CBSD FID WORKBOOK
GRADE 3

Name:_____

FLEXIBLE INSTRUCTION
DAY 1

What is a <u>Flexible Instructional Day</u> also known as a "FID" Day?

In Pennsylvania, a flexible instructional day, as defined by the Department of Education, refers to a day when schools can deliver instruction remotely rather than canceling school due to inclement weather or other unforeseen circumstances.

What is the <u>purpose</u> of a Flexible Instructional Day?

The purpose of implementing flexible instructional days is to ensure that students continue to receive meaningful instruction even when traditional "in-person" learning is not possible. Flexible instructional days allow schools to maintain continuity in the educational process, ensuring that students can continue their learning without interruption. By utilizing technology and remote learning workbooks/resources, schools can provide students with access to instructional materials, assignments, and teacher support, regardless of physical location.

How will I know when Central Bucks is having a "FID" day?

- Central Bucks School District will send notifications to families via email, website, text notification, social media, etc. to communicate the "FID" day.
- Your child's teacher will publish the FID content in Canvas:
    - Link to an online survey for attendance.
    - Link to an ***optional*** live Teams call for teacher "Office Hours."

How will my child use the "Flexible Instructional Books" on these "FID" days?

This "flexible instructional book" is your child's workbook that outlines the procedures, expectations, and resources for completing the work for a flexible instructional day. Here's how such a book will be used:

- The **<u>Flexible Instructional Book</u>** provides approximately *<u>4 hours</u>* of instructional activities.
- Your child will complete reading, math, writing, and specials *(P.E., Music, Library, Art, or QUEST)* during the "FID" day.
- Your child will then return the "FID" book to their homeroom teacher when school resumes "in-person."

How will my child use Canvas on these "FID" days?

- Students will access Canvas via Classlink on district provided device
- Attendance will be submitted via Canvas
- Office Hours will be offered via a Teams call linked in Canvas from 12:00-12:30
- Digital workbooks will be linked to Canvas

What if I need to use a personal device and can't find my students Username and password?

- Student usernames can be found in the Parent Portal of Infinite Campus. It is located in the "More" section of the Main Menu under "Family Information". The username is the student's full email address. Ex: Smith.J123@student.cbsd.org. The password for new students is Uppercase first initial, lowercase last initial, and their 6 digit birthday. Ex: James Smith born on 07/08/2009 a password of Js070809

CBSD FID WORKBOOK
GRADE 3

MATH
DAY 1

FLEXIBLE INSTRUCTIONAL DAY 1: MATH

PLACE VALUE

You will complete 3 activities.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Activity #1
(15-25 min)</th></tr>
<tr><td>F
Fact Practice</td><td colspan="2">  Reflex Math – Get the Green Light!

*If you do not have internet access you may play Math Towers and complete the multiplication sheet.</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Activity #2:
CHOOSE 1 ACTIVITY FROM THE 2 OPTIONS BELOW
(15-20 min)</th></tr>
<tr><td>I
Independent Practice</td><td>Complete Place Value Activity #1</td><td>or
Complete Place Value Activity #2
Challenge Activity</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Activity #3:
CHOOSE 1 ACTIVITY FROM THE 2 OPTIONS BELOW
(15 - 20 min)</th></tr>
<tr><td>D
Dive Into a Game</td><td>Play “Rounding Maze”</td><td>or
Complete “Color the Squares” sheet</td></tr>
</table>

FACT PRACTICE

REFLEX MATH - Get the Green Light! Log into Classlink from any device. Only complete the Alternative Activity if you are unable to access Reflex Math.

ALTERNATIVE ACTIVITY:

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

FACT PRACTICE

REFLEX MATH - Get the Green Light! Log into Classlink from any device. Only complete the Alternative Activity if you are unable to access Reflex Math.

ALTERNATIVE ACTIVITY:

MATH TOWERS

Materials:

- Spinner (0-12)
- Math Towers Game Sheet
- 24 Counters or connecting cubes to cover numbers (12 for each player)

Directions:

1. Choose the factor for the game.

2. Each player writes the 12 multiples for that factor (not including 0) on their tower.

3. The younger player goes first.

4. Player 1 spins the spinner and multiplies the number spun by the factor being practiced.

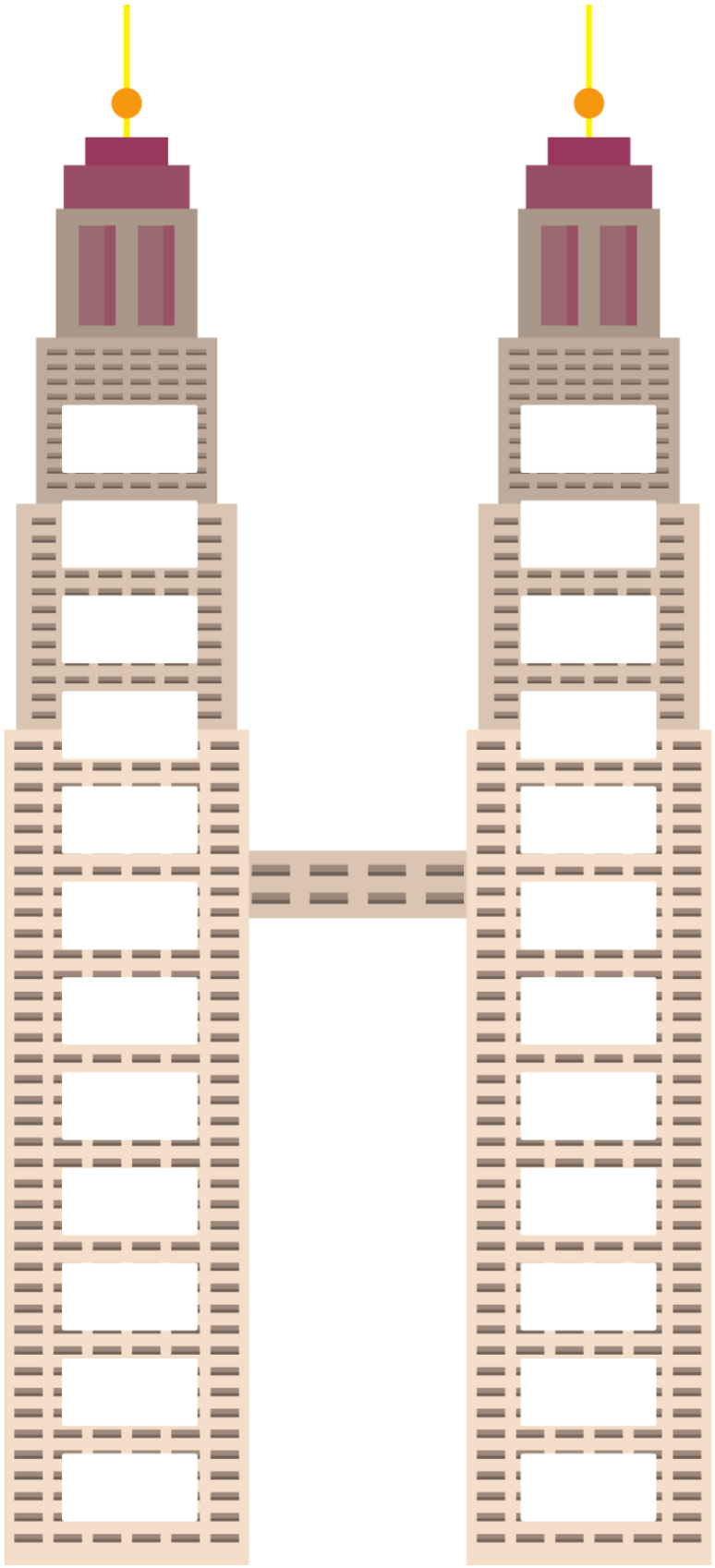
5. Player 1 covers the product on their tower.

6. If the number is already covered, the player loses a turn.

7. Player 2 then takes a turn.

8. The winner is the first one to cover all of the numbers on their tower.

Math Towers



INDEPENDENT PRACTICE

PLACE VALUE - ACTIVITY 1:

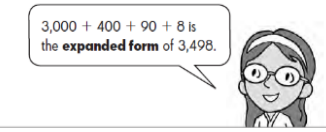
1. 6,125 = _____ + 100 + 20 + 5

2. 7,459 = 7,000 + 400 + _____ + 9

3. 8,361 = 8,000 + _____ + 60 + _____

Example

3,498 = 3,000 + 400 + 90 + 8



Write each number in standard form. **Example: 300 + 20 + 4 = 324**

4. 4,000 + 300 + 90 + 5 = _____

5. 5,000 + 6 + 80 = _____

6. 7,000 + 80 + 900 = _____

Circle the greatest number.

7. 2,467 2,476 2,433 2,408

Circle the least number.

8. 8,908 8,900 8,808 8,800

Compare the numbers. Write < or >.

9. 7,733 ◯ 3,377.

10. 3,860 ◯ 3,680.

11. 5,959 ◯ 5,995.

PLACE VALUE - ACTIVITY 2:

Challenge Activity

1. I want to form a 4-digit number.
All four digits must add up to 14.
All four digits are different numbers.
There should not be any twos or zeros in the number.
What is the least possible number that I can form?

2. Danny and Paul had some savings in a bank.
Danny saved $1,675.
If Paul saved another $200, he would have saved $1,975.
How much more money did Paul save than Danny?

3. Kathy ordered a set of numbers from least to greatest.
She made two errors in the pattern.
Find the errors.
Then change the numbers to correct the pattern and identify the rule.
4, 736 4,846 4,846 5,067 5,176 5,286

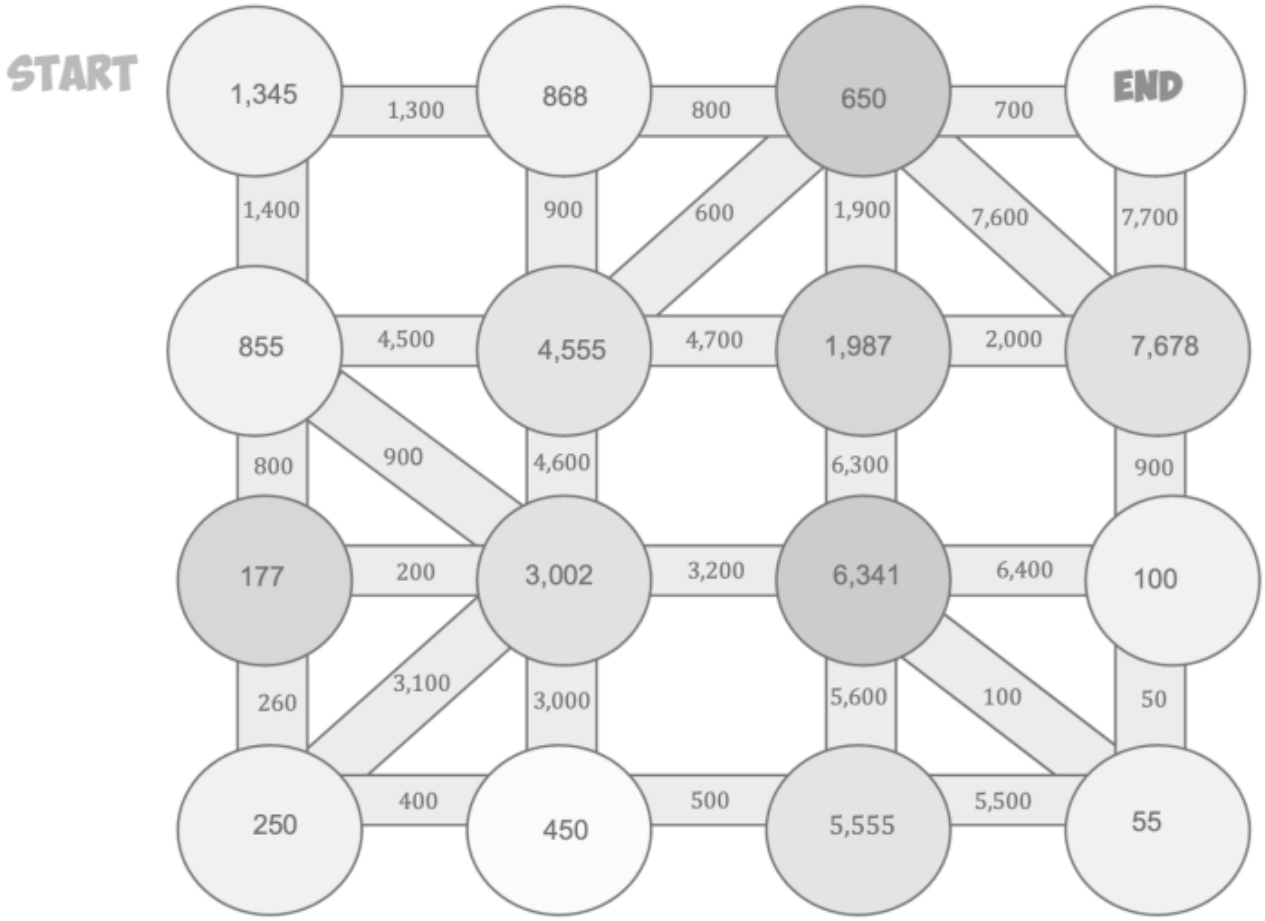
Rule _____

Correct Number Pattern:

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Rounding Maze

Round each number to the nearest hundred to solve the maze.



Color the Squares

Use the key at the bottom of the page.

567	569	789	775	589	566	587	619	567	615	584	586	647	556	625	848	558	645	615
626	568	785	517	844	623	621	637	635	584	588	568	640	623	810	458	811	597	643
581	577	808	495	526	808	606	618	639	595	568	562	606	803	497	457	828	563	597
648	644	772	527	510	537	831	761	766	807	847	846	763	480	519	509	788	568	636
566	618	801	545	481	467	526	459	549	500	537	457	461	485	470	484	798	597	641
608	626	800	528	506	539		488	548	454	491	522		468	534	509	832	607	640
597	600	831	473	465		822		533	506	545		841		464	469	783	597	592
583	638	844	459	460		770		481	488	529		762		456	520	832	610	602
620	589	757	549	450	527		468	477	450	504	532		484	539	539	775	572	631
585	639	809	830	835	515	517	893	858	904	909	918	496	490	786	848	785	591	646
580	625	774	459	491	774	768	729	887	940	853	725	817	752	493	544	811	600	577
583	633	812	548	537	472	794	749	742	902	721	695	840	527	526	509	783	601	579
599	609	826	470	478	541	754	709	679	657	738	661	798	539	523	467	770	622	588
551	581	847	540	518	782	714	721	717	678	694	672	717	804	488	465	819	583	631
590	564	817	484	759	711	726	717	711	666	701	667	687	710	820	512	758	633	611
598	644	574	764	832	689	898	746	720	650	722	679	907	711	757	778	552	637	550
613	561	553	559	558	808	908	753	757	813	814	809	905	826	564	557	561	585	570
755	794	815	787	798	853	880	875	783	807	804	880	889	905	800	564	561	580	615
477	481	503	487	522	894	509	921	471	489	533	915	513	916	791	788	816	844	820
778	761	766	768	808	806	795	816	797	822	480	499	544	514	532	495	501	489	496

Key:

Rounds to 500	Brown
Rounds to 600	Blue
Rounds to 700	Tan
Rounds to 800	Black
Rounds to 900	Orange

*Blank squares are white

CBSD FID WORKBOOK
GRADE 3

READING AND WRITING
DAY 1

FLEXIBLE INSTRUCTIONAL DAY 1: READING AND WRITING

READING AND WRITING LESSON SUMMARY

Total Time – 90 Minutes		
Time	Focus	Description
90 Minutes	Reading/ Writing	1. Read the text "Do Animals Talk?". 2. Respond to the prompts and questions related to the text.
30 Minutes	Independent Reading	1. Read a self-selected book. 2. Complete the Reading Log.

READING AND WRITING - 90 Minutes

1. Today you will be reading about how animals communicate.

2. Read the Fast Facts and think about what you might already know about the topic.

3. Read the passage aloud or silently to yourself. Take as much time as you need.

4. Use the Building Connections page to write words or phrases to help you remember what is important.

5. Answer the Key Notes question at the end of each passage.

6. Answer the questions by going back into the text to find your answers.

7. Please write in complete sentences with evidence from the text.

Do Animals Talk?

Grizzly bears signal each other with tree marks.

Fast Facts

- A bark is a sound a dog makes to communicate to people or other animals.
- The brightness of a bird's feathers and the size of a bull's horns send information to other birds and bulls.
- Lizards communicate by moving their bodies.

How Animals Communicate

Animals don't talk, but they do communicate. When you communicate, you give information to others. Animals have[20] ways of communicating that are different from the ways people use. When your friend talks to you, your friend uses[40] language to communicate information. In a language, each word means something.[51]

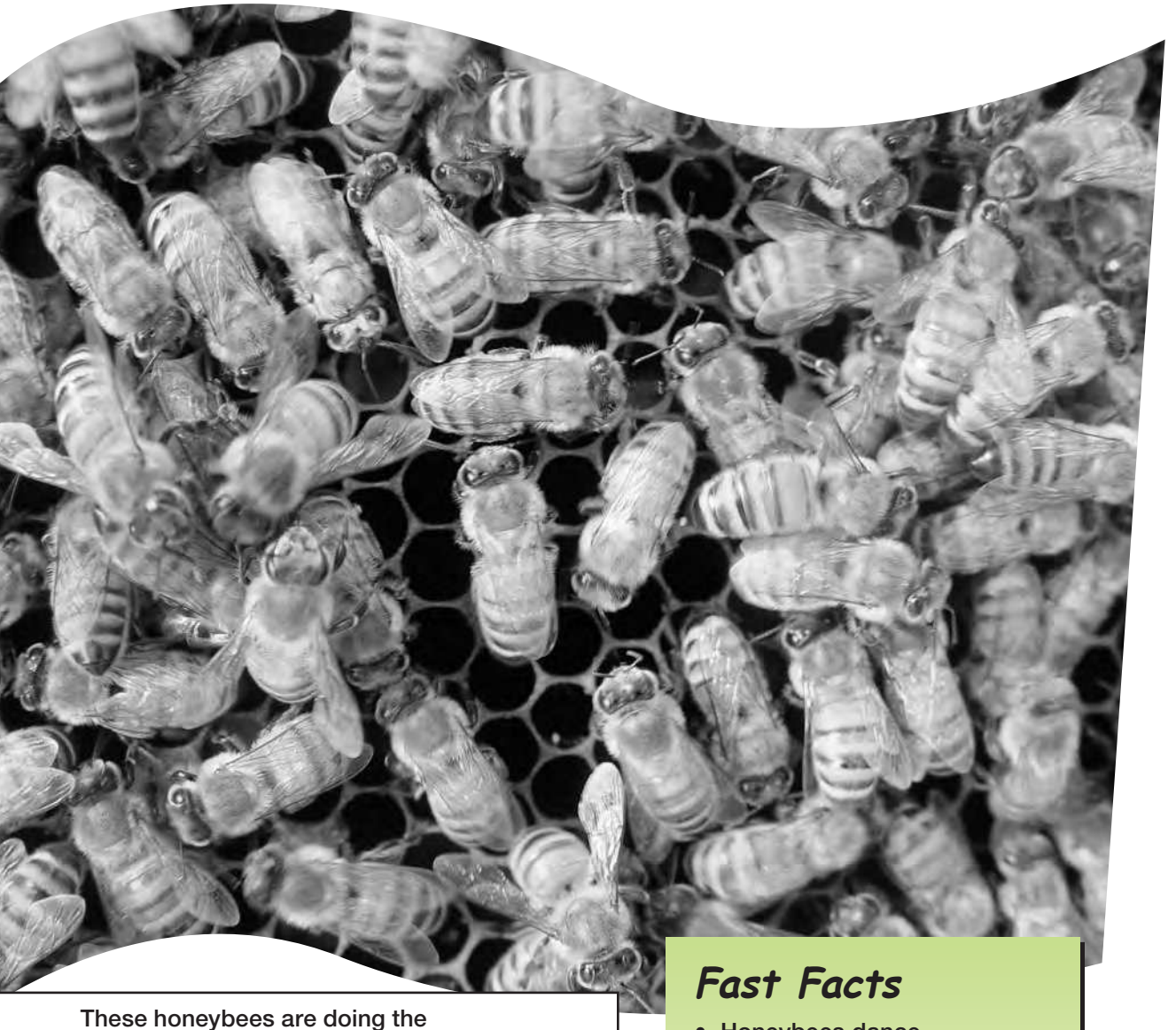
Animals do not use words. Instead, they use sounds and signals. Birds sing and move their wings. Some animals, like[71] dogs, move their tails. Other animals communicate by moving their bodies in other ways. Some animals leave signs for other[91] animals to find. For example, bears scratch trees with their claws. Different sounds and signals help animals communicate with each other.[112]

KEY NOTES

How Animals Communicate

What is communication?

Do Animals Talk?



These honeybees are doing the round dance.

Fast Facts

- Honeybees dance differently during the day than after dark.
- Other kinds of bees, like bumblebees, also communicate by dancing.
- The kind of dance the honeybee does—round or waggle—tells how far away the nectar is.

The Honeybee Dance

One way honeybees communicate with each other is by dancing. Honeybees need the nectar in flowers to live. When[22] they find nectar, honeybees fly home to tell other bees where to find flowers with nectar. Their special dance tells the other honeybees where the flowers are.[49]

A honeybee that finds nectar moves its wings very fast when it dances. The bee moves in a shape that looks like the[72] number 8. The bee does the dance many times. How long the dance lasts tells the other bees how far away the flowers are.[96] After the dance, the other bees know just where to find the flowers with nectar.[111]

KEY NOTES

The Honeybee Dance

How do honeybees communicate with each other?

_____

_____

Do Animals Talk?

Humpback whales sing to communicate with each other.

Fast Facts

- Humpback whales signal each other when they jump high out of the water and crash back down.
- Laws were passed to keep humpbacks from being hunted too much.
- The low sounds made by blue whales are the loudest sounds made by any animal.

Whales

Whales communicate with each other by singing. Different kinds of whales sing different songs. Whales in[17] different parts of the world sing different songs, too. When a whale sings, people can sometimes hear the sound. People[37] near a singing whale might also feel the water move from the sound.[50]

The whales that sing the most are called humpbacks. Humpbacks make many different sounds and put these[67] sounds together in many different ways. When most kinds of whales communicate with each other, their songs are short.[86] Humpbacks, though, can sing for a long time. A humpback whale can sing for 20 minutes at a time. Some humpback whale songs are love songs.[112]

KEY NOTES

Whales

How do humpback whales communicate with each other?

_____

_____

Do Animals Talk?

Prairie dogs call out to other prairie dogs.

Fast Facts

- Some animals signal danger by making their tails straight as they run away.
- Some animals stay very still when they see danger.
- Prairie dogs communicate with each other by using “hello” or “danger” calls.

Danger Signals

People have danger signals to tell each other to be careful. Signs at train crossings and stop signs keep people from danger. Animals have danger signals, too.[29]

Some animals make sounds that tell other animals to be careful. The danger calls of many small birds sound the[49] same and communicate that all of the birds in an area should be careful.[63]

When prairie dogs think there is danger, they call to each other in a certain way. The danger might be bigger animals[85] that want to catch the prairie dogs and eat them. Their call tells other prairie dogs that they should be careful because they might be in danger.[112]

KEY NOTES

Danger Signals

How do people and animals use danger signals?

_____

_____

Do Animals Talk?

How Animals Communicate

1. "How Animals Communicate" is MAINLY about _____

a. words animals can learn.
b. how animals communicate.
c. how animals understand people.
d. how people communicate with animals.

2. How do animals communicate?

_____

_____

_____

3. How do animals and people communicate differently?

_____

_____

_____

The Honeybee Dance

1. Why do honeybees dance?

a. to tell where the honey is
b. to communicate with other animals
c. to tell other bees how to get home
d. to communicate with one another

2. How do honeybees dance?

_____

_____

_____

3. Why is the honeybee dance helpful to other honeybees?

_____

_____

_____

Whales

1. Another good name for "Whales" is _____

a. "How Whales Communicate."
b. "Different Kinds of Whales."
c. "Humpback Whales."
d. "Songs You Can't Hear."

2. Retell three facts you learned in "Whales."

_____

_____

_____

3. What kind of songs do whales sing?

a. songs that communicate with many kinds of whales
b. songs to make the water move
c. songs that are short, long, or love songs
d. songs that are all the same

Danger Signals

1. The main idea of "Danger Signals" is that _____

a. signs at train crossings keep people safe.
b. animals need humans to keep them safe.
c. people and animals use danger signals to keep them safe.
d. all animals use the same sounds to keep them safe.

2. Other prairie dogs know there is danger because _____

a. they hear another prairie dog's call.
b. they hear different kinds of animal calls.
c. they see another prairie dog dance.
d. they see other prairie dogs forming a big group.

3. Why do some animals use danger signals?

_____

_____

_____

communicate	**information**	**language**	**honeybee**	**nectar**
humpback	**danger**	**signals**	**prairie**	

1. Choose the word from the word box above that best matches each definition. Write the word on the line below.

A. _____ to give someone information

B. _____ a kind of insect that finds food in flowers

C. _____ words, signs, or movements that give information

D. _____ a kind of large whale that sings

E. _____ facts about something

F. _____ something that may hurt someone

G. _____ something that plants make that bees like to eat

H. _____ an area of open land where high grass grows

I. _____ words or other signs that people use to communicate

2. Fill in the blanks in the sentences below. Choose the word from the word box that completes each sentence.

A. Leah got _____ from a book about how to train her dog.

B. _____ whales can sing to each other over long distances.

C. The _____ landed on all of the flowers in the garden.

D. _____ helps people talk about their ideas.

E. Many animals _____ with each other by making sounds.

F. Dogs wag their tails as _____ that they are happy.

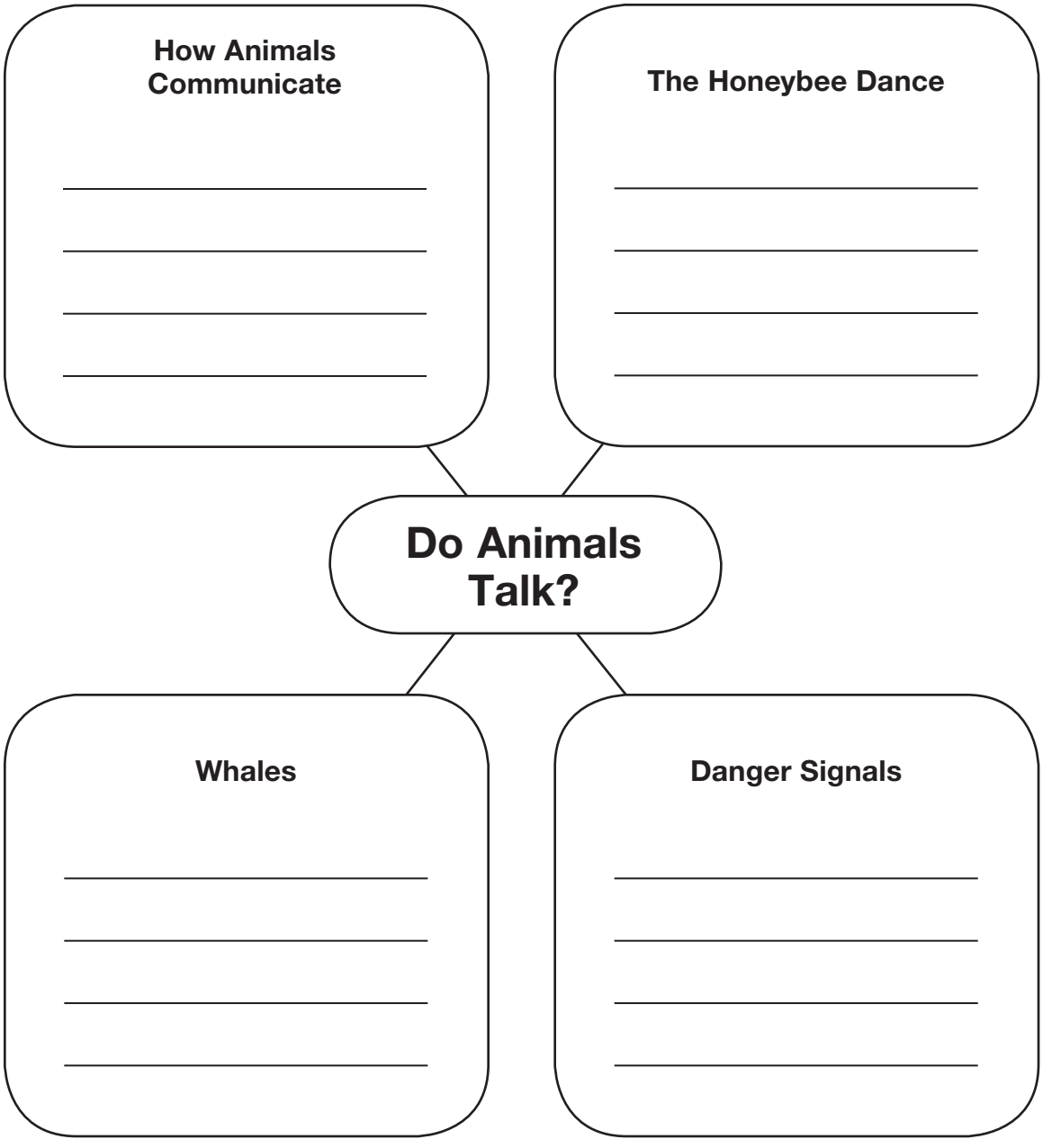
G. People can be in _____ when they are outside in bad weather.

H. Many animals live in the high grass of the _____.

I. Honeybees like to eat the _____ in flowers.

Do Animals Talk?

1. Use the idea web to help you remember what you read. In each box, write the main idea of that reading.



2. Tell about two ways animals communicate with one another.

3. Tell about two reasons animals communicate with each other.

4. Why might animals want to warn each other about danger?

INDEPENDENT READING - 30 Minutes

1. Continue to read your independent reading book.

2. If you do not have your Independent Reading book, select a book from your home library.

3. Log the title, author, and number of pages on the Reading Log.

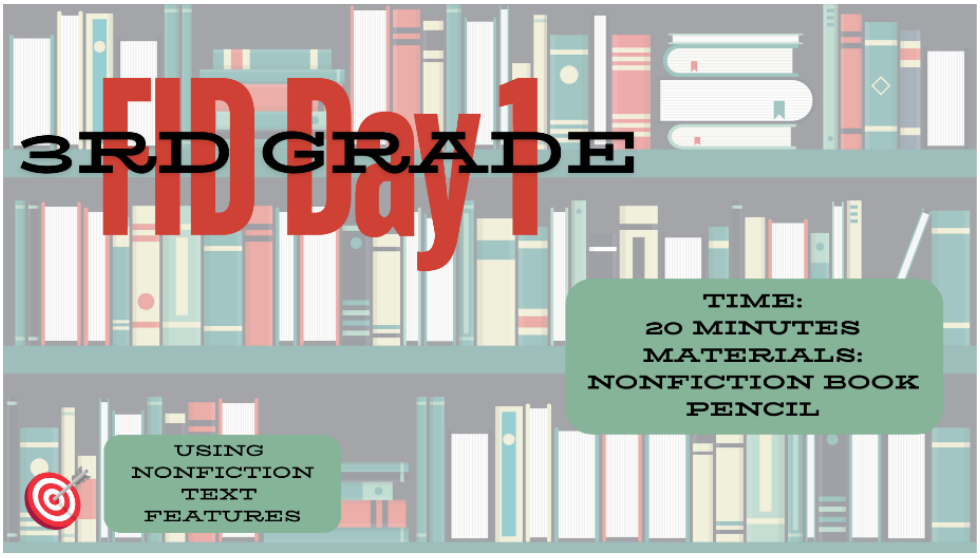
Reading Log 

Name: _____ Parent Initials: _____

Date	Title of Book	Author	Pages	Time spent reading

CBSD FID WORKBOOK
GRADE 3

SPECIALS
DAY 1



Third graders know that when reading for research, you don't often read a book from beginning to end. That's where nonfiction text features come in. For instance, the Table of Contents will let you know what chapter you need to read to find the habitat of an animal.

Use the chart on the next page to label the nonfiction text features.

Finished early? Find a nonfiction book in your home and practice using nonfiction text features!

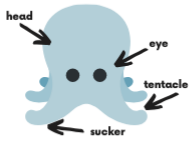
TEXT FEATURES

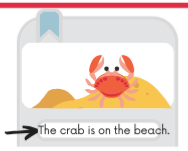
Label each text feature using the word bank.

table of contents	diagram	caption	bold word	chart	label
map	illustration	glossary	graph	heading	facet

title	italicized word	index

Introduction	1
What Dolphins Look Like	2
What Dolphins Eat	3
What Dolphins Do	4



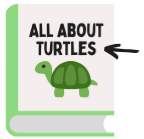


Diet- What an animal eats for food

Habitat- Where an animal lives.

Predator- Animals that eat other animals.

After breaking from their shells, the *hatchlings* may take 3 to 7 days to dig their way to the surface.



Dolphin- 13, 17, 25

Fish- 9, 12, 18

Octopus- 7, 13, 17, 20

Turtle- 5, 12, 18

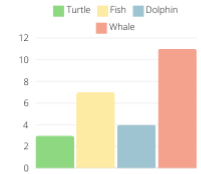
Life in the Ocean

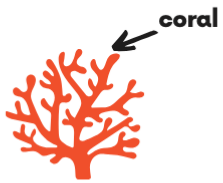
Many animals and plants live in the ocean. Some animals that live in the ocean are dolphins, turtles, fish, and whales.

What is your favorite ocean animal?

Turtle	5
Dolphin	9
Fish	3

Some fish **migrate** thousands of miles.





Dolphins sleep without drowning by putting half of their brains to sleep while keeping the other half awake.