had one good outfit to wear to church. They might have a few other clothes for winter.
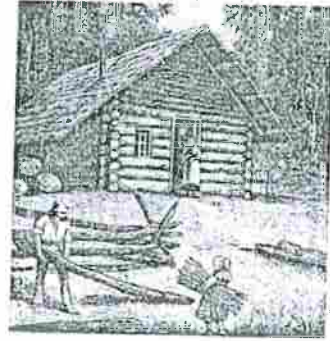
Clothing was made from natural fabrics such as wool, cotton, and linen. Wool came from sheep. Cotton and linen came from plants. The farmer raised and sheared the sheep. The mother and daughters spun the wool on a wheel and wove it into fabric on a loom. Then, they would cut and sew the clothes. They would knit mittens and coats.

Women wore simple dresses with aprons to keep them clean. They wore cloaks or shawls to keep warm and bonnets as hats. Men wore simple long shirts. They fastened their pants with buttons or strings.

1. How many outfits did most people have long ago?
   a. five
   b. three
   c. two
   d. four

2. How were wool clothes made?
   a. The wool was sheared from cows.
   b. The fathers and sons would spin the horse wool.
   c. They sheared, carded, spun, and wove sheep wool.
   d. They sewed the cloth with an electric sewing machine.

3. What did a man use to fasten his pants?
   a. a zipper
   b. a button
   c. shoelaces
   d. a zipper and a button

Colonel NTI Packet

2024 – 2025

3rd Grade

Day 8

Table of Contents

Subject	Assignment
Math	Finding Correct Expression
Language Arts	Discoveries in the Wild
Science	Week 1, Day 3 (Earth and Space Science)
Social Studies	Week 5, Day 3 (History)

**Determine which choice shows the expression used to solve the problem.**

1) Adam was reading through his favorite book series. The first week he read three different books. The next week he read nine books. How many books did he read total?

   A. 3 + 9   B. 9 - 3   C. 3 × 9   D. 9 ÷ 3

2) The roller coaster at the state fair costs three tickets per ride. If seven friends were going to ride the roller coaster, how many tickets would they need?

   A. 3 + 7   B. 7 - 3   C. 3 × 7   D. 7 ÷ 3

3) Rachel had to complete seven pages of math homework and three pages of reading homework. How many pages did she have to complete total?

   A. 7 + 3   B. 7 - 3   C. 7 × 3   D. 7 ÷ 3

4) Carol was sending out birthday invitations to her friends. If each package of invitations she bought had seven invitations in it and she bought two packs, how many friends can she invite?

   A. 7 + 2   B. 7 - 2   C. 7 × 2   D. 7 ÷ 2

5) A chef can cook three meals in a minute. If he cooked twenty-four meals, how long did it take him?

   A. 24 + 3   B. 24 - 3   C. 24 × 3   D. 24 ÷ 3

6) Vanessa bought eleven old CDs at a garage sale. If seven of the CDs were scratched up, how many good CDs did she buy?

   A. 11 + 7   B. 11 - 7   C. 11 × 7   D. 11 ÷ 7

7) Lana was helping her mom pick apples from the tree in their front yard. Together they picked twelve total. If four of the apples weren't ripe yet, how many good apples did they pick?

   A. 12 + 4   B. 12 - 4   C. 12 × 4   D. 12 ÷ 4

8) Amy was buying different soups. She bought seven cans of chicken soup and four cans of tomato soup. How many soups did she buy?

   A. 7 + 4   B. 7 - 4   C. 7 × 4   D. 7 ÷ 4

9) An architect built a house with nine bedrooms total. If the second floor had four bedrooms. How many bedrooms does the first floor have?

   A. 9 + 4   B. 9 - 4   C. 9 × 4   D. 9 ÷ 4

10) A pet store had four cages of snakes with five snakes in each cage. How many snakes did the pet store have total?

   A. 4 + 5   B. 5 - 4   C. 4 × 5   D. 5 ÷ 4

Answers:
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Discoveries in the Wild

Scientists discover hundreds of plants and animals in Asia.

Talk about hide-and-seek! Scientists in Asia recently discovered more than 350 plant and animal species. The species were found in the Himalayas (hi-muh-LAY-uhss). Those are mountains in southern Asia.
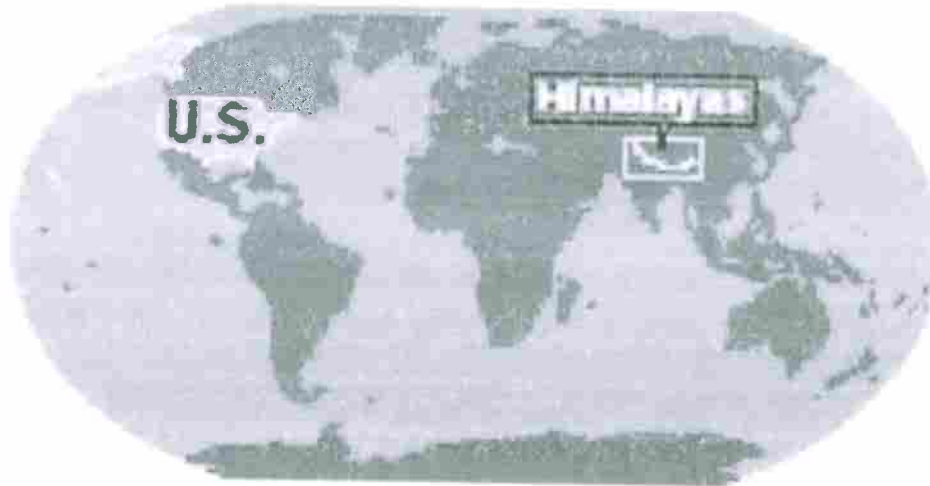
Leigh Haeger

One of the species has researchers hopping for joy. It is a "flying" frog. The bright green animal was found in India. It uses its long, webbed feet to glide, or float, through the air.

Another discovery is the leaf deer. It is the world's smallest deer. It's only about 25 to 30 inches tall. Researchers found the animal in the nearby country of Myanmar.

The scientists made the discoveries from 1998 to 2008. Besides India and Myanmar, they looked in regions of three other countries. A region is an area. Those countries are Bhutan, China, and Nepal.

The researchers uncovered flowers and a snake. They also found a monkey. It is the first new type of monkey to be discovered in more than 100 years.

Experts are excited about the discoveries, but they are also worried. The species' habitat, or home, is in trouble. Loggers are cutting down trees in the Himalayas. To protect the mountains, nature groups are asking countries to guard the land from people trying to destroy it.

In the meantime, scientists are continuing to search the Himalayas for more plants and animals. "There will be close to 3,000 to 5,000 species that [could] be discovered ... over the next five years," says wildlife expert Bittu Sahgal.

Spot the Species

Here's a look at some of the plants and animals that caught scientists' attention while they were studying the Himalayas.
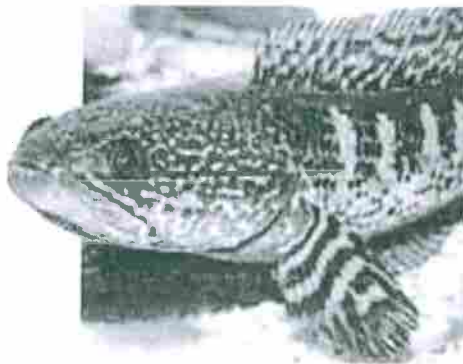

WWF/Nepal

Meet Bambi's mini-me! The leaf deer is less than 3 feet tall. At about 25 pounds, the deer weighs as much as a medium-sized dog.

WWF/Nepal

Talk about flower power! The blue diamond impatiens (im-PAY-shehnz) changes color depending on the weather. When temperatures rise, this blue flower turns purple.

WWF/Nepal

Don't let its name fool you. The orange-spotted snakehead is actually a fish. The colorful creature lives in ponds and swamps.

Vocabulary

nature
noun

definition: Nature is everything in the world that is not made by people. Animals, plants, water, and air are parts of nature.

Harry loves nature, so he likes to go on hikes in the woods.

Sam's teacher takes his class outside to study nature once a week.

Spanish: naturaleza

nearby
adjective

definition: When you swim at a nearby pool, you swim at a pool that is not far away.

Maya's sister works at a nearby grocery store.

Spanish: cercano

region
noun

definition: A region is a large area of land or space. Sometimes a region is one part of a country. Sometimes a region is one part of the whole world. A region can also be a part of outer space or the universe.

Spanish: región

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. What is special about the monkey that was discovered in the Himalayas?

    A. It is less than 3 feet tall and weighs 25 pounds.

    B. It can float through the air.

    C. It is the first new type of monkey to be found in over 100 years.

    D. It changes color depending on the weather.

2. Which of the following does the author describe last in the text?

    A. The author describes the plans to keep searching for more new species.

    B. The author describes the dangers to the new species' habitats.

    C. The author describes where the new species were found.

    D. The author describes three different new species that were found.

3. Read these sentences from the text.

> The researchers uncovered flowers and a snake. They also found a monkey. It is the first new type of monkey to be discovered in more than 100 years.

Based on this information, what conclusion can you draw about the living things scientists found?

    A. The only animals that scientists found were snakes and monkeys.

    B. There are only a few different types of monkeys in the world.

    C. The scientists discovered many different kinds of living things.

    D. The scientists had to dig into the ground to find the animals.

4. What can be inferred from the text?

    A. The blue diamond impatiens only changes color when the weather in the Himalayas gets colder.

    B. There are probably species in the Himalayas that scientists will not find.

    C. The world's smallest deer is an excellent mountain climber.

    D. It is extremely cold in the Himalayas because they are mountains.

5. What is this text mostly about?

    A. the orange-spotted snakehead and its life in the Himalayas

    B. how experts plan to search the Himalayas for more species

    C. the discovery of new species in the Himalayas

    D. what it is like to go hiking in the Himalayas

6. Read these sentences from the text.

> Another discovery is the leaf deer. It is the world's smallest deer. It's only about 25 to 30 inches tall. **Researchers** found the animal in the nearby country of Myanmar.

In these sentences, what does the word "**researchers**" mean?

    A. mountains

    B. scientists

    C. loggers

    D. doctors

7. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

Loggers are cutting down trees in the Himalayas _____ many species are losing their habitat.

    A. because

    B. although

    C. but

    D. so

8. What was recently discovered in the Himalayas?

_____

_____

_____

9. Why could the search for new species in the Himalayas be described as a race against time?

_____

_____

_____

Developing Questions

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Directions: Read the text, and answer the questions.

Nadia has a coat that she wears in the fall. One day Nadia notices that this coat does not keep her warm enough. She realizes that winter has started.

1. Why would Nadia's fall coat NOT be the best choice in winter?

   a. The temperatures are warmer in winter.

   b. The temperatures are the same in fall.

   c. The temperatures are colder in winter.

   d. The temperatures are colder in fall.

2. What winter weather would make winter boots a good choice?

   a. gentle wind

   b. snow

   c. clouds

   d. warmer temperatures

3. What question could Nadia ask to find out more about winter patterns?

   _____

   _____

   _____

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Directions: Read the chart, and study the images. Answer the questions.

Weekdays	Evenings	Sundays and Holidays

The farm day began when the sun rose.
• Farmers worked the fields.
  • They cared for livestock.
• Wives worked with them.
  • They cared for children.
  • They made bread and food.
  • They cleaned.
	• Farmers cleaned the barn or fixed broken tools.
	• Wives and daughters did needlework by candlelight.
	• Children played with their toys.
	• Mothers taught children to read.
	• Families visited neighbors.
	• People told stories, sang songs, or played musical instruments.
		Sundays
		• Families went to church.
		• They sang hymns.
		• They learned about the Bible.
		• They rested.
		Holidays
		• Families might go on a picnic.
		• They might go to a dance.

1. Tell what family members might do during the evening.

_____

_____

2. Why were Sundays and holidays special for farm families?

_____

_____

Colonel NTI Packet

2024 – 2025

3rd Grade

Day 9

Table of Contents

Subject	Assignment
Math	Word Problems
Language Arts	A New Friend
Science	Week 1, Day 4 (Earth and Space Science)
Social Studies	Week 5, Day 4 (History)

Word Problems

1) Tim was at the beach for five days and found 6 seashells every day.
How many seashells did Tim find during the beach trip ?

_____

2) Benny worked 3 hours for 7 days.
How many hours did he work in total ?

_____

3) Mary has 5 green balloons. Sam has 2 times more
green balloons than Mary. How many green balloons does Sam have now ?

_____

4) A restaurant sold 7 sandwiches every day for a week.
How many sandwiches were sold during the week ?

_____

5) Keith goes fishing with Benny. Keith catches 5 trout. Benny
catches twice as many trout as Keith. How many trout did Benny catch ?

_____

6) There were a total of 9 hockey games a month.
The season is played for 3 months. How many hockey games are in the seasons ?

_____

7) Sam has 8 five dollars bills. How much money does he have ?

_____

8) Jason, Sandy, and Dan each have 8 rulers.
How many rulers do they have have in all ?

_____

9) Sally has 6 quarters in her bank.
How much money does Sally have in quarters ?

_____

10) Fred goes out to lunch with Sam and Jessica. Each person orders the
$7 lunch special. Fred agrees to pay the bill. How much will he have to pay ?

_____

A New Friend

by ReadWorks

One day in March-not a special day for any reason, not a birthday or a holiday-Charlie woke up to the sound of panting right outside his bedroom door. Light from the sun was shining through the gaps in the window blinds, and Charlie squinted, rubbing his eyes and stretching. When he listened more carefully, he also heard squeals of delight along with the panting noises. That must be Lila, his little sister, who was always excited about everything. Their mom called Lila the Energizer Bunny, even though neither Charlie nor Lila knew what that was.

Really, though: Lila got excited about *everything*-pizza toppings, the mail, the first day of school, going to the park, getting a gold star sticker when she did her chores, watching her favorite cartoon, helping their mom make snickerdoodle cookies. Charlie could go on and on. He had gotten used to being the "boring one," the kid who didn't scream and shout and get excited about things.

Charlie groaned and rolled out of bed. *I guess I have to go see what this is all about,* he thought. He pulled on some jeans and a t-shirt, and then took a deep breath before opening the door to his bedroom.

Something small and furry rushed at him, and Lila started happy-screaming (as she called it). Charlie looked down at the tiny thing that was head-butting his ankles. He bent down and picked up the puppy, holding it a few inches away from his face. It was so small! It kept jumping forward in his arms to lick his face, and he finally hugged it to his chest and let it. Its tongue was scratchy and warm.

Wow, Charlie thought. Lila was jumping around Charlie in circles and chanting in a singsong

voice, "He's excited, he's excited, Charlie is so excited!"

Their mom walked into the hall and smiled when she saw Charlie holding the puppy.

"You like him, Char?" she asked.

"I love him!" Charlie said. He rubbed the top of the puppy's head and played with his floppy ears. His whole body was so soft and pillowy. Charlie wanted to bury his face in the puppy's fur.

"What should we call him, kids?" their mom said, picking Lila up and setting her on her hip to quiet her down.

"How about Happy?" Charlie suggested.

"That's a great idea!" shouted Lila.

Vocabulary

delight

noun

definition: Delight is a strong, happy feeling. When you feel delight, you feel a lot of pleasure.

Tamara and her brother opened their presents with delight.

Spanish: deleite, placer, delicia, regocijo

excited

adjective

definition: When people are excited, they are not calm or bored. They might be very happy about something that is going to happen, or they might be upset or very worried. When a dog is excited, the dog barks a lot. When people are excited, they sometimes shout, or talk quickly, or jump up and down.

Reggie was so excited about his first pony ride that he jumped up and down.

Tony was excited about his birthday and he couldn't sleep.

All the kids were excited while they waited in line for the roller coaster.

Spanish: entusiasmado

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What tiny furry thing did Charlie find outside of his bedroom?

    A. a rat

    B. a mouse

    C. a kitten

    D. a puppy

2. Which two things does the author contrast in the second paragraph of the text?

    A. Charlie's and Lila's personalities

    B. Charlie's and Lila's voices

    C. Charlie's and Lila's looks

    D. Charlie's and Lila's tastes in clothes

3. Read this paragraph from the text:

Charlie groaned and rolled out of bed. I guess I have to go see what this is all about, he thought. He pulled on some jeans and a t-shirt, and then took a deep breath before opening the door to his bedroom.

Based on this evidence, what conclusion can you draw about Charlie?

    A. Charlie did not feel happy and was worried about what might be happening.

    B. Charlie felt curious and scared about what might be happening.

    C. Charlie did not feel excited or eager to see what was happening.

    D. Charlie felt enthusiastic and pleased about what was happening.

4. When Charlie met the new puppy, Lila jumped around him in circles chanting, "He's excited, he's excited, Charlie is so excited!" What did Charlie do that showed he was excited?

    A. Charlie groaned as he rolled out of bed to see what was happening in the hall.

    B. Charlie did not stop Lila from jumping around him in circles and chanting.

    C. Charlie hugged the puppy to his chest and let it lick his face.

    D. Charlie looked down at the puppy as it head-butted his ankles.

5. What is the main idea of this story?

   A. Charlie and Lila are brother and sister, but they are very different.

   B. Charlie is not the kind of kid who screams and gets excited about things.

   C. Lila gets very excited because her family gets a new puppy.

   D. Charlie meets and immediately loves his family's new puppy.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

   Really, though: Lila got excited about everything-pizza toppings, the mail, the first day of school, going to the park, getting a gold star sticker when she did her chores, watching her favorite cartoon, helping their mom make snickerdoodle cookies. Charlie could go on and on. He had gotten used to being the 'boring one,' the kid who didn't scream and shout and get excited about things.

   Why might the author have discussed the difference between Charlie and Lila in this paragraph?

   A. to show the reader how much Charlie loves his sister, Lila

   B. to show the reader that Charlie doesn't get excited easily

   C. to show the reader that Lila is a better student than Charlie

   D. to show the reader that Lila is more interesting than Charlie

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence. Lila was always excited about everything, _____ Charlie didn't scream and shout and get excited about things.

   A. because

   B. but

   C. so

   D. then

8. Unlike his sister, what had Charlie gotten used to being?

_____

_____

_____

9. Describe how Charlie's feelings changed from the beginning to the end of the story. Support your answer with evidence from the text.

_____

_____

_____

10. Why might Charlie have suggested Happy as a name for the new puppy? Support your answer with evidence from the text.

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Directions: Kevin records the temperature and weather at the same time each day in January. Study his chart, and answer the questions.

Day	Temperature	Weather
Monday	28 °F	cloudy
Tuesday	27 °F	snowy
Wednesday	26 °F	snowy
Thursday	13 °F	cloudy

1. According to the chart, how many days were snowy?

   a. 1   **b.** 2

   c. 3   **d.** 4

2. What pattern did the temperature follow over these days?

   a. It decreased.   **b.** It increased.

   c. It stayed the same. **d.** There is no pattern.

3. What can Kevin do to find out more about winter weather patterns?

   _____

   _____

   _____

Planning Solutions

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Directions: Read the text, and answer the questions.

History

Williamsburg, Virginia, is one of America's oldest cities. Long ago, it was a growing town, and many people lived there.

The gentry were the upper-class people. They included the governor, statesmen, officers, and wealthy merchants. They were rich and owned land. They had enslaved people who worked for them.
The middle-class people worked in trades. They included lawyers, doctors, store owners, and printers. They could own their own houses.
There were farmers who worked their farms to feed their families and the townspeople. Not all farmers owned their land. Some worked the land for the rich owners.
There were the free African Americans. They did not have the same rights as white people, but they could own a little land and work in some trades.
There were the enslaved people. Some worked in the houses of the rich people. They cooked, cleaned, gardened, and served. Some worked on farms planting and picking tobacco.

1. If you were from the upper class, what might you be?

   a. a farmer
   b. a free African American
   c. a governor
   d. a cooper

2. Pretend you are middle class. Which trade would you choose? Why?

   _____

   _____

   _____

Colonel NTI Packet

2024 – 2025

3rd Grade

Day 10

Table of Contents

Name : _____   Score : _____

Teacher : _____   Date : _____

5	5	5	5	5
x 1	x 5	x 8	x 7	x 2

5	5	5	5	5
x 0	x 3	x 8	x 7	x 9

5	5	5	5	5
x 2	x 3	x 1	x 1	x 9

5	5	5	5	5
x 6	x 2	x 3	x 6	x 3

5	5	5	5	5
x 0	x 7	x 2	x 0	x 2

Math-Aids.Com

Visual Division   Name:

Use the shapes provided to answer the questions.

Ex) How many groups of 6 can you make with the 18 shapes below?

1) How many groups of 3 can you make with the 27 shapes below?

2) How many groups of 3 can you make with the 33 shapes below?

3) How many groups of 7 can you make with the 21 shapes below?

4) How many groups of 7 can you make with the 14 shapes below?

5) How many groups of 8 can you make with the 24 shapes below?

6) How many groups of 4 can you make with the 40 shapes below?

7) How many groups of 8 can you make with the 32 shapes below?

8) How many groups of 7 can you make with the 28 shapes below?

9) How many groups of 5 can you make with the 20 shapes below?

10) How many groups of 4 can you make with the 12 shapes below?

11) How many groups of 7 can you make with the 21 shapes below?

Ex. _____ 3

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____

Math   www.CommonCoreSheets.com   1

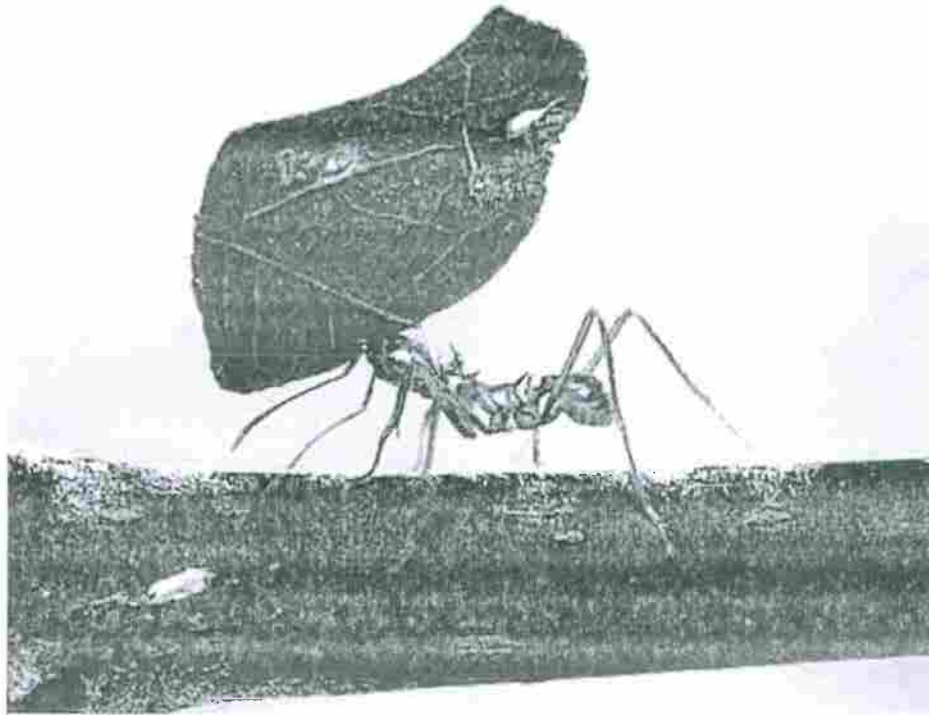1-10 | 91 | 82 | 73 | 64 | 55 | 45 | 36 | 27 | 18 | 9
11 | 0

A Little about Ants

by Mimi Jorling

leaf-cutting ant

There are lots of different kinds of ants: carpenter ants, leaf-cutter ants, sweet ants, fire ants, and many more. They are different colors, too. They can be red, or brown, or black. Some are very, very small, and some are rather big. Whatever their differences, though, all ants are social creatures. They live in large groups called colonies. Some ant colonies are big and have millions of ants. There are different types of ants in the colony, and they each have different jobs. The queen lays eggs. Soldier ants protect the queen and the colony. They also gather food and attack other colonies if they need new nesting space. Worker ants take care of babies, look for food, and build ant homes (anthills or mounds). Soldier and worker ants are female. Male ants' only job is to mate with the queen in order to produce eggs, which hatch into baby ants.

Ants are busy little insects. It's easy to see them moving quickly here and there. Sometimes you can see them carrying a small piece of something, or dragging part of a leaf somewhere. Sometimes you even see two ants helping each other carry the same crumb. But where are they going and what are they doing? Ants may seem to be just running around, but they are

actually important parts of their ecosystem, their world under our feet.

One thing ants do to help their ecosystem is to keep soil healthy. By constantly digging through the soil, they create spaces in it. Soil needs space inside it for air and water. Without air and water in soil, the tiny creatures that live in soil would not survive.

Ants also help bring nutrients to soil. When they bring food particles to their nests, they add nutrients to soil because they don't eat everything they bring. Their leftovers stay in the soil and break down into nutrients for other creatures living in the soil.

Vocabulary

colony

noun

definition: Many animals of the same type living closely together are called a colony.

I built an ant farm so I could study a colony of ants at work.

Spanish: colonia

forms: colonies

ecosystem

noun

definition: An ecosystem is the community of plants and animals that all live in the same environment and survive because of each other.

The ecosystem of a pond is interesting to study.

Spanish: ecosistema

nutrient

noun

definition: A nutrient is something in food that helps people, animals, and plants to live and grow. There are many different nutrients, and some foods have more nutrients than others.

Candy has very little nutrients in it.

Spanish: nutriente

particle

noun

definition: A particle is a tiny amount or small piece of something--like a tiny piece of dust or something smaller.

When I was cleaning the shelf, dust particles flew around the air.

Spanish: partícula

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. According to the text, what are social creatures that live in large groups called colonies?

    A. ants

    B. flies

    C. grasshoppers

    D. beetles

2. What does the author describe in the first paragraph?

    A. the importance of ants to their ecosystem

    B. the ways in which ants keep soil healthy

    C. the food that ants bring to their nests

    D. the jobs done by ants in a colony

3. Ants are busy insects. What evidence in the text supports this conclusion?

    A. Ants move quickly from one place to another.

    B. Male ants' only job is to mate with the queen.

    C. Some ants are very, very small, and some are rather big.

    D. Ants can be red, or brown, or black.

4. Read these sentences from the text.

"Ants may seem to be just running around, but they are actually important parts of their ecosystem, their world under our feet.
"One thing ants do to help their ecosystem is to keep soil healthy. By constantly digging through the soil, they create spaces in it."

Based on this information, what can you conclude about where the ecosystem of an ant is?

    A. The ecosystem of an ant is in the ocean.

    B. The ecosystem of an ant is in the air.

    C. The ecosystem of an ant is in the soil.

    D. The ecosystem of an ant is in the desert.

5. What is a main idea of this text?

    A. Ants can be red, brown, or black.

    B. Ants are important parts of their ecosystem.

    C. Soil needs space inside it for air and water.

    D. Sometimes two ants help each other carry the same crumb.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"Whatever their differences, though, all ants are social creatures. They live in large groups called colonies. Some ant colonies are big and have millions of ants."

What does the author probably mean by writing that ants are "social" creatures?

    A. Ants are creatures that help their ecosystem.

    B. Ants are creatures that like to spend time with their friends and family.

    C. Ants are creatures that work hard and carry things.

    D. Ants are creatures that live together in groups.

7. Read this sentence from the text.

"There are lots of different kinds of ants: carpenter ants, leaf-cutter ants, sweet ants, fire ants, and many more."

How could this sentence be rewritten without changing its meaning?

    A. There are lots of different kinds of ants, including carpenter ants, leaf-cutter ants, sweet ants, fire ants, and many more.

    B. There are lots of different kinds of ants, instead carpenter ants, leaf-cutter ants, sweet ants, fire ants, and many more.

    C. There are lots of different kinds of ants, finally carpenter ants, leaf-cutter ants, sweet ants, fire ants, and many more.

    D. There are lots of different kinds of ants, next carpenter ants, leaf-cutter ants, sweet ants, fire ants, and many more.

8. What do worker ants do? Include three pieces of information from the text in your answer.

_____

_____

_____

9. Explain how ants help bring nutrients to the soil. Support your answer with evidence from the text.

_____

_____

_____

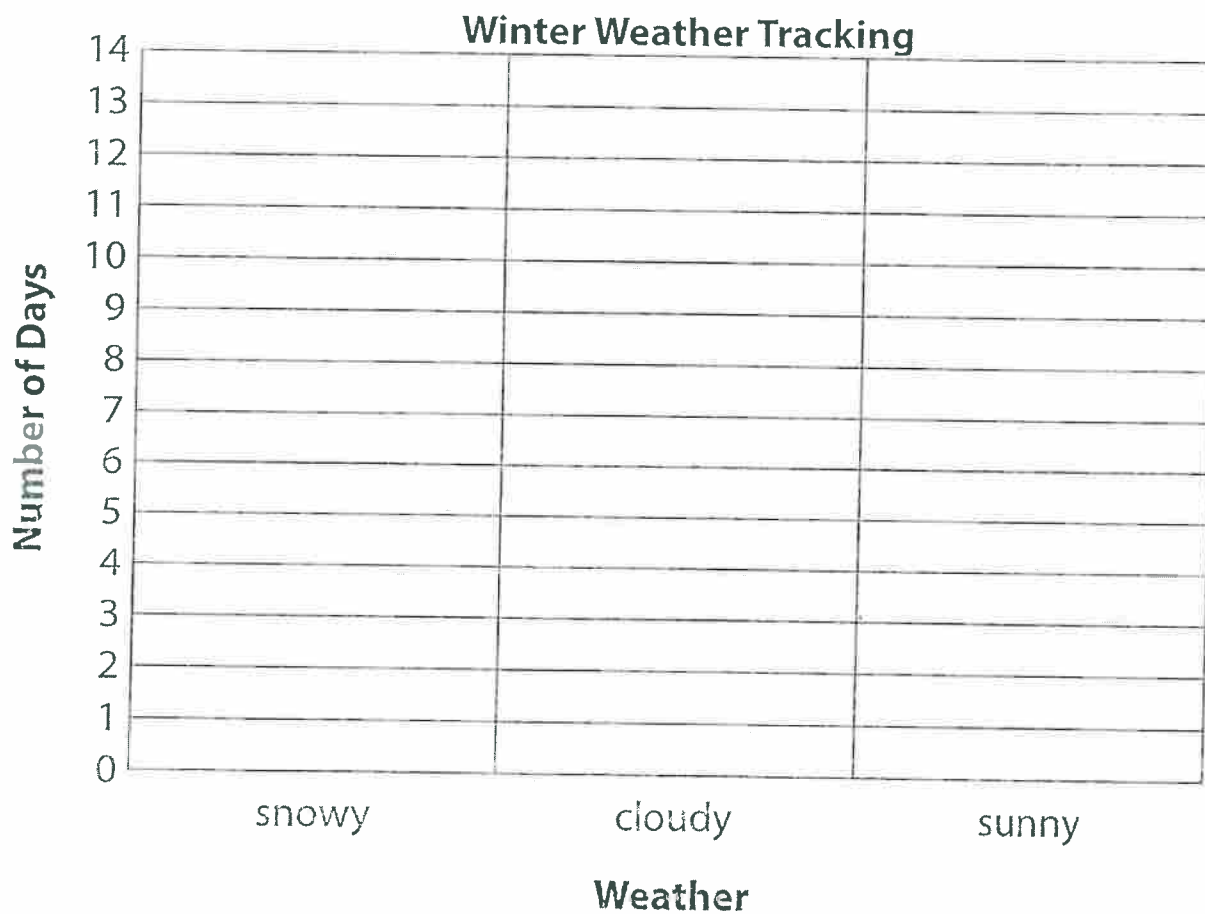10. Explain how worker ants help their ecosystem. Support your answer with evidence from the text.

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Directions: Read the information. Make a graph showing how many days had each type of weather. Then, answer the question.

| snowy days—8 | cloudy days—14 | sunny days—9 |

Communicating Results

Winter Weather Tracking

Number of Days

14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0

snowy   cloudy   sunny

Weather

1. Do you think the temperature was warmer during the snowy days or sunny days? Why?

_____

_____

_____
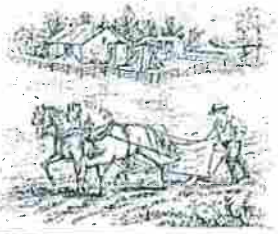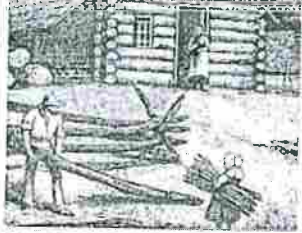
Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Directions: Complete the chart.

	How did the farmer clear the land?
	What was one job of the farmer's wife?
	Are these people farmers or gentry? How do you know?
	What did farm families do on Sundays?
	What did children play with?
	What was life like for enslaved people?