NTI
Day 3

3rd Grade: NTI STANDARDS DAY 3 KENTUCKY ACADEMIC STANDARDS

Reading: RI.3.5 Identify and describe informational text structures, including comparison, cause/effect and problem/ solution structures, and describe the logical connection between particular sentences and paragraphs in a text and how they contribute to the overall structure.

Science: 3-LS3-2. Use evidence to support the explanation that traits can be influenced by the environment.

MATH:
KY.3.OA.3 Use multiplication and division within 100 to solve word problems in situations involving equal groups, arrays and measurement quantities, by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.

 Name: ____________________

3rd grade reading NTI day 3

1. Read the text.

Frozen Giants

When snow sits long enough in a cold place, it can become a glacier. Glaciers are very large blocks of ice. The smallest glacier is about the size of nineteen football fields! Because of this, you might think that glaciers would be impossible to move. But glaciers can actually move by themselves.

One way glaciers move is by sliding. When part of a glacier melts, the glacier can slide around on the ground, as if it were on a wet floor. Then the whole glacier can flow downhill, like a river.

Glaciers don't flow as quickly as a river, though. Most of them usually move less than half a mile each year. Sometimes, however, a glacier can move quickly. This is called a *surge*. During a surge, a glacier can move one hundred times faster than usual. A surge can last for weeks or even months.

Even though glaciers are usually slow, they are quite powerful. When glaciers move, they pick up rocks in their path and carry them along. Because of this, glaciers can alter the way the land around them looks. For example, they can form hills, valleys, and lakes. In fact, glaciers helped shape many famous places, from the Great Lakes to California's Yosemite Valley.

What is the text about?

It is about how long it takes for glaciers to form.

It is about where you can go to see glaciers.

It is about how glaciers move and how powerful they are.

2. Review the **third paragraph**.

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Based on the text, what happens during a surge?

Glaciers grow larger.

Glaciers move much faster than usual.

Glaciers melt and flow in a slow, steady way.

Subtract within 1,000—Skills Practice

Name: ____________________

Subtract. Regroup if necessary.

Form A

1 525 − 175	**2** 463 − 251	**3** 317 − 224	**4** 692 − 188	**5** 777 − 543
6 316 − 208	**7** 558 − 62	**8** 634 − 217	**9** 986 − 410	**10** 376 − 158
11 615 − 232	**12** 363 − 131	**13** 820 − 450	**14** 755 − 728	**15** 219 − 158
16 199 − 37	**17** 548 − 514	**18** 560 − 225	**19** 463 − 217	**20** 689 − 299
21 848 − 364	**22** 394 − 145	**23** 870 − 220	**24** 285 − 28	**25** 426 − 193

Multiplication Facts—Skills Practice

Name: ______________________

Multiply by 2, 5, and 10.

Form A

1. $5 \times 6 =$ ______
2. $9 \times 5 =$ ______
3. $10 \times 2 =$ ______
4. $9 \times 2 =$ ______
5. $10 \times 6 =$ ______
6. $4 \times 5 =$ ______
7. $2 \times 8 =$ ______
8. $10 \times 4 =$ ______
9. $3 \times 5 =$ ______
10. $9 \times 10 =$ ______
11. $8 \times 5 =$ ______
12. $2 \times 9 =$ ______
13. $5 \times 5 =$ ______
14. $6 \times 2 =$ ______
15. $8 \times 2 =$ ______
16. $10 \times 0 =$ ______
17. $7 \times 2 =$ ______
18. $2 \times 4 =$ ______
19. $10 \times 8 =$ ______
20. $2 \times 3 =$ ______
21. $5 \times 10 =$ ______
22. $3 \times 10 =$ ______
23. $5 \times 2 =$ ______
24. $10 \times 5 =$ ______
25. $2 \times 5 =$ ______
26. $5 \times 8 =$ ______
27. $2 \times 2 =$ ______
28. $5 \times 9 =$ ______
29. $7 \times 10 =$ ______
30. $10 \times 10 =$ ______
31. $10 \times 9 =$ ______
32. $2 \times 6 =$ ______
33. $6 \times 5 =$ ______
34. $10 \times 3 =$ ______
35. $5 \times 3 =$ ______
36. $5 \times 7 =$ ______
37. $2 \times 10 =$ ______
38. $7 \times 5 =$ ______
39. $10 \times 7 =$ ______
40. $6 \times 10 =$ ______
41. $1 \times 5 =$ ______
42. $4 \times 2 =$ ______