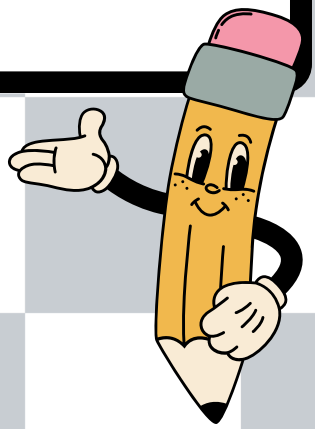
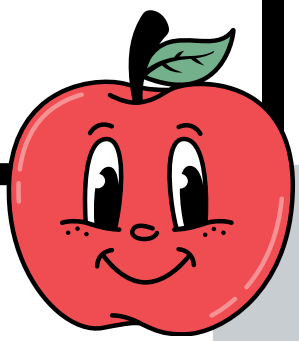
3rd Grade
AMI WORKBOOK

2025-2026

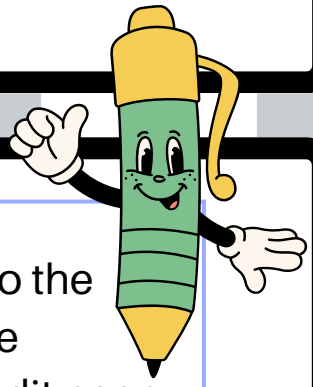


Inspiring Greatness
ISD
INDEPENDENCE SCHOOL DISTRICT

DAY 1



AMI DAY #1



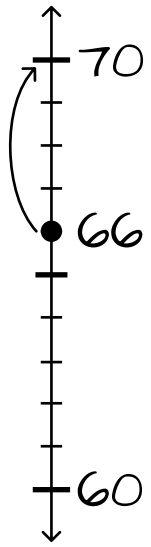
Math	• Complete the Rounding to the Nearest Ten practice page • Complete the Cookie Bandit page and use the code to find out who ate the cookies.
ELA	• Fluency: Read “Maps: A Poem” out loud 3 times. • Grammar: Complete the “Possessives Practice Sheet.” • Reading: Read the passage “Venus Flytraps” and answer the questions.
Science	• Read the “Ice Hotel” information and complete the “Great Ice Melt” to find the fastest way to melt ice.

Happy Numbers

Name _____

Round to the Nearest Ten (level 2)

Use the number line to round the given number to the nearest ten.



66 ≈ 70



43 ≈ ___



74 ≈ ___



18 ≈ ___



64 ≈ ___



54 ≈ ___



71 ≈ ___



36 ≈ ___



91 ≈ ___



76 ≈ ___

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Happy Numbers

Name _____

Cookie Bandit

Round each number to the nearest ten. Match the rounded number to a letter to find out who ate all of Dino's cookies.

1. 12 ≈ 10
2. 142 ≈ _____
3. 84 ≈ _____
4. 147 ≈ _____
5. 51 ≈ _____
6. 128 ≈ _____
7. 25 ≈ _____

10	20	30	40	50	60
Ⓟ	Q	N	D	C	F

80	90	130	140	150	160
L	U	A	E	I	S



P

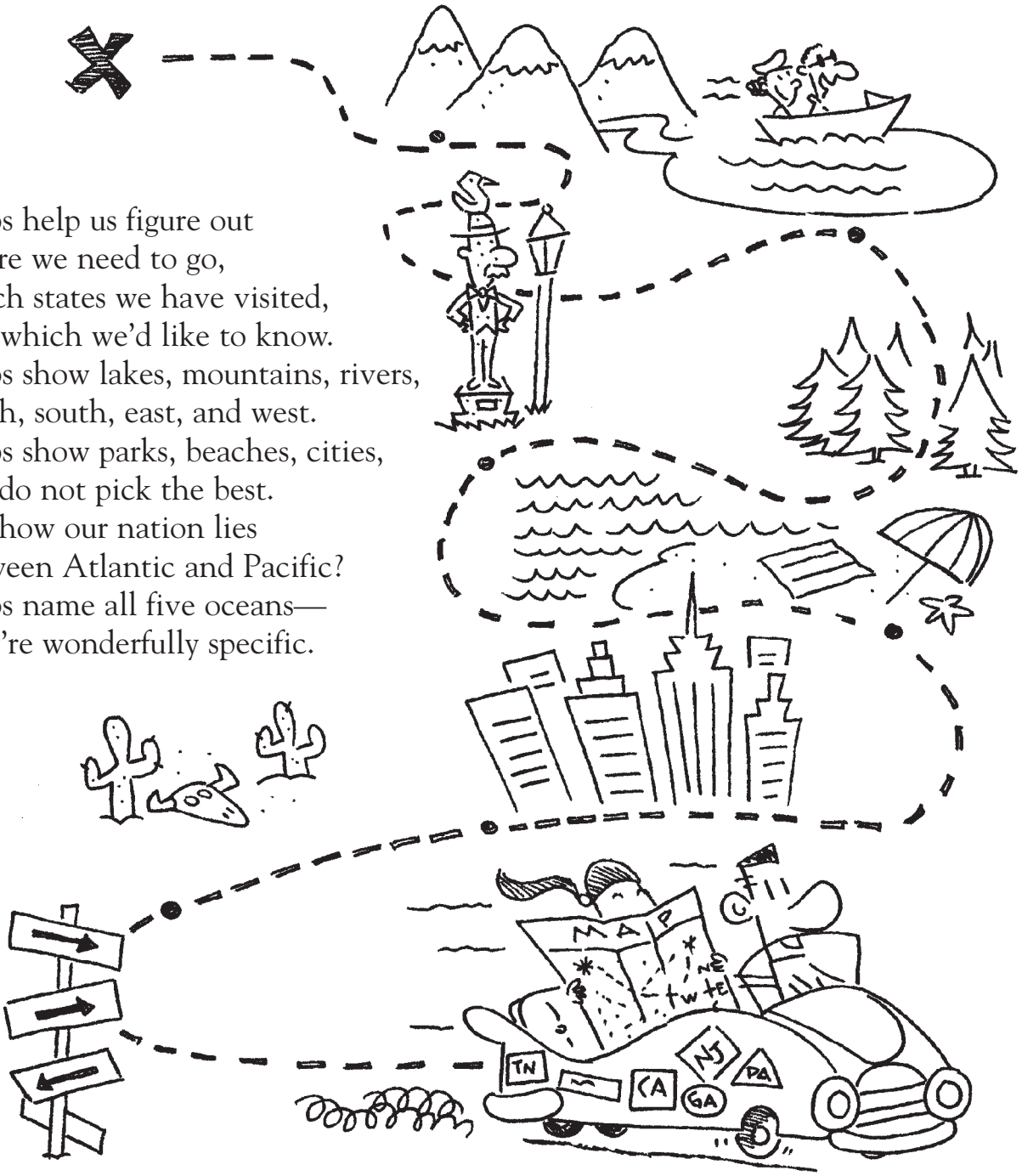
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

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Maps

by Carol Weston

Maps help us figure out
where we need to go,
which states we have visited,
and which we'd like to know.
Maps show lakes, mountains, rivers,
north, south, east, and west.
Maps show parks, beaches, cities,
But do not pick the best.
See how our nation lies
between Atlantic and Pacific?
Maps name all five oceans—
they're wonderfully specific.



Name _____ Date _____

Instructions: Write the possessive form of the word on the line.



① That is the _____girl's_____ dog.
(girl)

② The _____ ball rolled away.
(dog)

③ The _____ owners met at the park.
(dogs)

④ The _____ friends like the dog.
(children)

⑤ The dog followed _____ owner.
(it)

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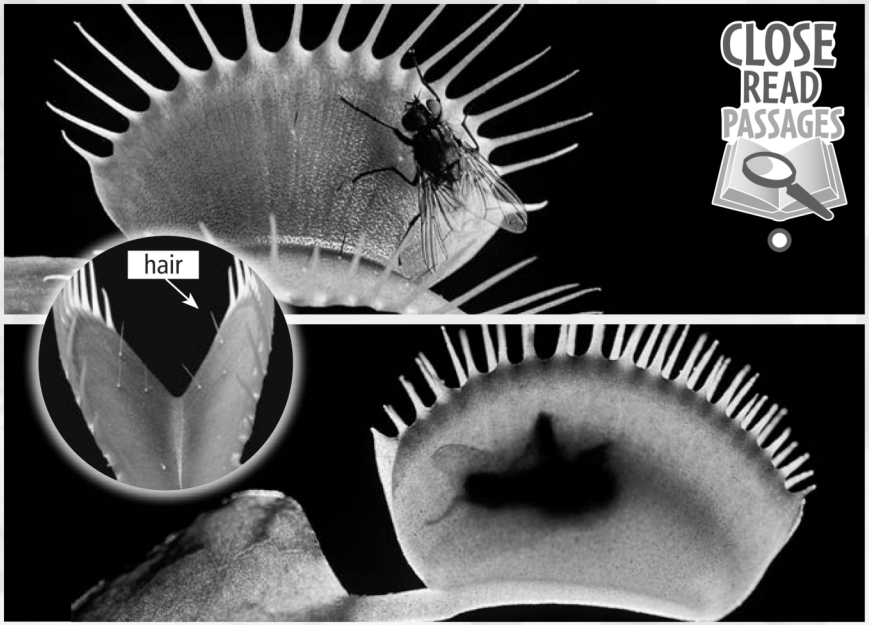


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A Venus flytrap catches a fly!

Day 1 - page 8

Venus Flytraps Can Count!

The Venus flytrap is a plant. It lives in wet soil. The soil does not have what the plant needs to live.

The flytrap eats insects and other small animals. It has hairs on its leaves. Scientists knew that when a fly touches the hairs twice, the leaves close. They wanted to find out what happens next.

Do You Know?

A Venus flytrap can close its leaves faster than a person can blink!

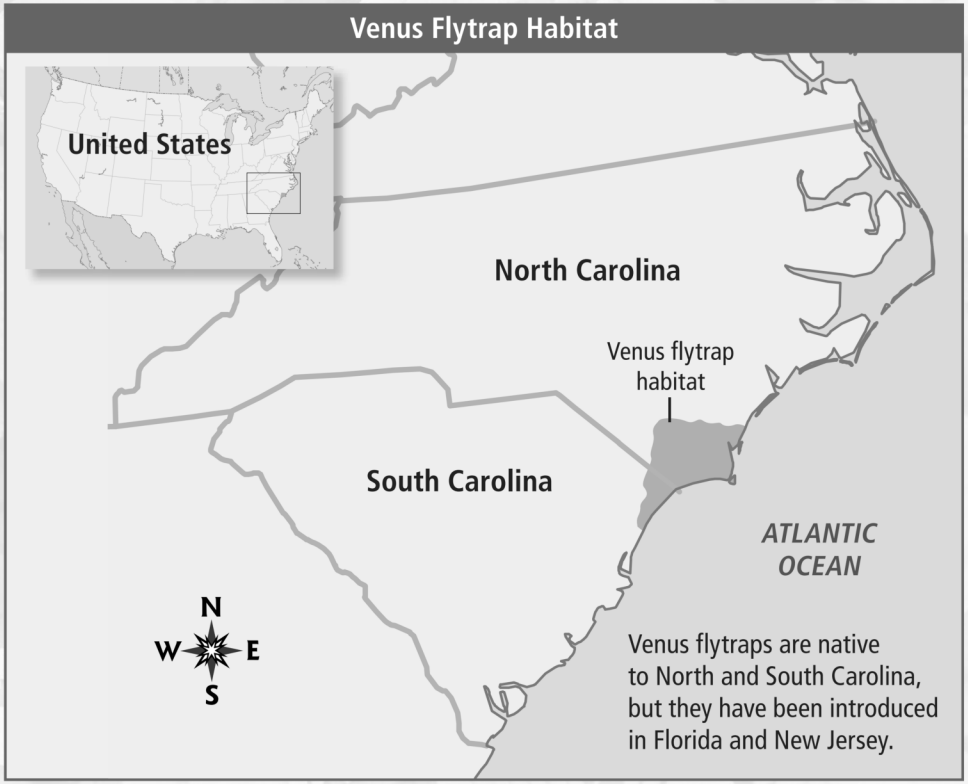
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They learned that the plant can count!

The plant makes juices to break down the fly after three touches. The plant begins to break down the fly after five touches.

Larger flies struggle and touch the hairs more. The plant makes more juices to break down larger flies.

The plant can take days to eat a fly.



QUESTIONS

Venus Flytraps Can Count!

1. What do Venus flytraps eat? How do they get their food?

2. What were scientists surprised to learn?

3. Use the space below to create a poster that shows a Venus flytrap and explains why it eats meat.

The Ice Hotel



Would you stay in a hotel made of ice?

There is a hotel in Sweden made out of ice and snow. It is called the Ice Hotel.



In winter, it gets very cold in Sweden. The river slows down and turns into ice. People take the ice from the river and mix it with snow. They call this mixture "snice." They make large blocks out of snice. Then they use the blocks to build the hotel. Even the beds are made of snice. The people who stay there sleep in special, warm sleeping bags.

Every spring the Ice Hotel melts. But in the fall, people build a new one!

COOL FACT:

How long does it take you to make one snowball? How about 700 million snowballs? That's how much snow is used to build the Ice Hotel!

Ice © Scholastic, Inc.

The Great Melt Race

When ice is a problem, what's the fastest way to melt it? Find out here!

Materials

- ★ 5 ice cubes, same size
- ★ 5 zip-top plastic sandwich bags
- ★ ways to melt the ice: 1 tsp salt, something to crush ice with, what else?
- ★ permanent marker
- ★ "The Great Melt Race" data sheet

1. Put an ice cube in each bag.

2. How can you melt an ice cube fast? Try these:

   - Leave one on your desk. (This is your "control." It shows how fast the ice will melt by itself.)
   - Put salt on one ice cube.
   - Crush one ice cube.
   - Think of two other ways.



3. Use the marker to label the bags. Then close them.

4. **Predict:** Which way will melt the ice fastest? Slowest? Record your guesses on the chart in your data sheet.

5. Wait a few minutes. Check your ice cubes and record what happened.

6. Imagine you are in charge of keeping roads safe. If the roads were covered in slippery ice, what could you do to melt the ice?

Ice © Scholastic, Inc.

Name: _____

The Great Melt Race

1. Do Steps 1–3 of the Task Card. **Predict:** Which way will make the ice melt fastest? Slowest? Number these from 1 to 5 (1 for the fastest, 5 for the slowest) on the chart below.

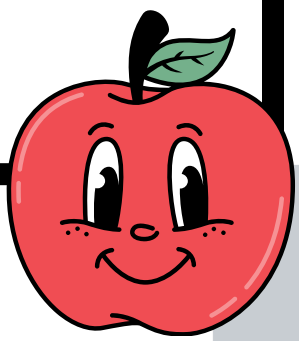
2. Wait a few minutes. Check your ice cubes. Which ice melted fastest? Slowest? Record in the chart. Number these from 1 to 5 (1 for the fastest, 5 for the slowest).

Ice Melters	My prediction	What happened
Control		
Ice with salt		
Crushed ice		
My 1st idea		
My 2nd idea		

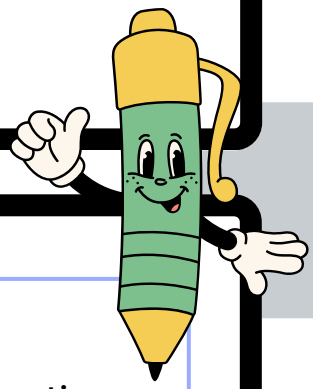
3. If the roads were covered in ice, what could you do to melt the ice? Why? Write your answers on the back of this sheet.

Ice © Scholastic, Inc.

DAY 2



AMI DAY #2



Math	• Complete the “Four Ways” practice page. • Complete the “Distributive Property of Multiplication” practice page.
ELA	• Fluency: Read “Lunch” out loud 3 times. • Grammar: Complete the “Prefixes” practice. • Reading: Read the passage “Hiccups” and answer the questions.
Science	• Read the “Snowy Owls” information and complete the activities.

Happy Numbers

Name _____

Four Ways



Solve the given equations. Fill in the blanks in the table.

Multiplication fact	Repeated addition	Commutative property	Repeated addition
3 x 5 = 15	5 + 5 + 5 = 15	5 x 3 = 15	3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 15
7 x 4 = ☐			
			2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = ☐
		5 x 8 = ☐	
9 x 3 = ☐			
			6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 = ☐

Day 2- page 3

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Happy Numbers

Name _____

Distributive Property of Multiplication

Follow the directions step by step to show the distributive property of multiplication.

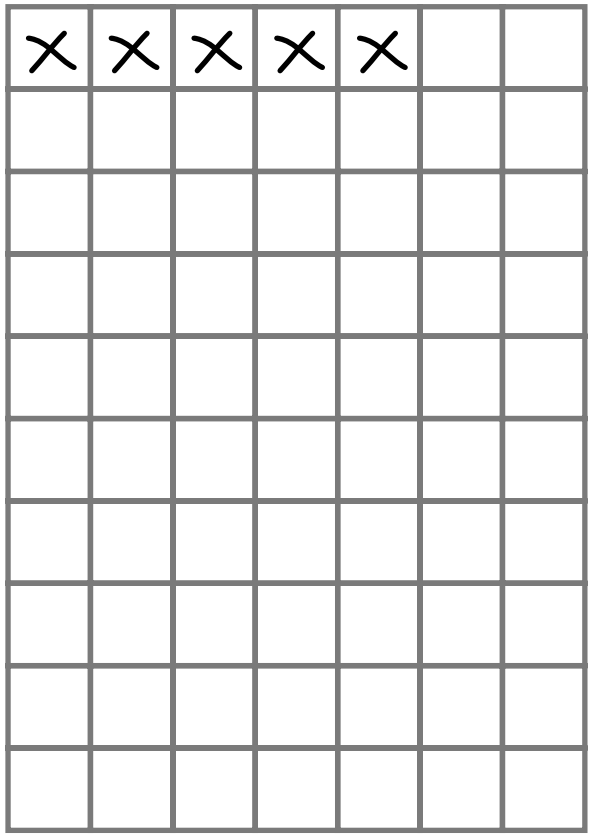
1 Choose a factor

5	6	7
8	9	10

2 Multiply it by 5

___ x 5 = ___

3 Draw the array



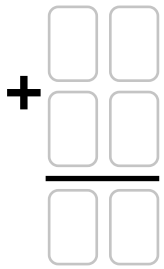
4 Split the array in two and write the multiplication fact for one part

___ x ___ = ___

5 Write the multiplication fact for the other part

___ x ___ = ___

6 Add the products from steps 4 and 5



7 Write a sentence to compare step 2 and step 6. What do you notice?

_____

_____

_____

Day 2- page 4

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Lunch

by Pamela Chanko



I am ready for school,
But I have a hunch
That something's not right.
I forgot to pack lunch!

I look in the fridge,
All I see is a peach.
I'll settle for anything
That's within reach.

Oh, there's a pickle,
Some ketchup and mustard,
And isn't that yesterday's
Left over custard?

I search through the cupboards
For anything munchy.
There's uncooked spaghetti!
That sure will be crunchy!

There's a can of green peas,
It will do in a pinch.
Say, packing my lunch
Is really a cinch!

Leveled Poems for Small-Group Reading Lessons © Pamela Chanko, Scholastic, Inc.

At lunchtime I sit
On a bench with my friend,
And look in my bag
At my super-lunch blend.

"I made my own lunch!"
I say with a smile.
"There's enough food in here
For a big crocodile!"

My friend doesn't answer,
Just unpacks his food,
An apple, a cupcake…
Now isn't that rude?

I have such a cool lunch,
Raw spaghetti, canned peas.
Who cares about cupcakes?
I have cottage cheese!

His lunch is so boring!
He takes out a sandwich.
But I'm a good friend,
So I say, "Want to switch?"



Read and Think

1. Is the refrigerator full, or almost empty? What lines in the poem tell you?
2. What happens at lunchtime?
3. How would you describe the personality of the main character in this poem? Find parts of the poem that back up your opinion.

Leveled Poems for Small-Group Reading Lessons © Pamela Chanko, Scholastic, Inc.

LESSON 22

NAME _____ DATE _____

Prefixes *mis-, in-, sub-, un-, re-*

mislead	**in**active	**sub**normal	**un**cover	**re**new
misplace	**in**visible	**sub**marine	**un**easy	**re**call

A. Use what you know. Write the best word to complete each sentence.

1. It's time to _____ my library card.
2. Jo was _____ about walking home alone.
3. The _____ began its trip under the sea.
4. Do you _____ what time this class begins?
5. Since his accident, Dan is an _____ member of the club.
6. In the fog, the other cars were almost _____ .
7. She was so cold that she had a _____ temperature.
8. Did Dad _____ his glasses again?
9. The detective hopes to _____ some clues.
10. Choose your words carefully so you don't _____ people.

B. Read each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Which one can you renew?	❒ passport	❒ passenger
2. Which one is invisible?	❒ ghost	❒ guest
3. Which one is a ship?	❒ subnormal	❒ submarine
4. Which one can mislead?	❒ trick	❒ truck

Writing to Learn

Write a book cover blurb for a mystery story. Use at least two vocabulary words.

240 Vocabulary Words Kids Need to Know © Linda Ward Beech, Scholastic Teaching Resources

CLOSE READ PASSAGES

Hiccups

Hic. Hic. Hic. Clark couldn't stop his hiccups. His band was backstage, waiting to play the school talent show. It was their first performance together. They didn't even have a name for their band yet!

"You ate lunch too fast," Nora said. She tapped her drumsticks nervously.

"I know. *Hic*," Clark replied. "*Hic*. I need to get rid of these hiccups now!"

"Quick," said Billy, the piano player. "Eat some sugar. That's what my grandma says to do."

Clark sprinkled sugar on his tongue and swallowed. He waited a second. *Hic*. The hiccups came right back.

Day 2- page 8

Keisha, the guitarist, hurried up to him. She was carrying a glass of water. "Bend over and drink upside down from the back of the glass, right this minute!" she said. "It always works for me."

Clark tried to drink that way, but water went up his nose. He snorted it all over his shoes—then *hic . . . hic*. He could hear students entering the auditorium. The show was about to start. Nora stood by the red curtains. "Hey, Clark. Take a look—it's packed," she said. Clark peeked through the curtains. Every kid in school was staring up at the stage. Fear and excitement shot through his body.

The curtains opened. Clark stared out at the crowd, wide-eyed. He waited anxiously for the next hiccup. Nothing happened. Were they really gone?

Keisha grabbed the microphone. "We hope you like our band, *Clark and the Hiccups*!"



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1. What is the main problem in the text?

2. How does the setting affect the events of the story?

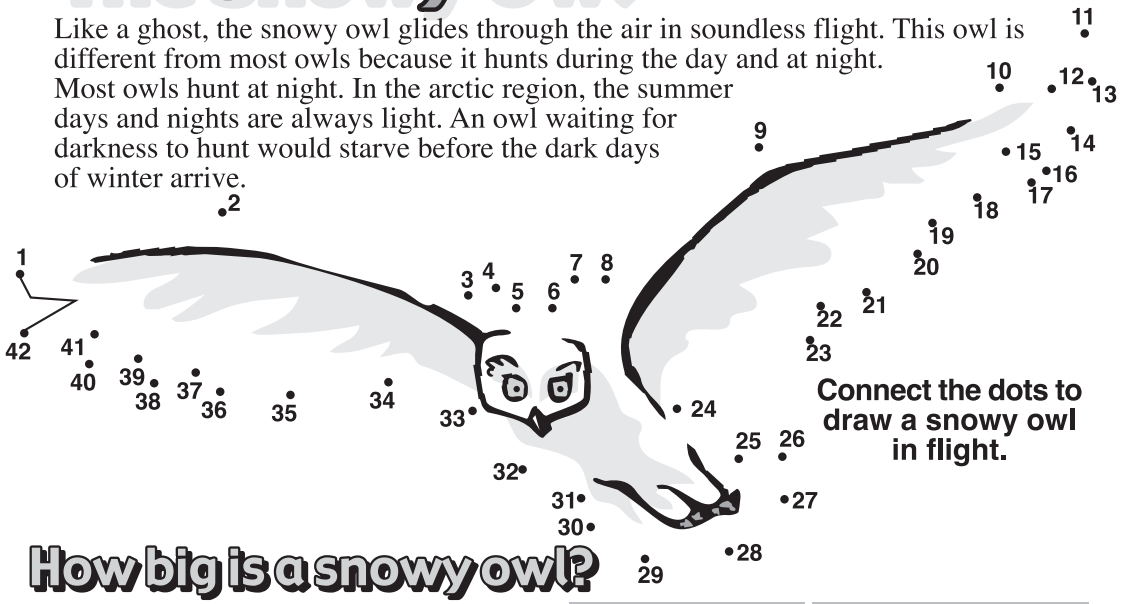
3. What should Clark do the next time he has hiccups? Create a how-to poster that Clark can refer to the next time he has hiccups.

Name_____ Date _____

Kid Scoop® Snowy Owls

The Snowy Owl

Like a ghost, the snowy owl glides through the air in soundless flight. This owl is different from most owls because it hunts during the day and at night. Most owls hunt at night. In the arctic region, the summer days and nights are always light. An owl waiting for darkness to hunt would starve before the dark days of winter arrive.



Connect the dots to draw a snowy owl in flight.

How big is a snowy owl?

The snowy owl is one of the largest owls, with a height of about 27 inches (69 cm) and a wingspan of up to 60 inches (152 cm). Wingspan is the measurement from wing tip to wing tip, when the wings are fully stretched.

How many of the things in this chart could fit into a snowy owl's wingspan?

Microwave oven	25 inches (63.5 cm)
Teacher's desk	40 inches (102 cm)
House cat	25 inches (63.5 cm)
Baseball bat	33 inches (84 cm)
Tennis racket	27 inches (69 cm)
Small car (width)	67 inches (170 cm)

Measure 60 inches (152 cm) on the floor. Now lie down with your arms outstretched along the line. Measure your outstretched arms. How do you compare?

Standards Link Math: Measurement: Student Compare the Length of Objects by Using Direct Comparison of Standard and Non Standard Units.

Why White?

Many animals can blend into their environment. This is called camouflage. There are few trees on the tundra, so the snowy owl's white plumage blends with the snowy world of the northern arctic.

In the spring, when the snowy owl makes a nest, the snow has started to melt and the brown earth shows through patches of white snow. The female snowy owl's soft white feathers are streaked with brown so she cannot be seen as she nests on the ground.

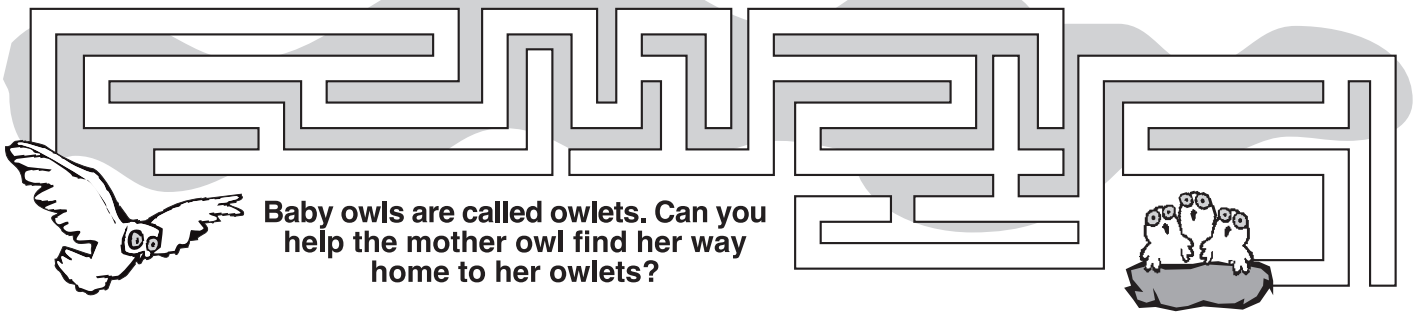
Here are three other animals that blend into their "habitats," or homes. Can you unscramble their names?

POLEDAR

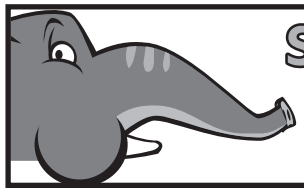
REDE

EGIRT

Standards Link Science: Animals Have External Features that Help Them Thrive in the Different Environments They Inhabit.



Baby owls are called owlets. Can you help the mother owl find her way home to her owlets?



Some say an elephant always remembers. But which animal always forgets?

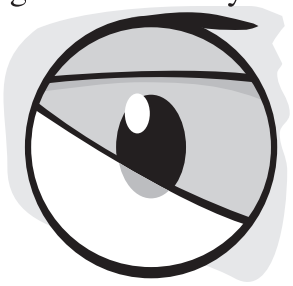
ANSWER: The owl. It keeps saying, "Who? Who?"

Name_____ Date _____

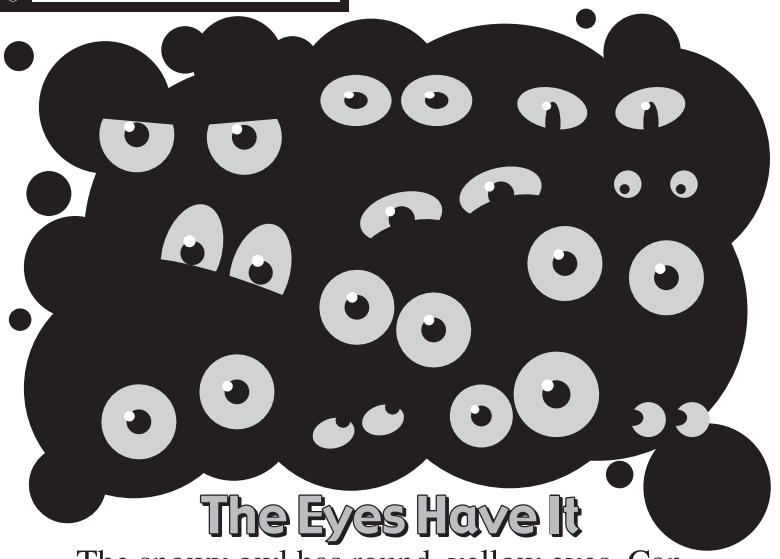
Kid Scoop® Snowy Owls

Owl Eyes

All owls have excellent sight so that they can spot creatures like mice that run fast along the ground. Owls' eyes are not the same as human eyes. We move our eyes in their sockets to see from side to side. The owl must turn his head to see in different directions. Owls also have a third eyelid, which protects the eye. It is a milky white eyelid that comes up from the bottom of the eye. Its purpose is to clean and refresh the owl's eyes. This third eyelid is called a ***nictitating membrane***.



Standards Link Science: Adaptations in Physical Structures Improve an Animal's Chance for Survival.

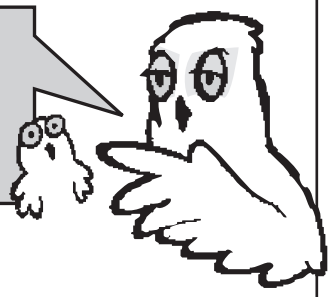


The Eyes Have It

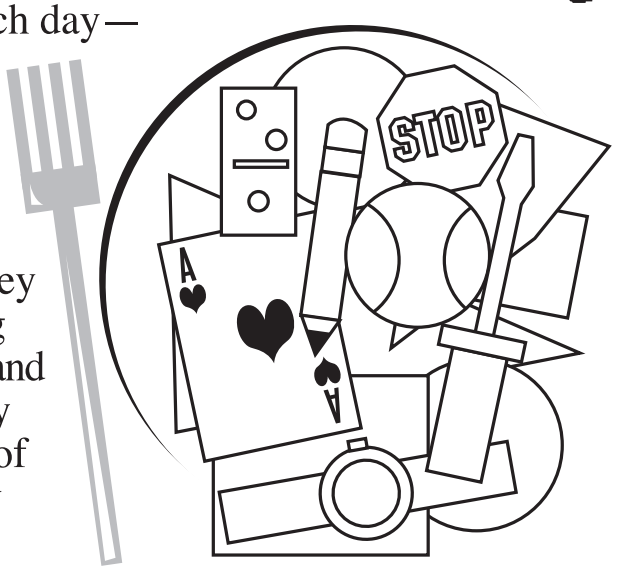
The snowy owl has round, yellow eyes. Can you find the pairs of eyes that match?

Standard Links Scientific Investigation: Identify Similarities and Differences in Common Objects.

Don't chew your food, dear. Swallow it whole.



Snowy owls need to eat a huge amount each day—enough to equal their own body weight. They don't chew their food—they just swallow their prey whole, including fur, claws, teeth, and bones. Then they spit out a pellet of all the parts they can't digest.



What silly things can you find on this owl's dinner plate?

Standards Link Science: Animals Need Food for Survival and Have Physical Structures to Help Them Survive.

Double Double

Word Search

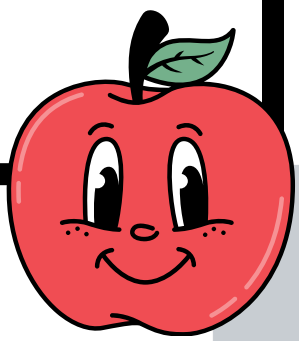
Find the words in the puzzle, then in the Kid Scoop stories and activities.

Y	L	O	W	G	P	S	A	B	P
M	E	M	T	O	W	R	O	D	M
E	T	H	G	I	S	N	E	L	E
G	T	O	B	L	E	N	D	Y	M
A	N	A	P	S	G	N	I	W	B
M	U	P	O	S	B	L	G	O	R
U	O	C	H	E	W	R	E	N	A
L	C	T	S	O	H	G	S	S	N
P	C	A	R	D	N	U	T	W	E

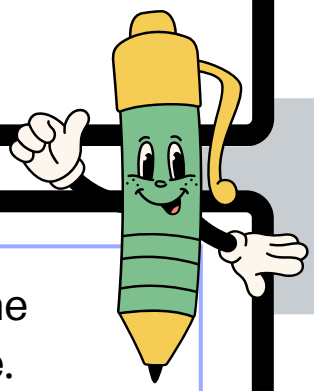
SNOWY	SPOT
OWL	SIGHT
WINGSPAN	CHEW
MEMBRANE	PREY
DIGEST	BLEND
BONES	GHOST
TUNDRA	PLUMAGE

Standards Link Language Arts: Spelling: Letter Sequencing; Reading: Vocabulary Development: Recognize Identical Words.

DAY 3



AMI DAY #3



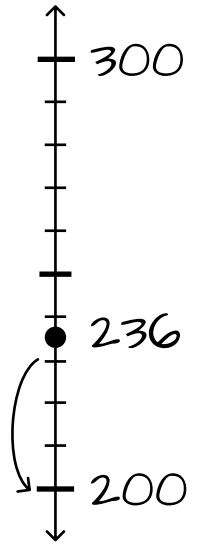
Math	• Complete the “Round to the Nearest Hundred” practice. • Complete the “Lost Dog” practice page. Use the code to find the dog’s name.
ELA	• Fluency: Read “What If” out loud 3 times. • Grammar: Complete the “Even More Amazing Suffixes” practice. • Reading: Read the passage “Working Under Pressure” and answer the questions.
Science	• Read the “Strange... But True” information and complete the activities.

Happy Numbers

Name _____

Round to the Nearest Hundred (level 2)

Use the number line to round the given number to the nearest hundred.



236 ≈ 200



531 ≈ _____



482 ≈ _____



791 ≈ _____



538 ≈ _____



835 ≈ _____



724 ≈ _____



216 ≈ _____

©HappyNumbers.com

Happy Numbers

Name _____

Lost Dog

Round each number to the nearest hundred. Match the rounded number to a letter to find the dog's name.

1	678	≈	700
2	1397	≈	
3	841	≈	
4	798	≈	
5	389	≈	
6	1821	≈	
7	1498	≈	
8	641	≈	
9	998	≈	
10	1323	≈	

400	600	700	800	1000	1200
M	I	B	O	C	W

1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800
K	R	T	A	D	S



B

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

©HappyNumbers.com

What If?

by Helen H. Moore



What if snowballs were hot?
What if water were dry?
What if parrots could swim,
and opossums could fly?
What if:
Teachers were kids;
Doctors never gave shots?
What if:
Cooks put the lids
underneath cooking pots?



What if:
Meanness were nice,
saying "thank you" was rude,
and your parents still thought
you should eat baby food?



Leveled Poems for Small-Group Reading Lessons © Pamela Chanko, Scholastic, Inc.

If all good things were bad,
and all bad things were good,
the world would be different,
it certainly would—
Would you like it?
Not I—
I'd go out of my wits,
If I had to get used
to all these opposites!



Read and Think

1. What question does the poem ask about parrots?
2. Name two sets of words in the poem that are opposites.
3. Based on how the poet describes this different world, what do you think it means to "go out of your wits"?

Leveled Poems for Small-Group Reading Lessons © Pamela Chanko, Scholastic, Inc.

Name _____

Date _____

Fast Finishers

SUFFIXES

Even More Amazing!

When the suffix ***–ist*** is put at the end of the word *art*, the word's new meaning is "someone who does art." Use the suffixes in the box to create new words. Write the correct spelling for each new word on the lines below. Then find the amazing answer to a question about mammals.

SUFFIX	MEANING
-less	**without**
-ous	**full of**
-ful	**full of**

1. full of fear ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
5

2. without power ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
6 3

3. full of poison ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
9

4. full of pain ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
2

5. without care ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
8

6. full of danger ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
1

7. full of color ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
4

8. full of thanks ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
10 7

Write the numbered letters from the words on the correct lines to find the answer to this question.

What mammal baby spends about two years inside its mother before it's born?

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Activities for Fast Finishers: Language Arts © Jan Meyer, Scholastic Teaching Resources



The robot OceanOne was made to look and move like a human diver. This makes it easier to control.

Photo credits: Page 1: © BORIS HORVAT/AFP/Getty Images; page 2 (shark): © art12321/iStock/Thinkstock; (octopus): © Jellilecat/iStock/Thinkstock; (diver): © aarrows/iStock/Thinkstock; (dolphin): © Thomas Seybold/iStock/Thinkstock; (whale): © shanesabin/iStock/Thinkstock; background: © Vertyr/iStock/Thinkstock

Day 3- page 8

Working Under Pressure

Finding deep-sea treasure is hard. Getting it is harder. Shipwrecks lie deep in the ocean. People cannot dive that deep.

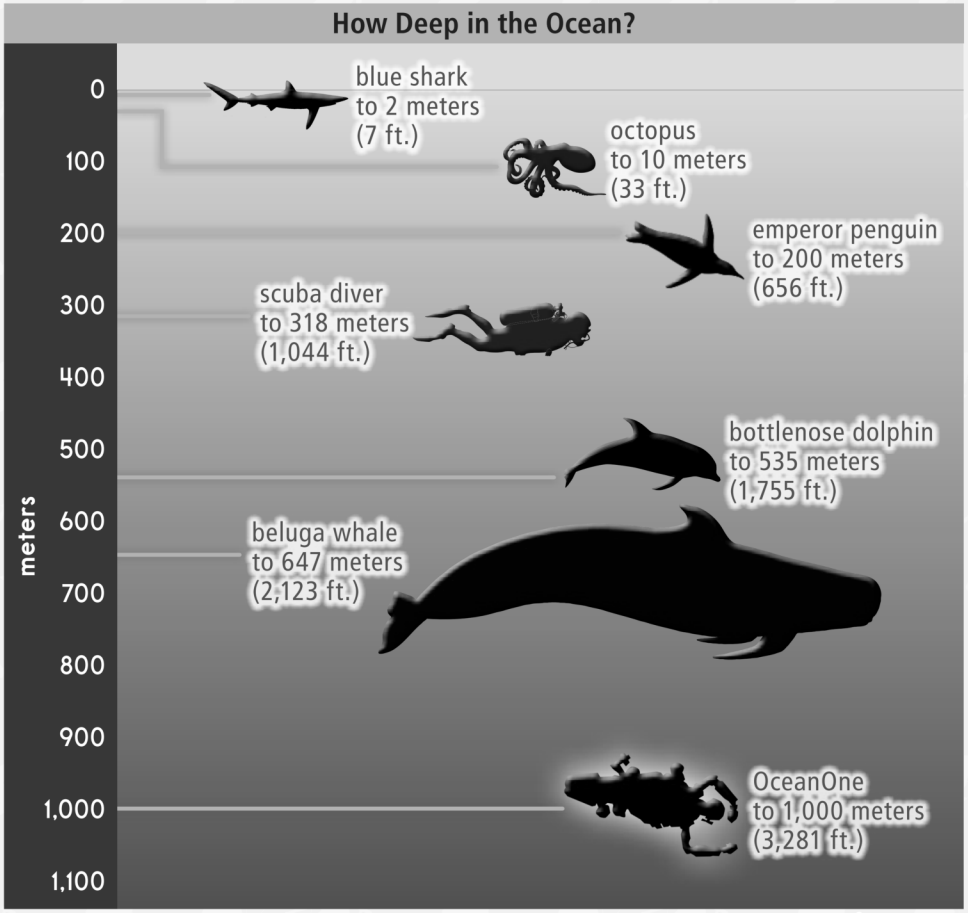
There is a robot that can, though. It is built to handle deep-sea dives. The robot can do other things people cannot. Its eyes work like a camera. They send pictures back to a boat. People on the boat use the pictures to steer the robot to the right place.

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The robot's hands have sensors. They help the robot feel and hold things. People sent the robot to a sunken ship. The robot found a vase there. The sensors helped it carry the vase back to the surface.

Do You Know?

The OceanOne robot is about 1.5 meters (5 ft.) long. Its "head" shows the pilot on the boat exactly what it sees. Its tail holds the batteries, computers, and controls for movement.



1. What is the OceanOne robot?

2. What is the purpose of sending the robot into the ocean?

3. Use the space below to draw a picture of something else robots could be used to explore.

Name_____ Date _____

Kid Scoop®

Strange ... But True

STRANGE ...But True!

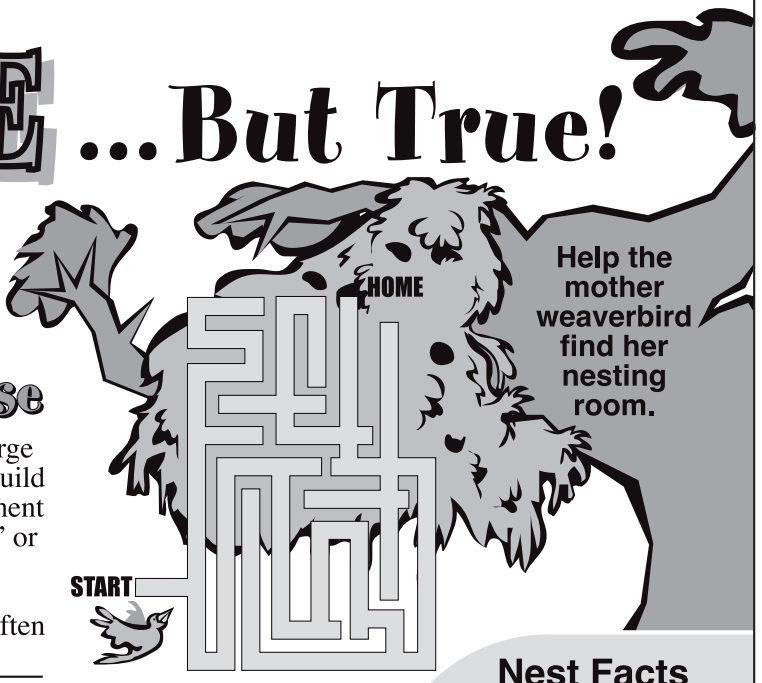
Whoever says truth can be stranger than fiction must have studied some of the earth's unusual and fascinating animals!

Birds Build Apartment House

On the dry, flat African plains, weaverbirds live in large colonies of 30 or more pairs. They work together to build one large nest for the entire colony. It is a bird apartment house and each pair of birds has its own "apartment," or nesting room.

The nests are made of straw and grass, and they are often made in the thorny branches of an acacia tree.

Standards Link Science: Diverse Life Forms Live and Adapt to Different Environments.



Help the mother weaverbird find her nesting room.

Nest Facts

Some nests are ▼◗ feet tall and ▼★ feet wide. Nests have been found with more than ▼★★ weaverbird families!

NEST CODE:
★=0 ▼=1 ◗=5

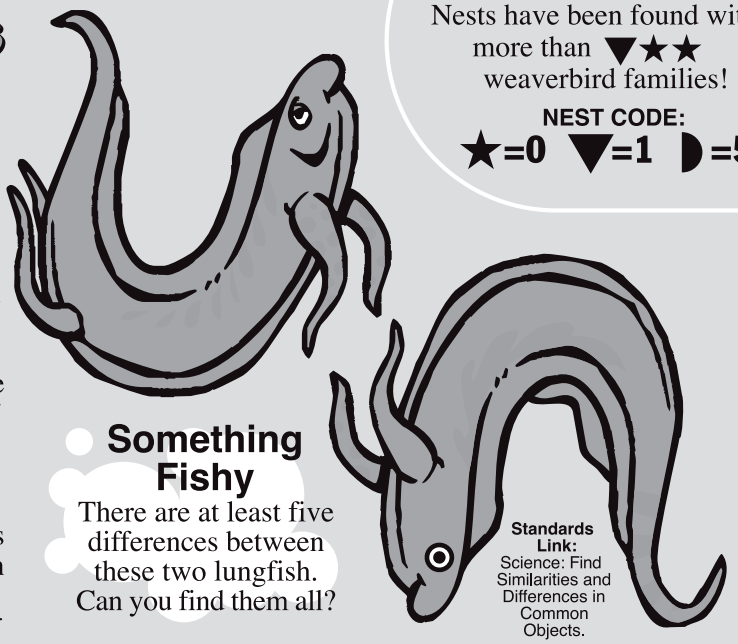
Creature Survives Four Years Without Food or Water

African lungfish live in swampy places. During the dry season, the water disappears for a time. The amazing lungfish has found a way to adapt.

It folds its 6-foot-long body into a U shape with its head and tail pointing upward. Its skin makes a thin mucus covering that protects the fish from drying out. When the water disappears and the fish finds itself covered in hard-baked mud, it goes into a state of deep sleep called "estivation," which is a kind of hot-season hibernation.

The lungfish remains like this until rain comes and softens the mud. In times of drought it can take years for the rains to return. No problem! The lungfish can live like this for four years.

Standards Link Science: Animals Adapt to Their Environment.



Something Fishy

There are at least five differences between these two lungfish. Can you find them all?

Standards Link: Science: Find Similarities and Differences in Common Objects.

What animal doesn't play fair?

ANSWER: The cheetah.

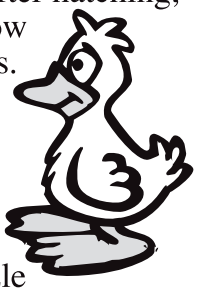
Name_____ Date _____

Kid Scoop® Strange ... But True



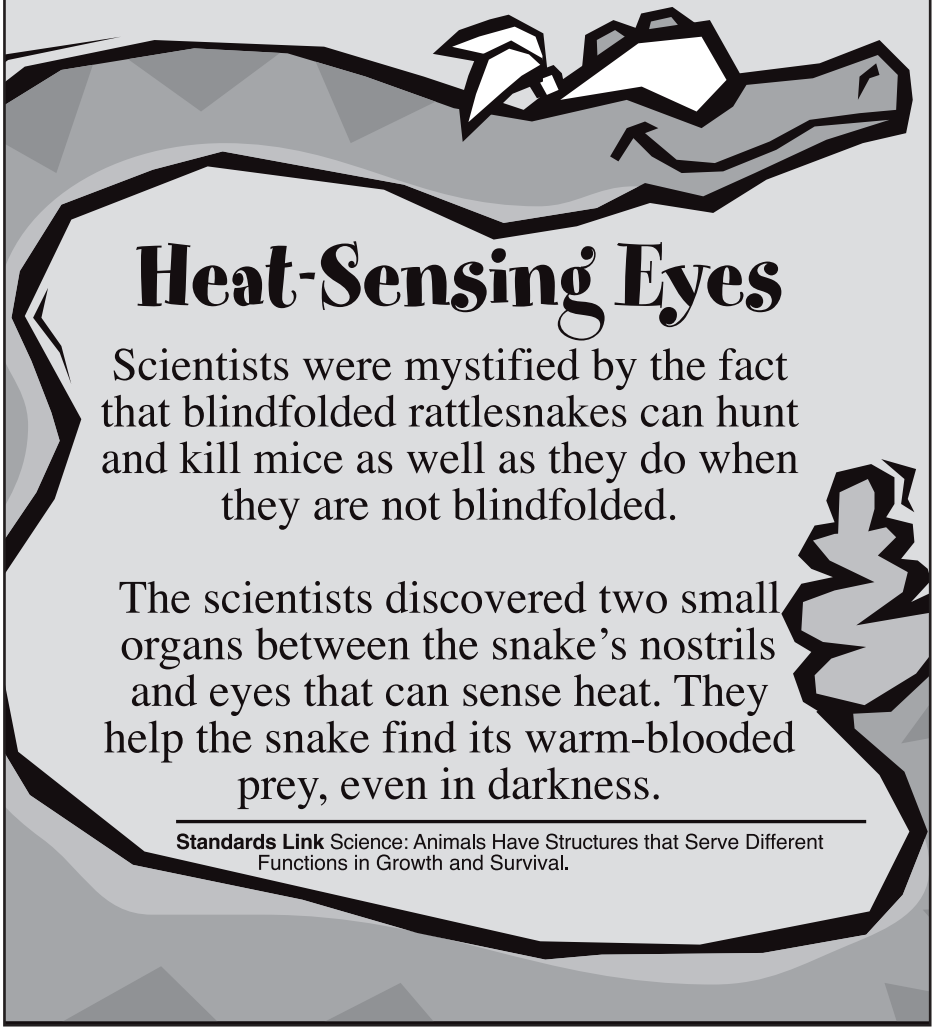
If It Moves, It's Mother!

A gosling is a baby goose. After hatching, the greylag gosling will follow the first moving object it sees. It thinks whatever moves is its mother! In fact, goslings have adopted several very different "mothers."



Circle every item in the puzzle that appears two times. These are some of the different things goslings adopted as "mothers."

Standards Link Science: Animals Have Different Strategies for Growth and Survival.



Heat-Sensing Eyes

Scientists were mystified by the fact that blindfolded rattlesnakes can hunt and kill mice as well as they do when they are not blindfolded.

The scientists discovered two small organs between the snake's nostrils and eyes that can sense heat. They help the snake find its warm-blooded prey, even in darkness.

Standards Link Science: Animals Have Structures that Serve Different Functions in Growth and Survival.

Double Double

Word Search

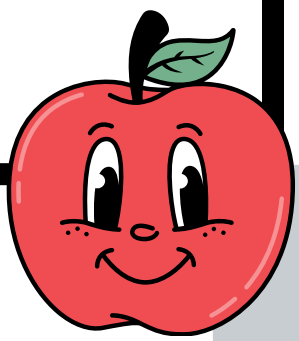
Find the words in the puzzle, then in the Kid Scoop stories and activities.

I	N	C	P	R	E	Y	E	R	P
Y	E	A	L	S	D	N	I	B	E
N	I	G	U	T	H	O	L	K	E
R	E	O	N	R	T	L	C	A	L
O	S	S	G	A	U	O	N	D	S
H	S	L	F	W	R	C	A	M	A
T	A	I	I	Z	T	T	A	E	H
I	R	N	S	N	G	F	S	A	C
X	G	G	H	A	I	C	A	C	A

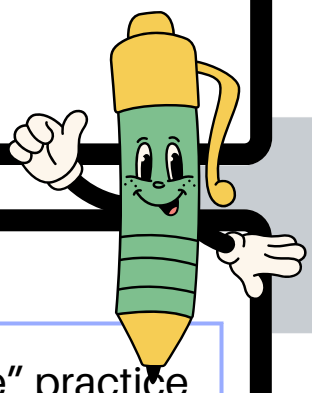
STRANGE
TRUTH
LUNGFISH
COLONY
GRASS
ACACIA
PREY
THORNY
PAIR
STRAW
SLEEP
GOSLING
HEAT

Standards Link Language Arts: Spelling: Letter Sequencing; Reading: Vocabulary Development: Recognize Identical Words.

DAY 4



AMI DAY #4



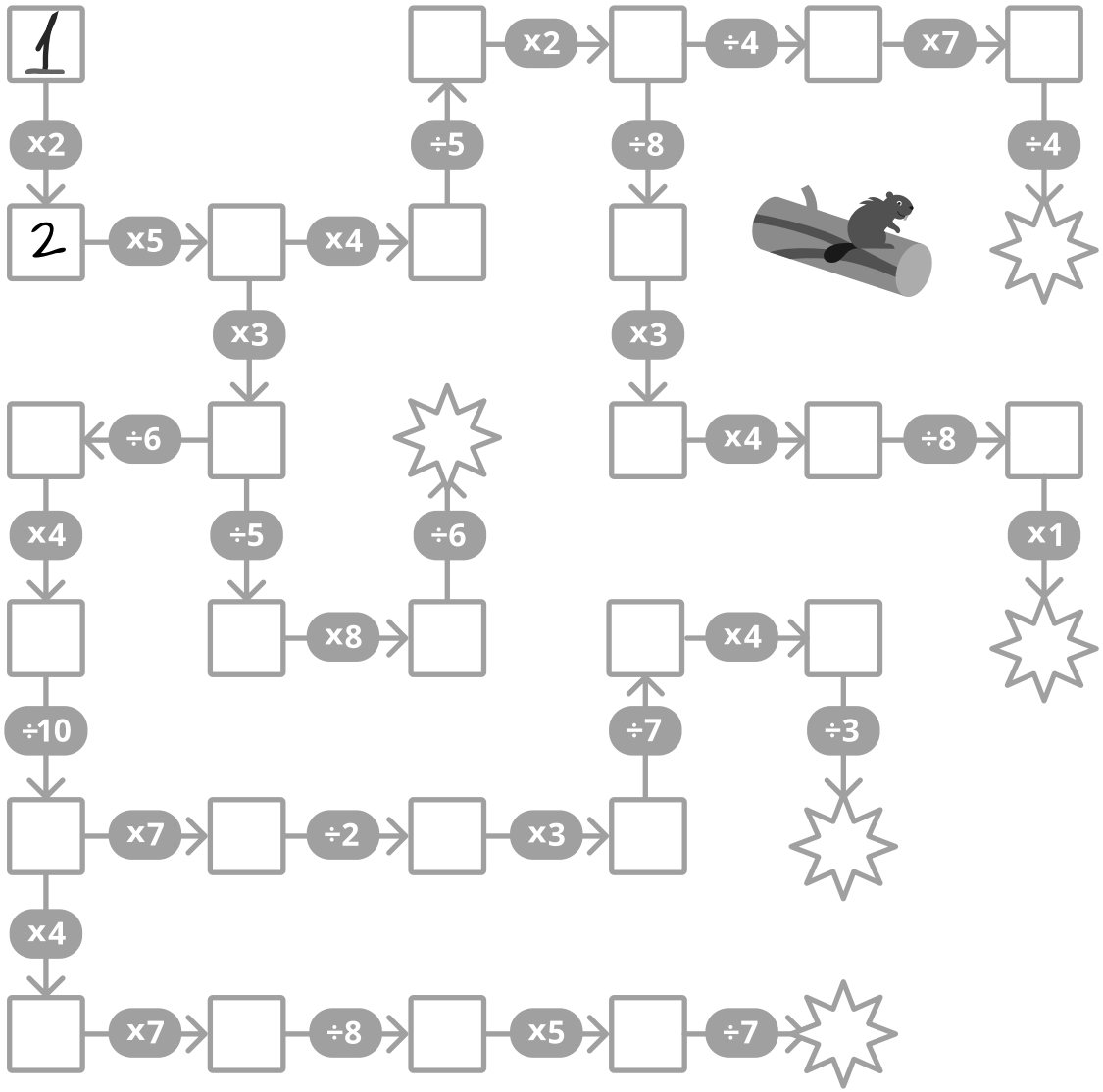
Math	• Complete the “Number Snake” practice page and find the objects that match the number on each star. • Complete the ”What’s Inside” practice page to find out what Brave’s present is.
ELA	• Fluency: Read “Our Rhino” out loud 3 times. • Grammar: Complete the “That’s Amazing Prefixes” practice. • Reading: Read the passage “Snow Girl” and answer the questions.
Social Studies	• Read the “Meriwether Lewis” information and complete the activities.

Happy Numbers

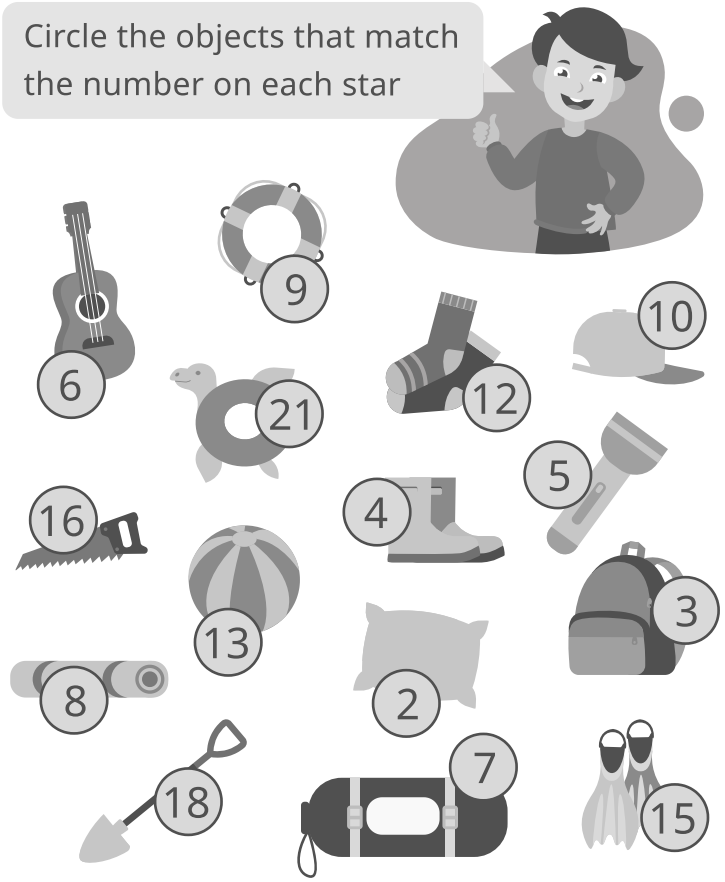
Name _____

Number Snake

Solve the multiplication and division to fill in the number snake.



Circle the objects that match the number on each star



What can these things be used for?

_____

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Happy Numbers

Name _____

What's Inside?

Find the factors for each number.
Use the multiplication table to crack the code and find out what Brave's present is.

18	63	36	72		8	40	28	32	49
×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×

S

15	64	45	35	16	42
5 × 3	×	×	×	×	×

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	J	Y	F	V	L	Q	A	P	M
2	Y	V	Q	P	Z	V	B	E	R
3	F	Q	M	V	S	R	X	T	C
4	V	P	V	E	F	T	U	S	P
5	L	Z	S	F	W	I	D	L	I
6	Q	V	R	T	I	P	R	Y	K
7	A	B	X	U	D	R	H	N	O
8	P	E	T	S	L	Y	N	P	E
9	M	R	C	P	I	K	O	E	Z





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Our Rhino

Our rhino lived in our backyard.
He liked to eat a lot.
He ate the trees and leaves and bark.
Sometimes he'd lick our pots.

Our dog and he would play outside.
They chased each other around.
The neighbors used to call us up,
"They're shaking up our ground!"

Sometimes we'd let the rhino come
Inside our little house.
If he'd been extra good that week
We'd let him on the couch.

A rhino makes a lovely pet.
They're smart and they obey.
But if you make one REAL mad,
You'll want to run away.



SPECIAL WORDS

bark each couch pet smart real

Playful Poems That Build Reading Skills © Kirk Mann, Scholastic Teaching Resources

Name _____

Date _____

Fast Finishers

PREFIXES

That's Amazing!

When the prefix ***re-*** is put at the beginning of the word ***heat***, the word's new meaning is "to heat again." Here are some prefixes that mean "not" or "the opposite of." Write the correct spelling for each new word on the lines below. Then find the amazing answer to a question about crickets.

dis-	**in-**
im-	**un**

1. not helpful ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____
9 11

2. not patient ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____
4 2

3. not tied ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____
10

4. not correct ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____
7 12

5. not honest ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____
3 1 14

6. not possible ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____
8

7. not agree ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____
5 13

8. not fair ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____
6

Write the numbered letters from the words on the correct lines to find the answer to this question.

Where are a cricket's ears?

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

Activities for Fast Finishers: Language Arts © Jan Meyer, Scholastic Teaching Resources



Day 4- page 7

Snow Girl

One winter day, the sky was bright,
and the trees were bare and brown.
I came to life from the snow and ice.
Listen, I'll tell you how.

A child took handfuls of snow
and packed them onto each other.
She used twigs for arms and beads for eyes,
which suddenly started to flutter!

My eyes opened, and I did a small dance,
to the shock of my creator.
With twig limbs, I reached out my hands—
I can't say whose delight was greater!

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The child wore a heavy coat
as the chilly winds did blow.
I had icicle hair, a snowflake smile,
and a sparkling gown of snow.

Those cold days, we laughed and played.
The world froze all around.
We skated and had snow parades,
until warmth spread through the ground.



Day 4- page 8

"It's springtime!" cried the child with a grin.
The air grew warm, then hot.
But to her dismay, I grew quite thin—
I'd started to melt on the spot.

"Oh no," she cried, "you're becoming water!
I forgot that you're snow and ice!
You thrive in the cold, but it's growing hotter.
You'll evaporate before my eyes!"

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She tried to help, but the heat was too much.
I melted right then and there.
Then I turned to vapor, slipped through her clutch,
and floated up into the air.

"Don't worry," I called, as I left her then.
"There's no reason to be sad or cry!
I'll condense and then, you'll see me again
in the dewdrops, raindrops, and sky."



1. What happens to the snow girl as the seasons begin to change?

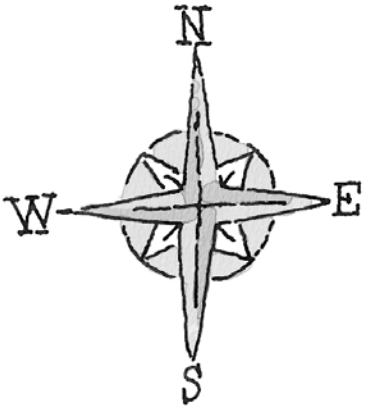
2. Who is the narrator of the poem? How does the narrator's point of view add to the poem?

3. This poem teaches about changes in matter. Create a diagram showing the different stages the snow girl experienced.

Name _____ Date _____

Read the paragraph. Then answer the questions.

Meriwether Lewis



In 1802, Meriwether Lewis began preparations to explore the land from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains. You would have thought that Lewis was going to the moon. He studied maps. He learned how to take measurements by the stars to figure out directions. He ordered guns and supplies. He talked to geographers, botanists, and zoologists. He had a keelboat built. He chose a co-leader, William Clark, and a crew. Adventure called, and in 1804 the team set off.

1. The underlined words in this paragraph are an example of figurative language called

- ◯ A. metaphor.
- ◯ B. personification.
- ◯ C. simile.
- ◯ D. hyperbole.

2. Find and write another example of figurative language in the paragraph.

_____

_____

3. The main idea of this paragraph is

- ◯ A. ordering guns and supplies.
- ◯ B. choosing a co-leader to lead the team.
- ◯ C. how Lewis prepared to explore.
- ◯ D. going to the moon.

4. Reread the paragraph. What inference can you make about Meriwether Lewis?

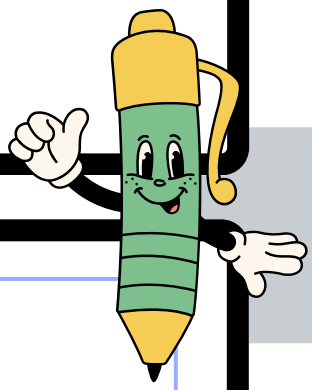
_____

_____

Comprehension Skills: 40 Short Passages for Close Reading © Linda Ward Beech, Scholastic Teaching Resources

DAY 5

AMI DAY #5



Math	• Complete the “Division” practice page. • Complete the “A Prize for Pup” practice page to find the dog’s prize.
ELA	• Fluency: Read “The BremenTown Musicians” poem out loud 3 times. • Grammar: Complete the “Possessive Nouns and Pronouns” practice. • Reading: Read the passage “Gliding Animals” and answer the questions.
Science	• Read the “Habitats” information and complete the activities.

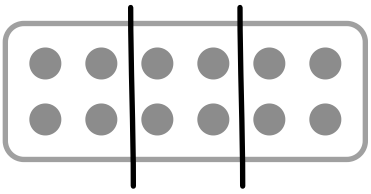
Happy Numbers

Name _____

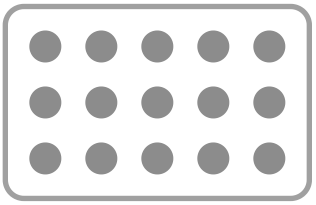
Division

Divide into equal groups and solve.

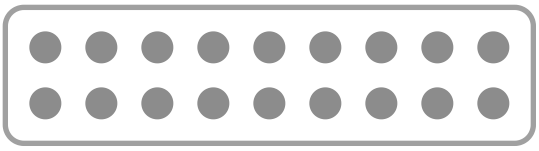
12 ÷ 3 = 4



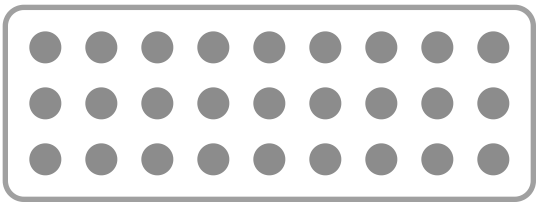
15 ÷ 5 =



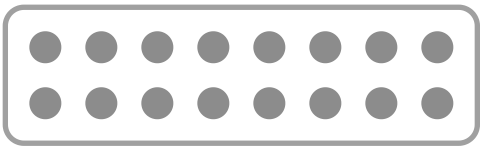
18 ÷ 2 =



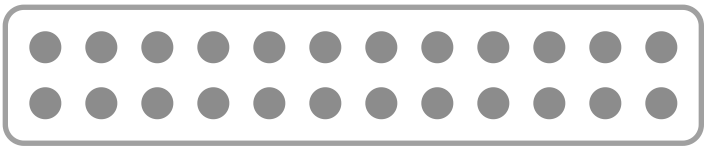
27 ÷ 3 =



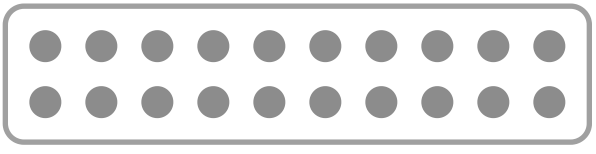
16 ÷ 4 =



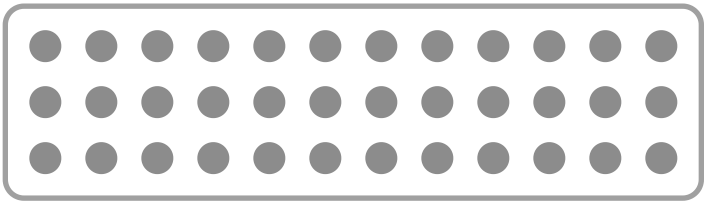
24 ÷ 3 =



20 ÷ 5 =



36 ÷ 3 =



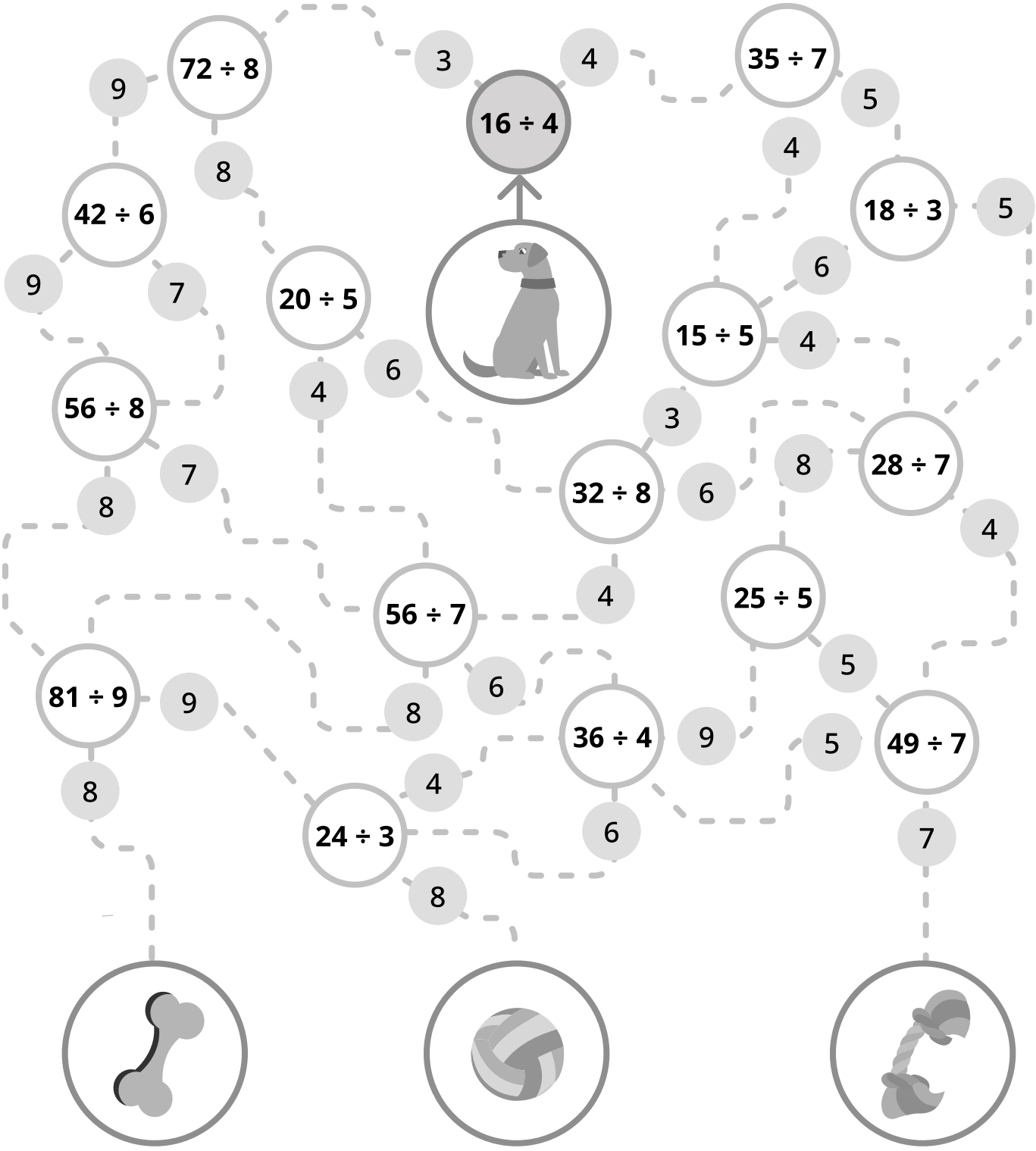
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Name _____

A Prize for Pup

Solve the division to trace the path to the dog's prize.



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The Bremen Town Musicians

BY MEISH GOLDISH

There was a donkey old and slow.
Off to Bremen he decided to go.
He said, "My voice is still quite grand.
I will sing with the Bremen Town band!"

Sing, sing, sing,
Sing with the Bremen Town band!

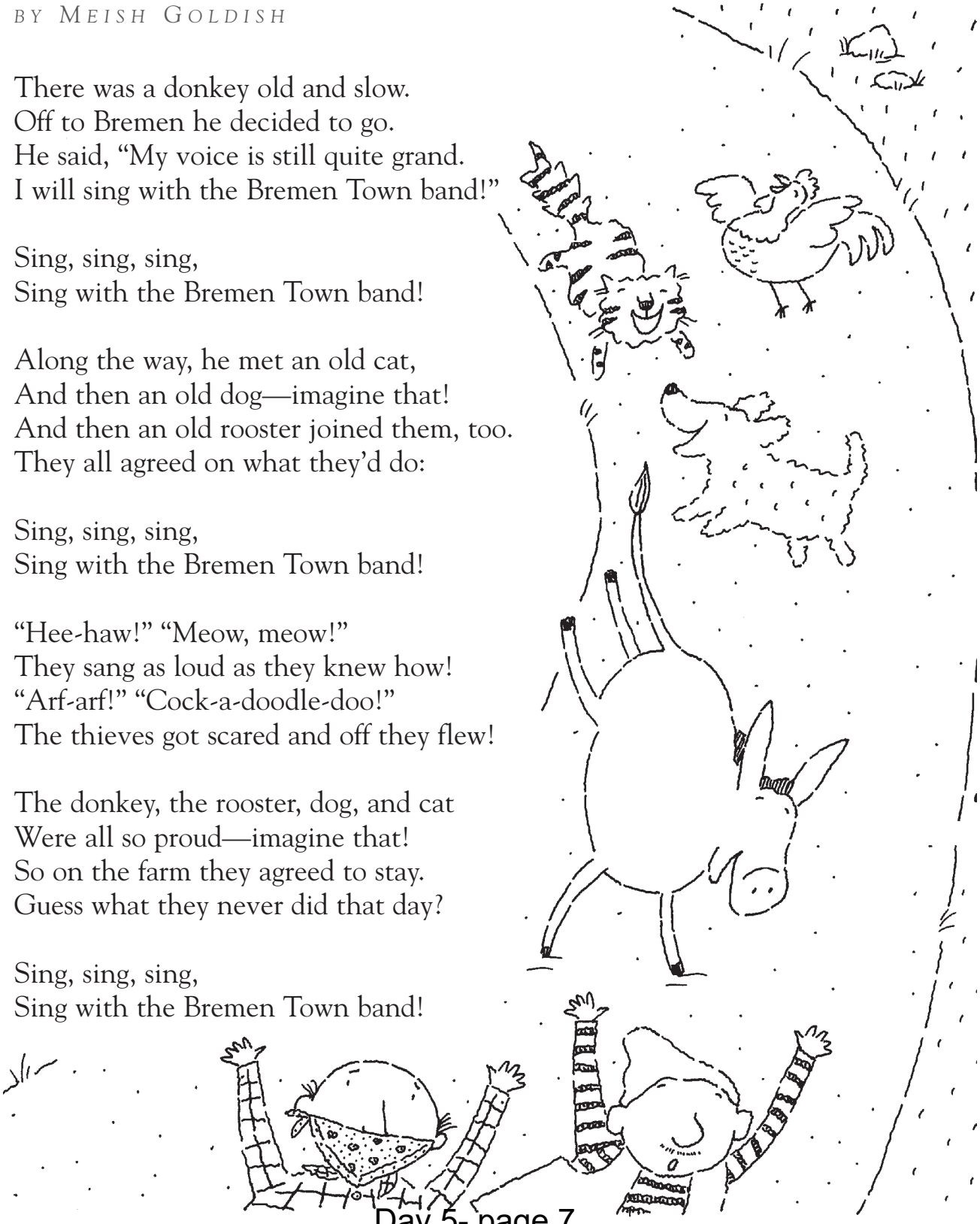
Along the way, he met an old cat,
And then an old dog—imagine that!
And then an old rooster joined them, too.
They all agreed on what they'd do:

Sing, sing, sing,
Sing with the Bremen Town band!

"Hee-haw!" "Meow, meow!"
They sang as loud as they knew how!
"Arf-arf!" "Cock-a-doodle-doo!"
The thieves got scared and off they flew!

The donkey, the rooster, dog, and cat
Were all so proud—imagine that!
So on the farm they agreed to stay.
Guess what they never did that day?

Sing, sing, sing,
Sing with the Bremen Town band!



Possessive Nouns and Pronouns Practice Sheet

Unit 1 • Module 3

Name _____ Date _____

Instructions: Write a sentence for each possessive noun or pronoun.

people's	theirs	hers	his
women's	ours	~~student's~~	kids'



1. *They play with the student's ball.*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

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Gliding Animals

CLOSE READ PASSAGES

Some animals are good at flying. Most birds, bats, and insects fly to move around, hunt for food, and stay safe from other animals. Flying animals move their wings up and down to stay in the air for long periods of time.

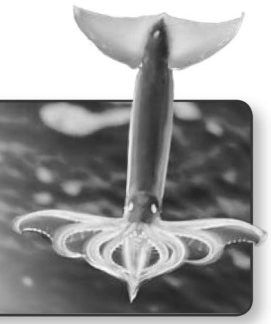
Some animals can't fly, but they do the next best thing—they glide. Gliding animals include some types of frogs, lizards, squirrels, fish, and even snakes. They can't stay in the air for very long, but they can glide for short distances.

Day 5- page 9

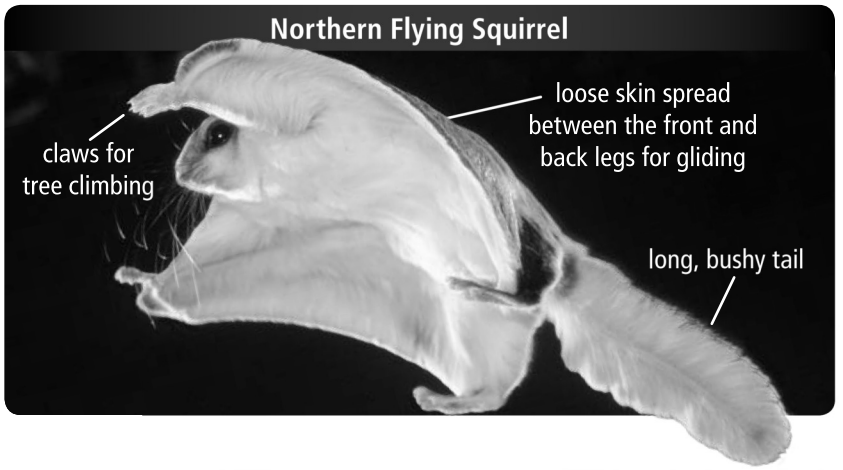
Gliding animals have special body parts that help them glide. Flying squirrels and flying dragons have large flaps of skin on the sides of their bodies. Flying frogs have webbed skin between their toes. These areas of skin pop out to catch the air as they leap from tree to tree.

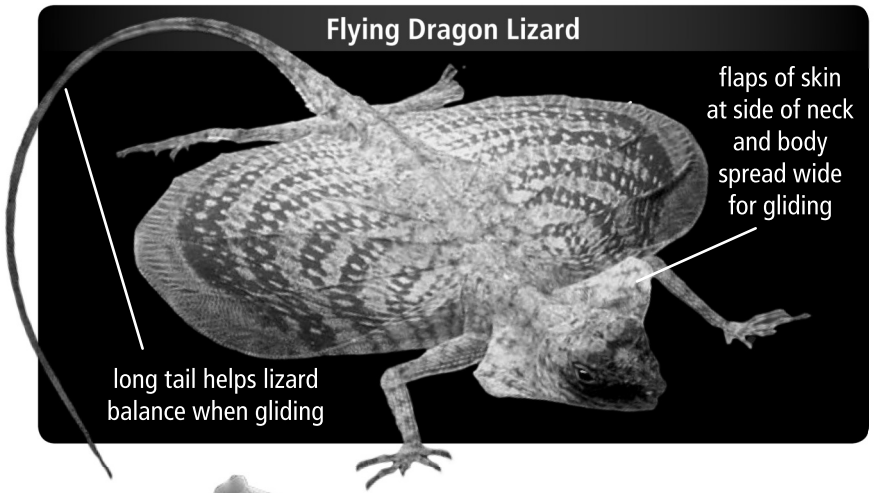
Do You Know?

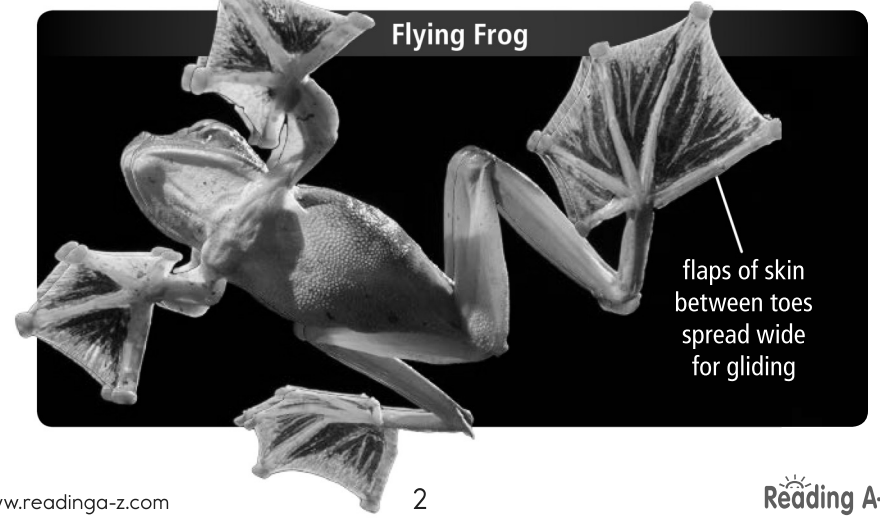
Scientists recently discovered a type of Japanese squid that can glide, launching itself into the air with a blast of water from its body. Flying squid often glide in groups of twenty or more.



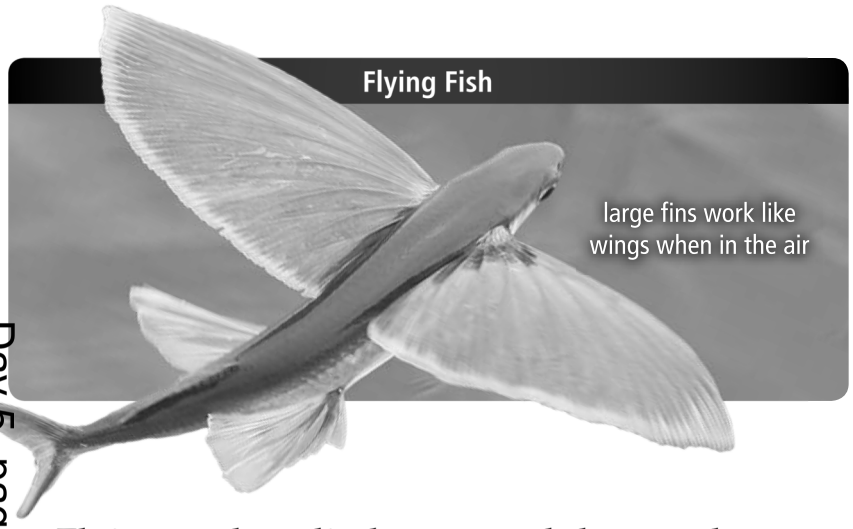
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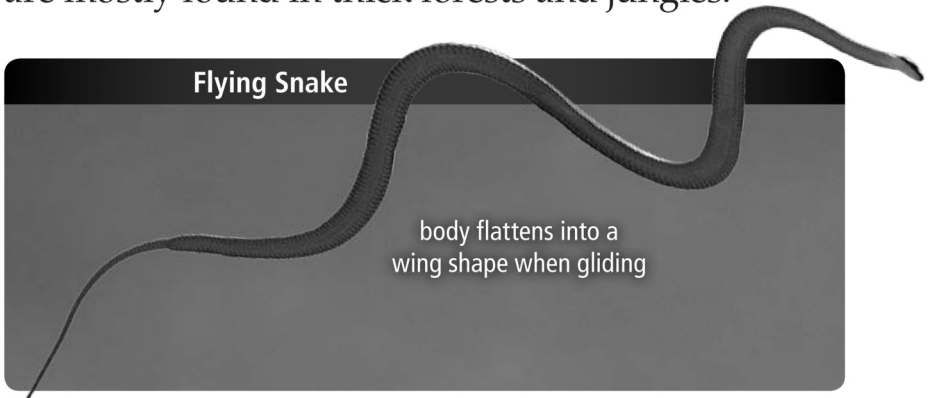


Flying fish are found in warm oceans. They speed up while swimming, then leap high out of the water. Large fins on their sides catch the air and help them glide over the waves. Gliding may be the best way for flying fish to escape from underwater predators.



Day 5- page 10

Flying snakes climb trees and then push themselves off a branch. They flatten their body into the shape of a wing to glide safely from tree to tree. Apart from flying fish, gliding animals are mostly found in thick forests and jungles.

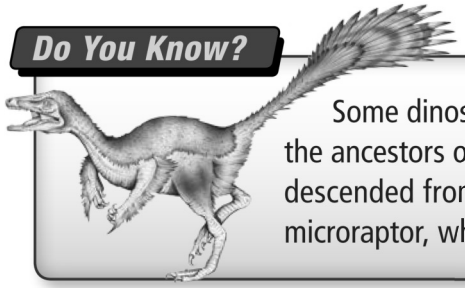


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Flying Animals Versus Gliding Animals

Flying Animal	Can it fly up?	Wings are made of . . .	Steers in air with . . .	Bones
bird	yes	feather-covered skin	feather-covered tail	hollow
bat	yes	skin	wings	thin
insect	yes	part of skeleton that covers outside of body	wings	none
Gliding Animal	**Can it fly up?**	**Wings are made of . . .**	**Steers in air with . . .**	**Bones**
flying squirrel	no	skin flaps on sides of body	bushy tail	solid
flying frog	no	large webbed feet	feet	solid
flying dragon (lizard)	no	skin flaps on sides and neck	body	solid
flying fish	no	fins	fins	solid
flying snake	no	body flattened into a wing shape	head, body, and tail	solid

Do You Know?



Some dinosaurs could fly, but they weren't the ancestors of modern birds. Today's birds are descended from small dinosaurs such as the microraptor, which could glide but could not fly.

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1. How do gliding animals glide, and how long can they stay in the air?

_____

_____

_____

2. What is the difference between flying and gliding?

_____

_____

_____

3. Draw a diagram of one of the gliding animals from the passage. Be sure to label the part that helps the animal glide.

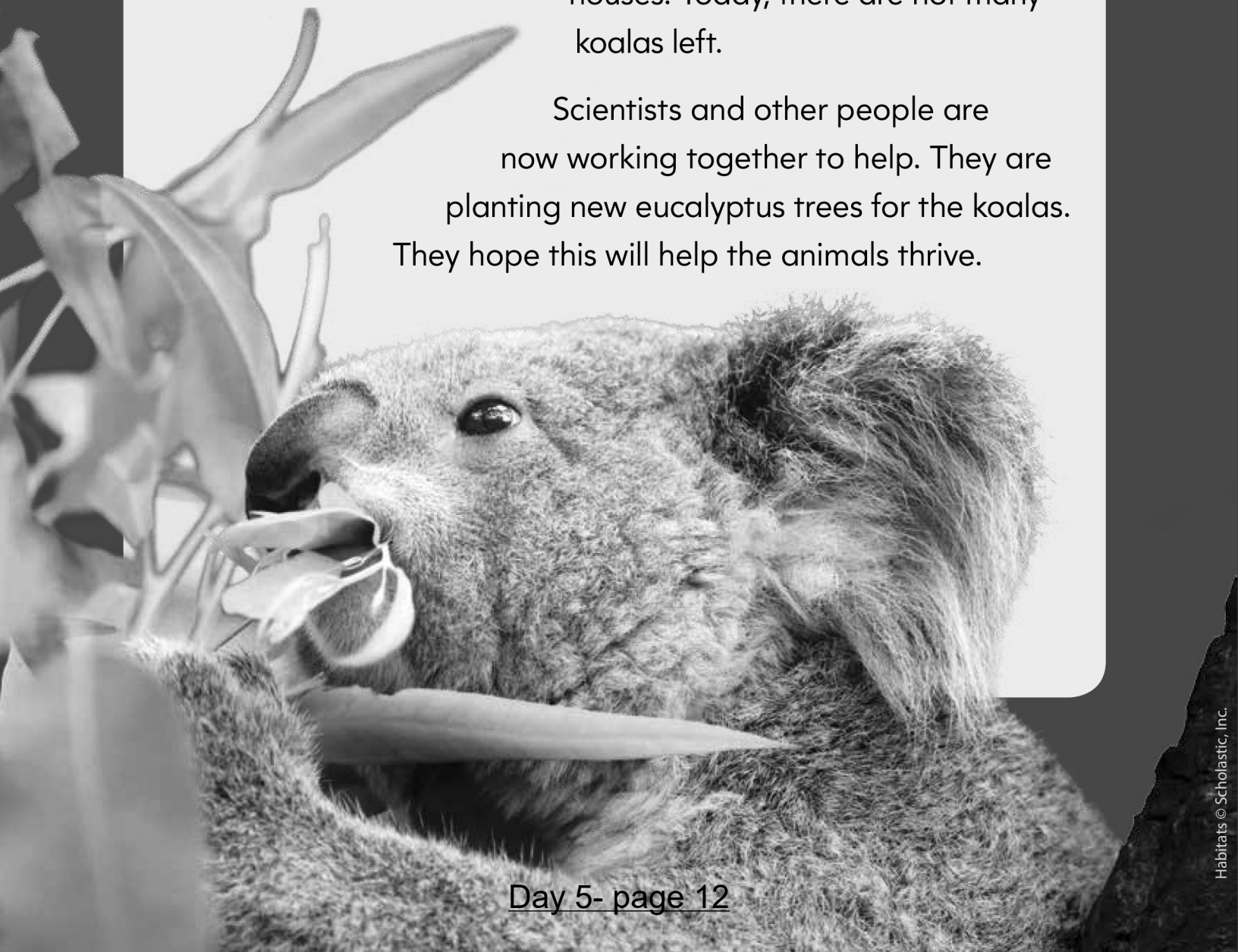
A Home for Koalas

Koalas are quickly losing their homes! Can they be saved?

Koalas live in Australia. But people are taking over their **habitats**, the places where they live. Now there's less food and shelter for the animals.

Koalas are very picky eaters. They eat only the leaves of eucalyptus (yoo-kuh-LIP-tiss) trees. But people have cut down many eucalyptus forests. They have turned the land into farms, highways, malls, and houses. Today, there are not many koalas left.

Scientists and other people are now working together to help. They are planting new eucalyptus trees for the koalas. They hope this will help the animals thrive.



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What Do Living Things Need?

Each kind of living thing has its own special needs.
Here are some to think about.

Food	Some animals eat plants. Some eat other animals.
Water	Some animals just need water to drink. Some plants need to soak up water with their roots. But other plants and animals live in the water, so they need a lot more.
Shelter	An animal might need a cave or a good place to dig an underground burrow. It might need a branch and twigs for making a nest.
Territory	Some animals never travel very far. Some hunt over large areas. Others fly or swim thousands of miles every year.
Temperature	Some plants and animals need warmth. Some are happy in the cold.
Amount of light	Some plants need a lot of sun. Some grow well in the shade.



Photos © iStockphoto: panda (tao jiarong), grizzly (Dieter Meyrl), polar (James Richey).

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task card 2

Habitat Makeover

What would you like to live in your schoolyard? How would you change your schoolyard to make it a good home?

Materials

- "What Do Living Things Need?" chart (from your teacher*)
- pencil
- "Habitat Makeover" data sheet

1. Think of three animals or plants you would like to have in your schoolyard. List them on your data sheet.

2. Look at your list. Does your schoolyard have what each one needs to survive? (For clues, look at the "What Do Living Things Need?" chart.)



3. Pick one living thing that could not get what it needs from your schoolyard. How could you change your schoolyard so it would be a good habitat for your plant or animal? Write your ideas on your data sheet. Draw a picture of one or more of the changes on your sheet.

4. Share your plans. Listen to other people's. Which plans would be hardest to carry out? Which would be easiest?

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* **Teachers:** See Hands-On Hints on page 7.

Name: _____

Habitat Makeover



1. List three animals or plants you would like to have in your schoolyard.

_____

_____

2. Do Step 3 of the Task Card. Write your ideas below.

_____

_____

3. Draw a picture of one or more of the changes below.

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