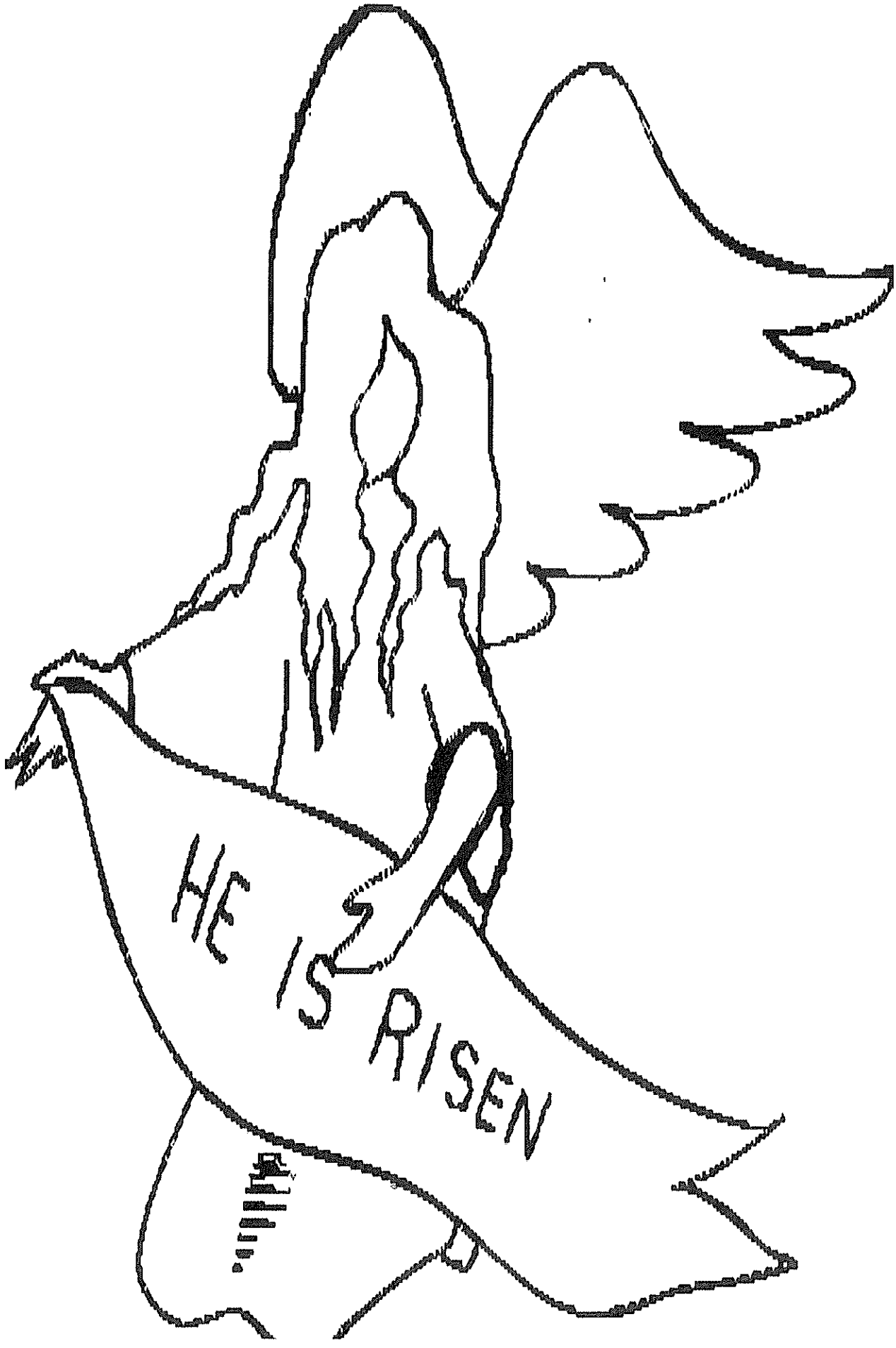
Happy Easter!

Enjoy your Family!

Packets are due back on April 17, 2023

Mrs. Taylor-Stewart 3rd Grade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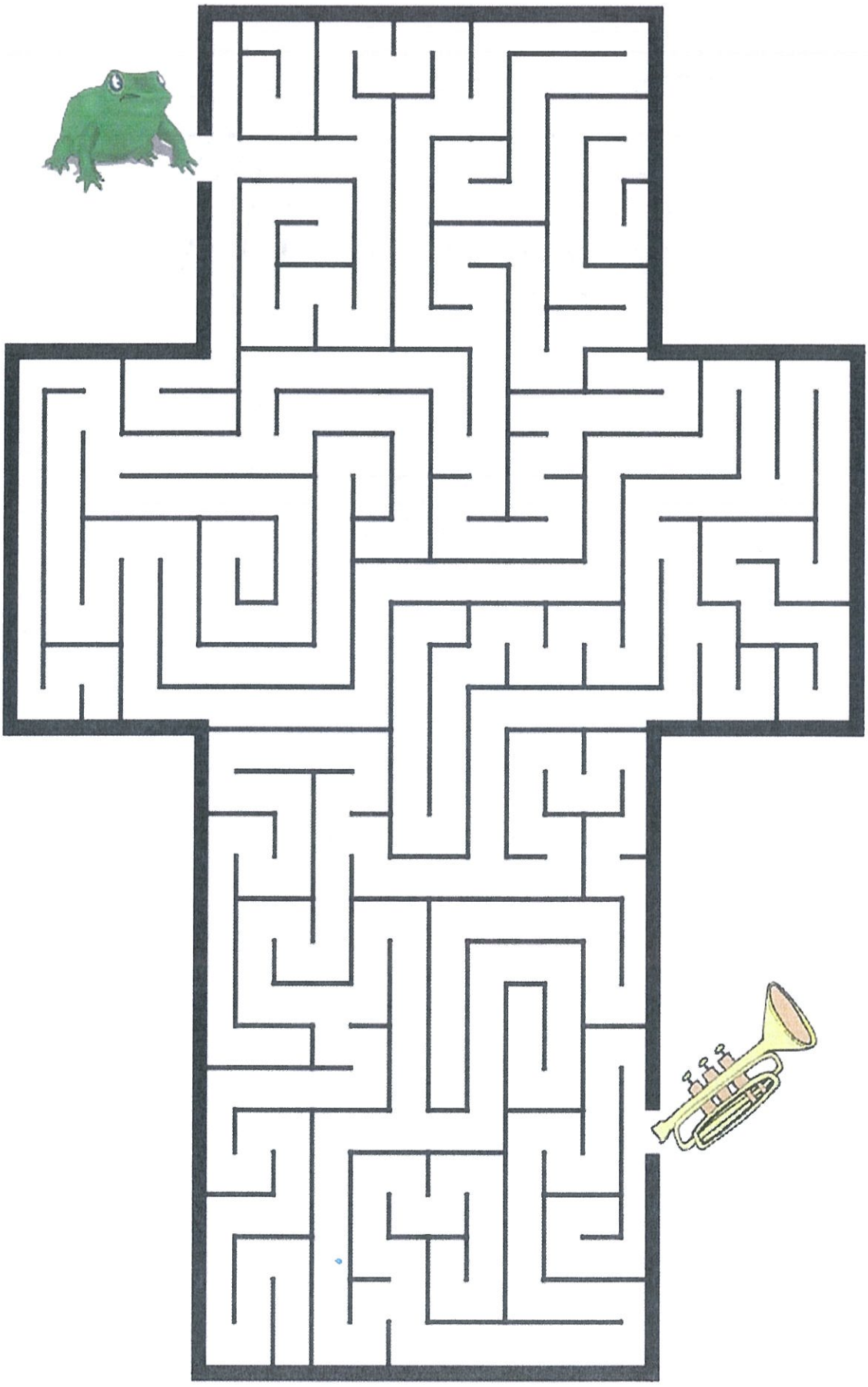
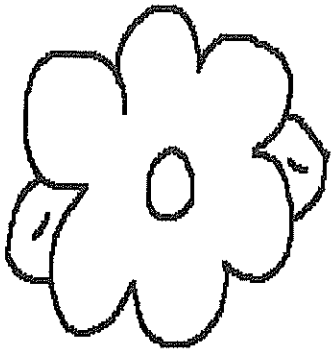
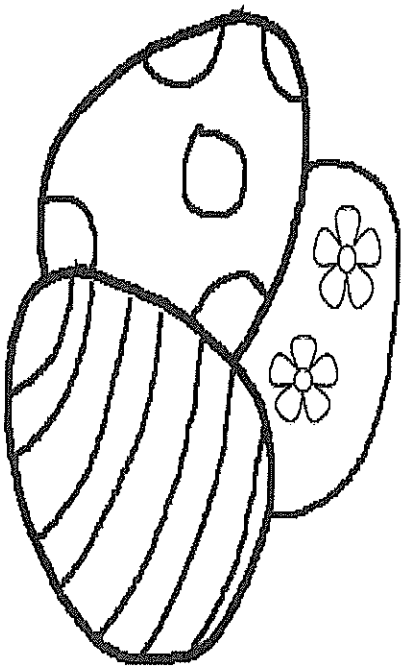




HIP HOP HOORAY FOR EASTER!

9FULLER



R C S S R S P I Q S R D Y B C

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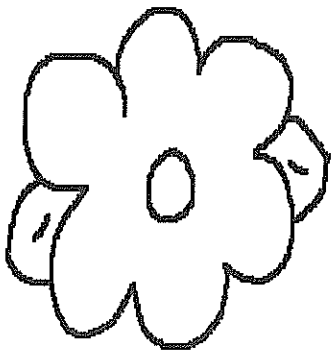

BASKETS
CANDY
EASTER
FLOWERS
HUNT
SPRING

BABY
BUNNY
CHOCOLATE
EGGS
GOLDEN
RABBITS

BEANS
CHICKS
EGG
GAMES
JELLY
SUNDAY

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Name:_____

Math is Fun Worksheet
from mathsisfun.com

Date:_____

1:

$8\overline{)304}$

2:

$6\overline{)72}$

3:

$2\overline{)58}$

4:

$7\overline{)161}$

5:

$2\overline{)46}$

6:

$5\overline{)85}$

7:

$7\overline{)133}$

8:

$2\overline{)66}$

9:

$7\overline{)231}$

Name:_____ **Math is Fun Worksheet** Date:_____

from mathsisfun.com

1:

$5\overline{)200}$

2:

$5\overline{)60}$

3:

$3\overline{)60}$

4:

$2\overline{)28}$

5:

$5\overline{)145}$

6:

$7\overline{)238}$

7:

$7\overline{)210}$

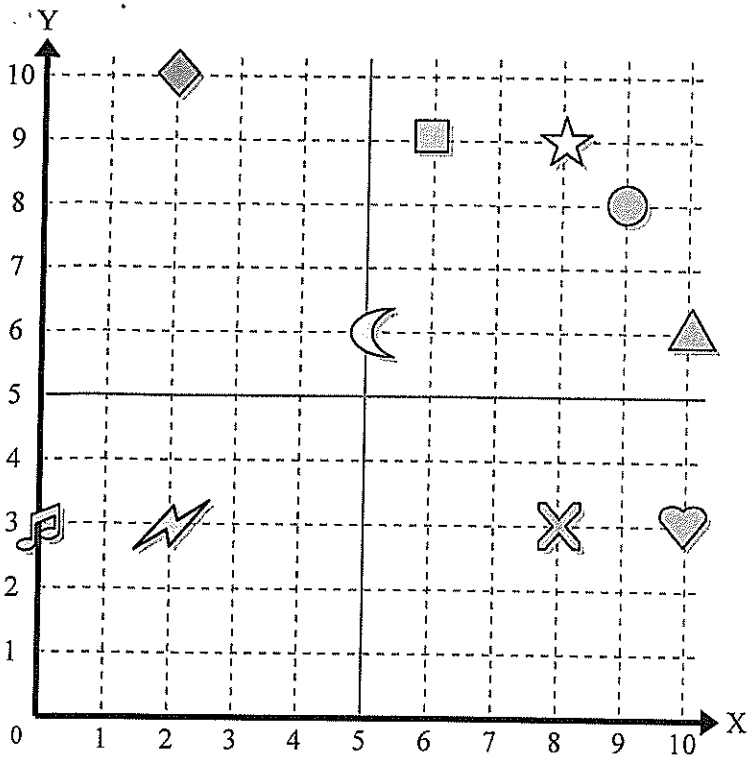
8:

$4\overline{)76}$

9:

$2\overline{)58}$

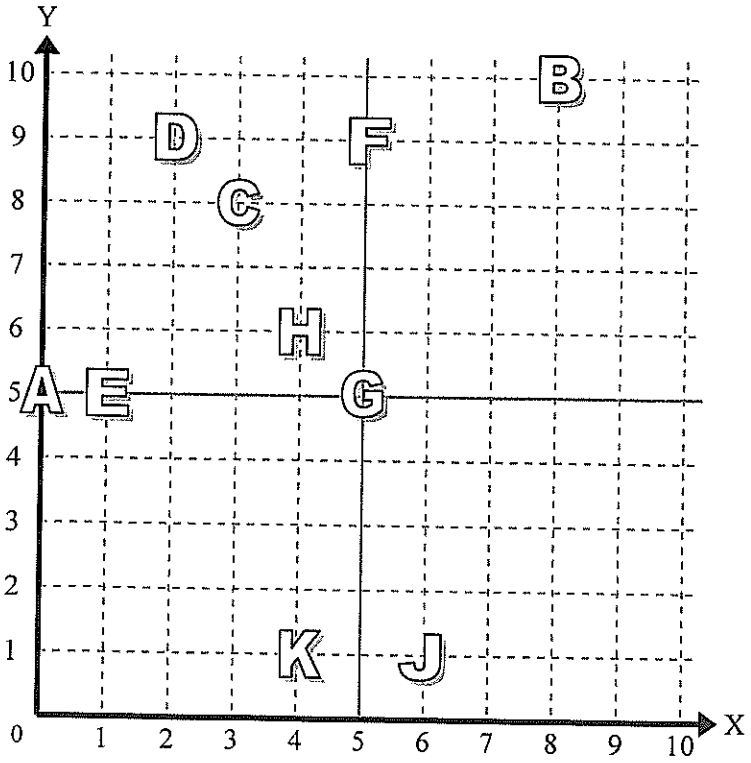
Use the grid below to determine the coordinates where each figure is located.



1) Star _____
2) Lightning _____
3) Circle _____
4) Heart _____
5) Cross _____
6) Triangle _____
7) Moon _____
8) Square _____
9) Diamond _____
10) Music Note _____

Determine which letter is at each coordinate using the grid below.

11) (3 , 8) _____
12) (5 , 5) _____
13) (0 , 5) _____
14) (8 , 10) _____
15) (2 , 9) _____
16) (5 , 9) _____
17) (6 , 1) _____
18) (4 , 6) _____
19) (1 , 5) _____
20) (4 , 1) _____



Answers

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

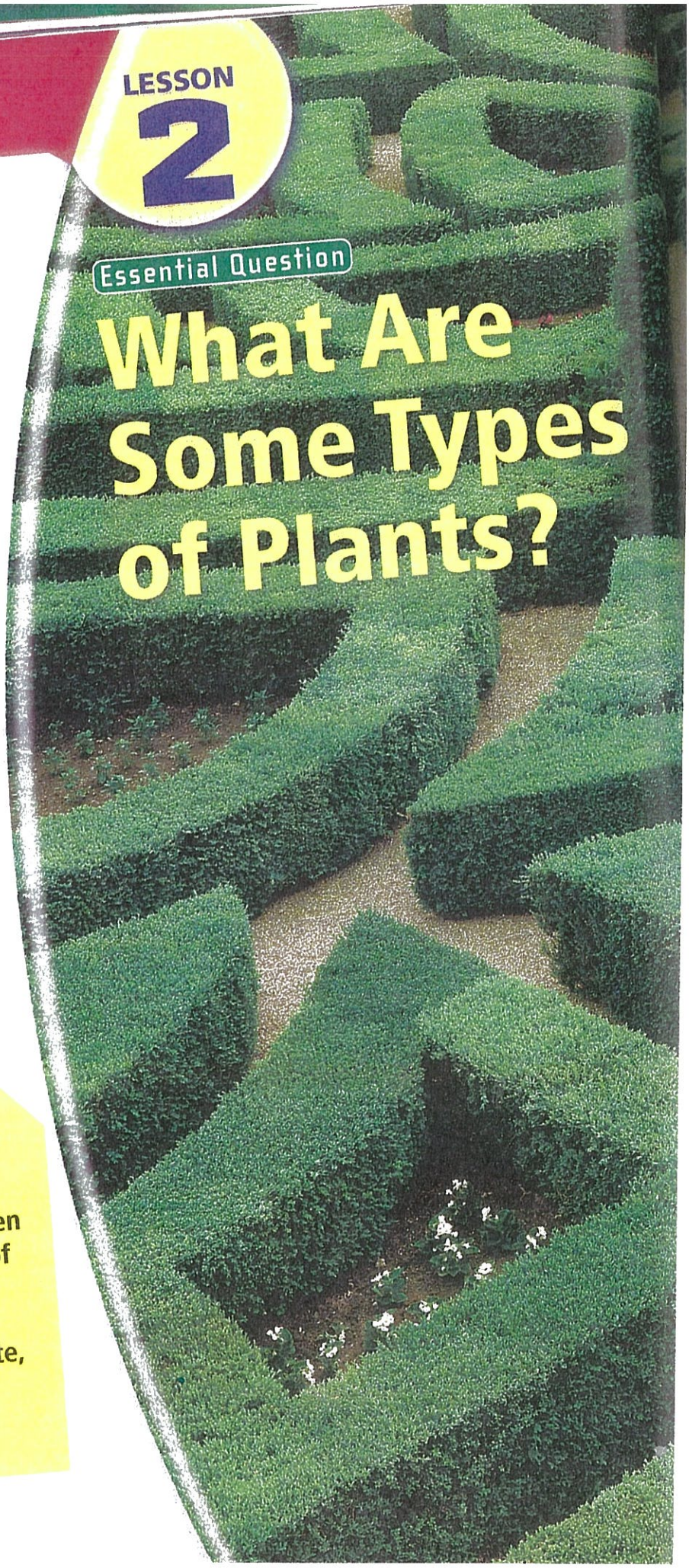
LESSON 2

Essential Question

What Are Some Types of Plants?

Investigate to find out what seeds need to begin growing.

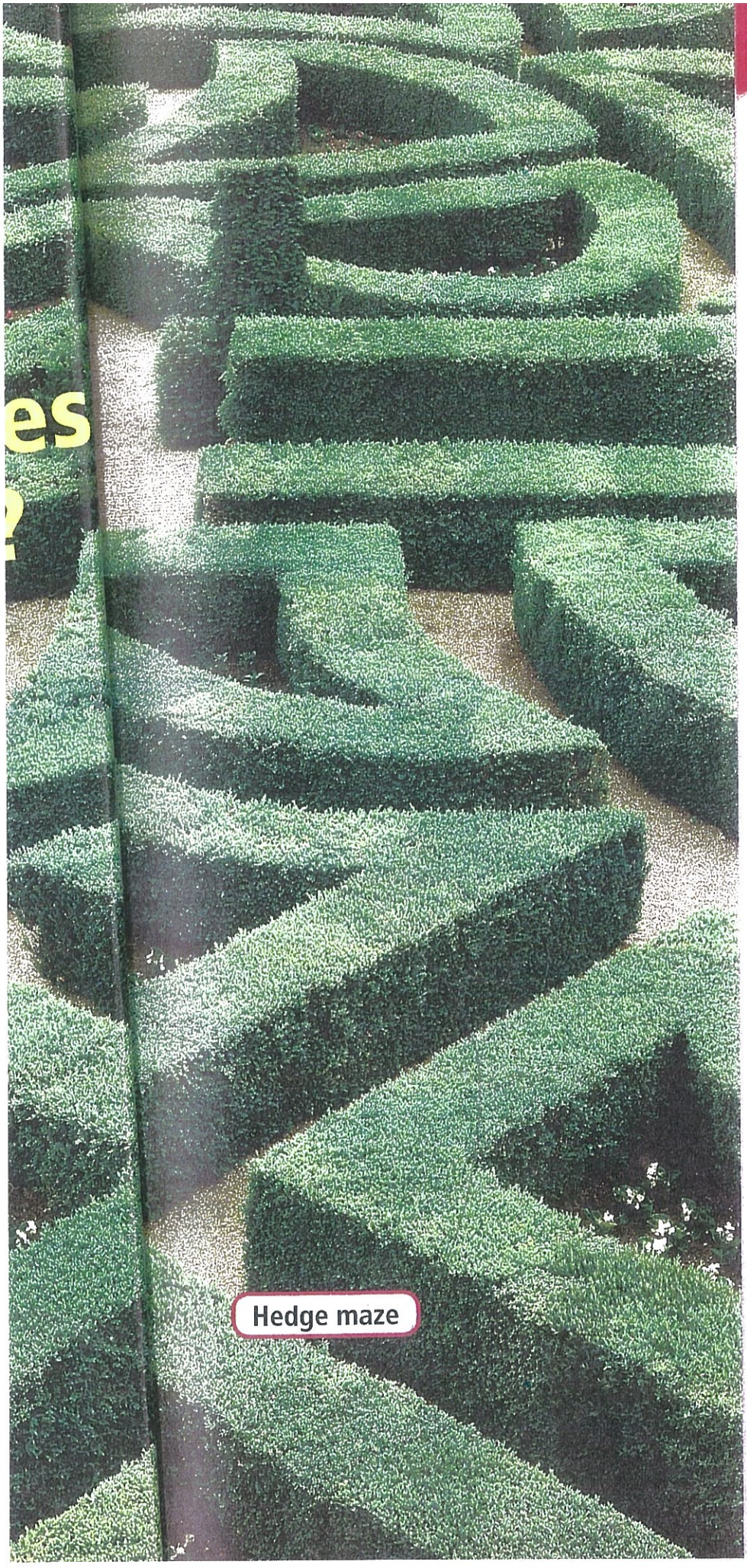
Read and Learn about different types of plants.



Fast Fact

Amazing Mazes

Garden mazes have been popular for hundreds of years. The longest one contains about 16,000 trees. In the Investigate, you will grow and observe some plants.



Hedge maze

Vocabulary Preview

seed [SEED] The first stage of life for many plants

(p. 91)

deciduous [dee•SIJ•oo•uhs] Relating to plants that lose all their leaves at about the same time every year

(p. 93)

evergreen [EV•er•green] A plant that stays green and makes food all year long (p. 93)

Read and Learn

VOCABULARY

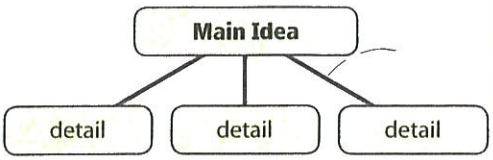
seed p. 91
deciduous p. 93
evergreen p. 93

SCIENCE CONCEPTS

- how plants can be grouped

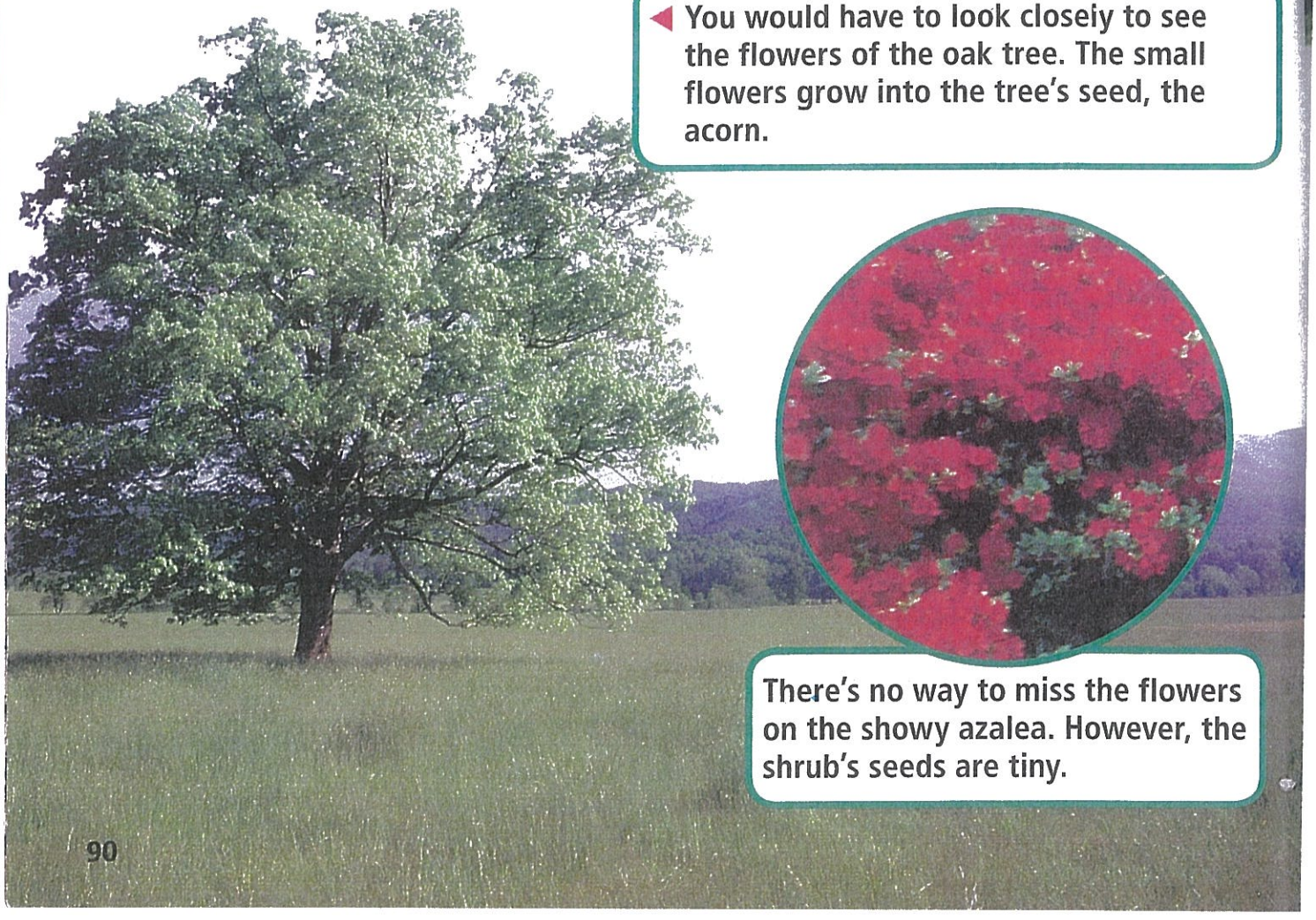
Focus Skill MAIN IDEA AND DETAILS

Look for details about different kinds of plants.



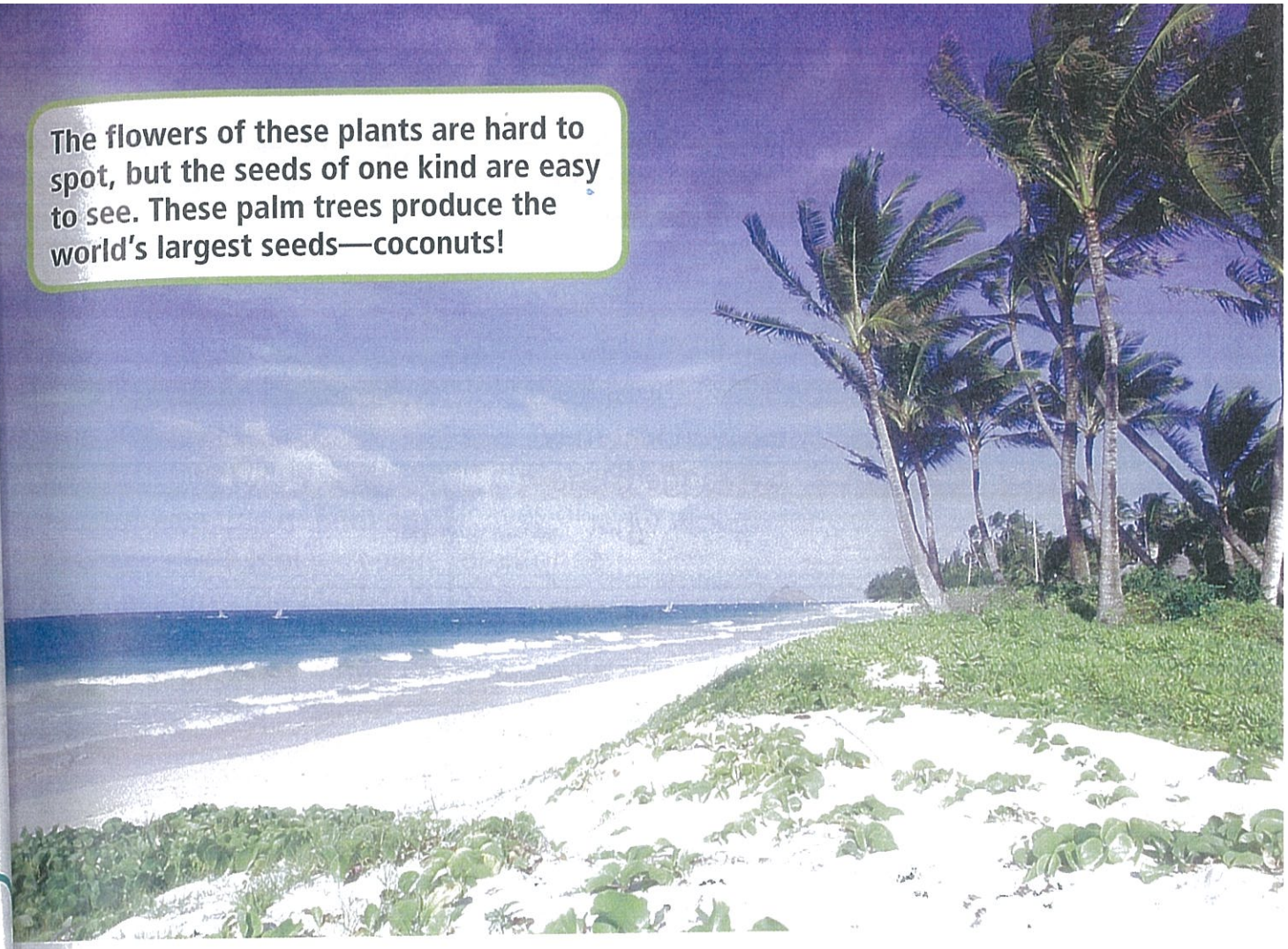
Trees, Shrubs, and Grasses

Suppose your teacher asked you to organize the classroom bookshelves. How would you group the books so that students could find what they needed? You might start by putting similar books together. All the science books could go together on one shelf, and all the math books could go on another.



You would have to look closely to see the flowers of the oak tree. The small flowers grow into the tree's seed, the acorn.

There's no way to miss the flowers on the showy azalea. However, the shrub's seeds are tiny.



The flowers of these plants are hard to spot, but the seeds of one kind are easy to see. These palm trees produce the world's largest seeds—coconuts!

Just as you had a way to arrange the books, scientists have a way to arrange plants. They group similar plants. For example, plants that have seeds are put into two groups. One group of plants with seeds has flowers, and the other does not. A **seed** is the earliest stage of life for many plants.

The trees, shrubs, and grasses shown on these pages look very different. They may even grow in different places. Yet the trees, shrubs, and grasses are alike in two ways. They all have seeds and they all have flowers.

Focus Skill **MAIN IDEA AND DETAILS**

How is grouping plants helpful to scientists?

Types of Leaves

You already know that leaves help plants get the light and air they need to make food. Scientists group some plants by the kind of leaves the plants have.

Leaves have many sizes and shapes. Many leaves, such as the leaves of maple and oak trees, are large and flat. Others, like those from the pine tree, are long and narrow. A leaf may have smooth edges, or it may be jagged. The way a leaf looks can help you identify what plant it came from.

Pine

The long, thin leaves of a pine tree look like needles. Pine trees are grouped as evergreens.

Maple

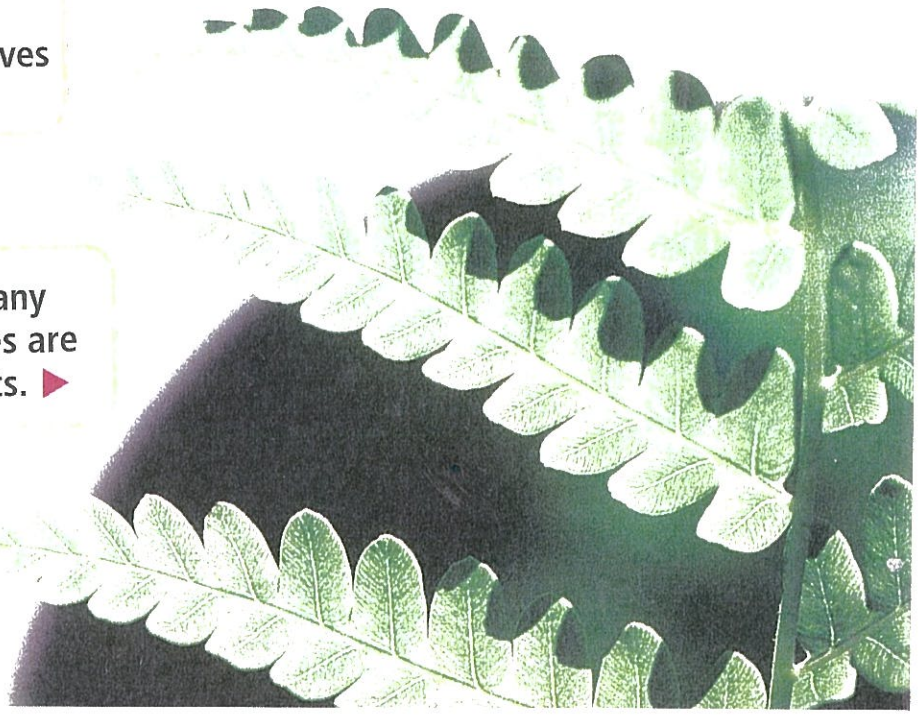
A maple leaf is broad and flat, with five lobes that have small notches. A maple tree loses its leaves each fall.

Oak

Most oaks are deciduous trees with flat leaves. In the winter, most oak trees have no leaves.

Fern

The fern is a plant with many fronds—the leafy branches are made up of smaller leaflets. ▶



Pine

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e grouped as

All plants lose leaves and grow new ones. Scientists group plants based on how they lose their leaves.

Deciduous (dee•SIJ•oo•uhs) plants lose their leaves each year. This usually happens in the fall, when the days get shorter and cooler. During the cold winter months, deciduous plants do not make food.

Evergreen plants stay green and make food all year long. They lose leaves or needles a few at a time, not all at once.

MAIN IDEA AND DETAILS

How can leaves be used to group plants?

Magnolia

The flat leaves of the magnolia tree are different in shape from pine needles, yet both are evergreen trees.

Oak

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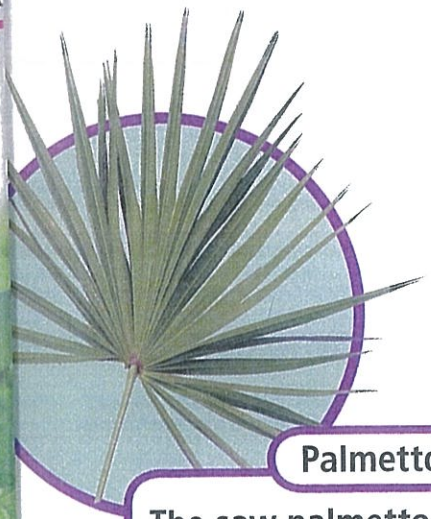


Palmetto

The saw palmetto is an evergreen shrub. Its jagged, fan-shaped leaves can grow to 1 meter (about 3 feet).

Insta-Lab

Compare Leaves

Look at the leaves on these pages. Make a list of each leaf's features. Which features are alike? Which are different? Group the leaves by their features.

Plants with Flowers

Think about a garden overflowing with beautiful flowers. Butterflies and bees go from flower to flower. Scientists often group plants by whether or not they have flowers.

Some flowers are large and very colorful. Others are small and hard to see. Not all plants even have flowers. In plants that do, the flowers have an important job. Special parts produce seeds.

Focus Skill **MAIN IDEA AND DETAILS**

What role do flowers play in a plant's life cycle?

Cherry Tree

Flowering cherry trees can be grouped as deciduous, as forming seeds, and as having flowers.

Lilies

Like other plants with flowers, day lilies make seeds.

Phlox

The flowers of these phlox (FLAHKS) plants produce seeds.

Plants Without Flowers

Some plants do not form flowers. They make seeds in their other parts. For example, many evergreen plants make their seeds inside cones. These evergreens are called conifers (KAHN•uh•ferz).

Other plants, such as ferns, make spores (SPORZ). Spores are usually brown and can be seen on the underside of a leaf. These spores grow into new fern plants.

Focus Skill **MAIN IDEA AND DETAILS**

How do plants without flowers form new plants?

Spruce Tree

This evergreen tree forms seeds in its cones.

Dwarf Juniper

The dwarf juniper is an evergreen plant that makes seeds in its cones.

Boston Fern

This Boston fern has spores on the undersides of its fronds.

Seeds

You've probably seen seeds inside of apples or other fruits. These seeds are important because they contain the food to help a new plant grow. Like an apple seed, all seeds look very different from the plants they become.

Sometimes seeds need to spread to new places to grow. Some plants have seeds that stick to animals. The animals spread the seeds as they move about. Other plants have seeds that the wind can carry. Some seeds, such as coconuts, can float on water.

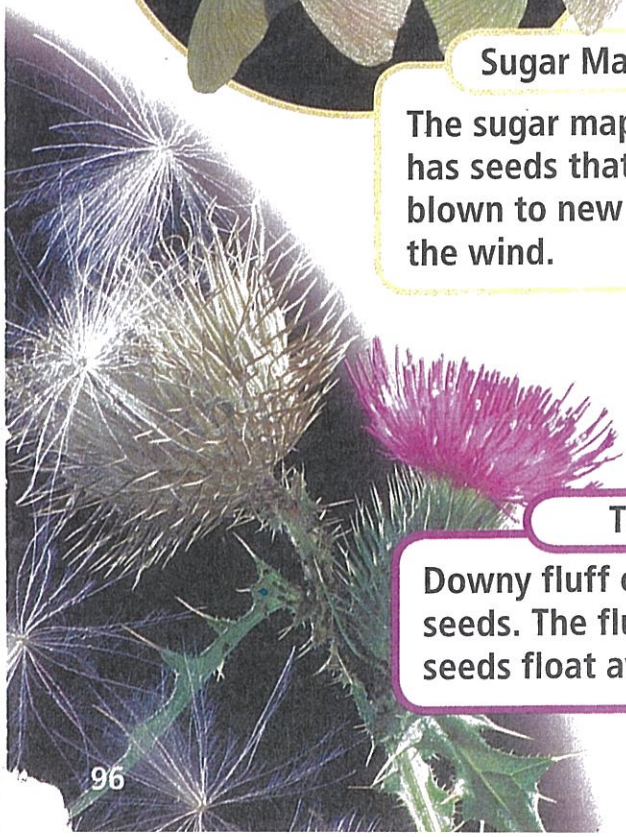
Focus Skill **MAIN IDEA AND DETAILS** **What does a seed do?**

Peas

Each of these tasty peas is a seed that could grow into a new plant.

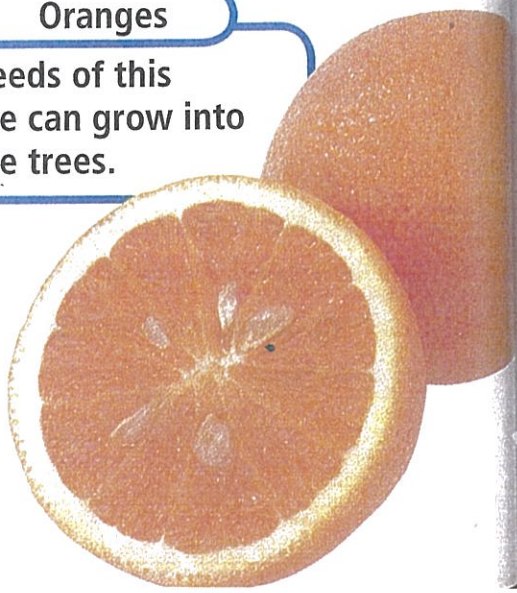
Sugar Maple

The sugar maple tree has seeds that can be blown to new places by the wind.



Oranges

The seeds of this orange can grow into orange trees.



Thistle

Downy fluff covers thistle seeds. The fluff helps the seeds float away in the wind.

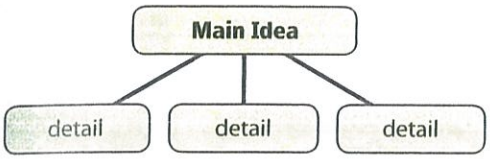
Lesson Review

Essential Question

What are some types of plants?

In this lesson, you learned that types of plants can be classified in different ways.

1. Focus Skill **MAIN IDEA AND DETAILS** Draw and complete a graphic organizer for this main idea: Plants are classified in many different ways.



2. **SUMMARIZE** Write a four-sentence summary for this lesson. Tell about the different types of plants.

3. **DRAW CONCLUSIONS** You find a plant that has many small green leaves up and down each branch. There are brown spots under the leaves. What kind of plant might it be?

4. **VOCABULARY** Use the lesson vocabulary to write a sentence about trees.

Test Prep

5. **Critical Thinking** What can the shape, color, and size of a leaf help you know?

Make Connections

Writing

Expository

Choose two kinds of plants that you have seen before. Write a paragraph **comparing and contrasting** the two plants.

Language Arts

Generous Plants

Read *The Giving Tree*, by Shel Silverstein. Then write your own story about the things you get from plants.

Core Lesson 3

WORLD CONNECTION

Trade Around the World

VOCABULARY

market
import
export
industry

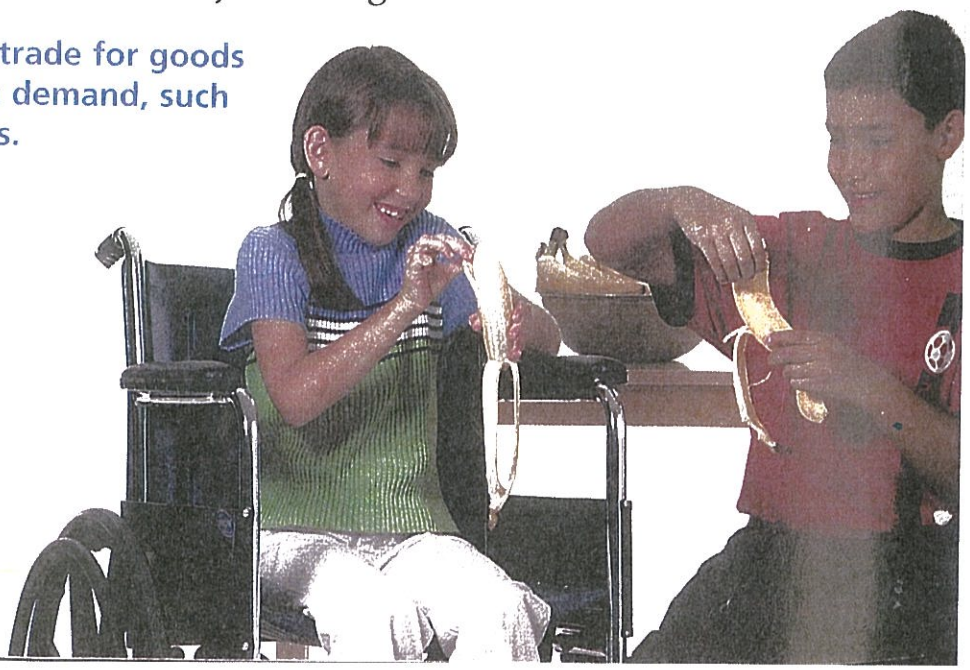
READING SKILL

Problem and Solution As you read, see how countries solve the problem of getting goods they cannot produce themselves.

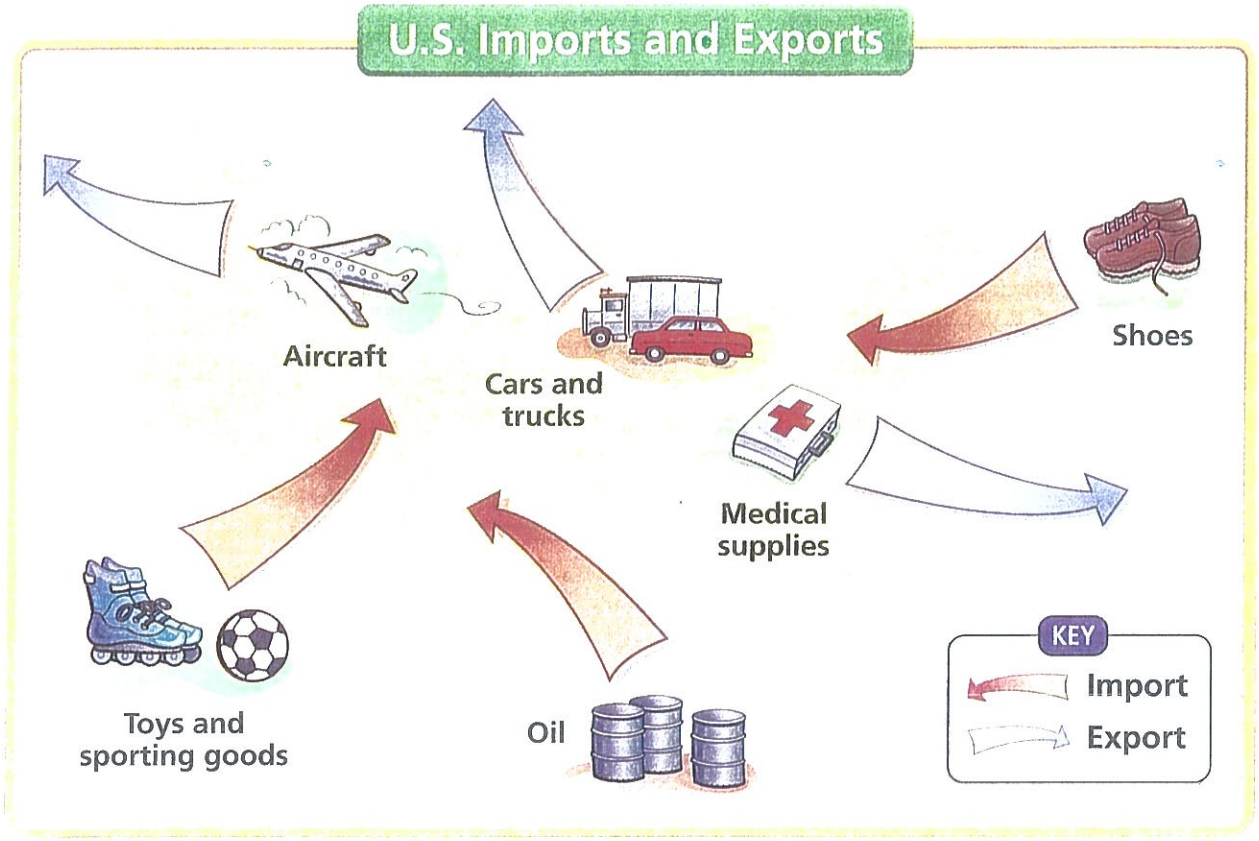
Build on What You Know Do you like bananas? If so, you are not alone. Bananas are a popular fruit. Where do stores in the United States get many of their bananas? They get them from other countries.

International Trade

People in this country eat millions of bananas each year. To meet this demand, some U.S. companies trade with banana producers in Ecuador (EHK wuh dawr). Trading helps both countries. People in different countries often trade with each other to buy and sell goods at lower costs. (main idea) They look for a market that buys or sells what they want. A **market** is a place where goods may be bought or sold.



Countries trade for goods that are in demand, such as bananas.



Skill **Reading Maps** Name three goods that the United States exports.

Importing Goods

Besides bananas, the United States imports many other types of goods. To **import** means to buy goods or services from sellers in other countries. Importing gives consumers the chance to buy some goods at lower cost. It also gives them more choices of what to buy.

Exporting Goods

Countries also export goods and services. To **export** means to sell goods or services to people in another country. Exporting helps producers sell more goods and services than they could sell in their own country alone. For example, the United States grows a lot of wheat. It uses about half of what it grows and exports the rest.

Review Why do U.S. companies export goods?

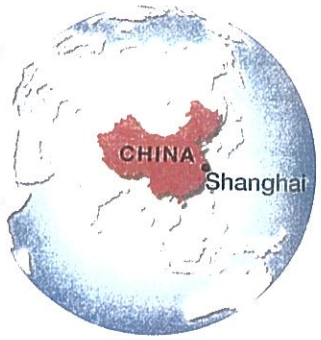
Trading Partners

When two or more countries depend on one another for trade, they may become trading partners. Then they work to increase trade between them. The United States has many trading partners. One of our most important trading partners is China.

main idea

More than a billion people live in China. People in both China and the United States import and export goods to one another. Ships and airplanes help move these goods between the two countries.

Trade between China and the United States helps both countries. When American and Chinese companies export goods and services, they earn more money than they could in their own countries alone. When these companies import goods and services, U.S. and Chinese consumers benefit because they have more choices.

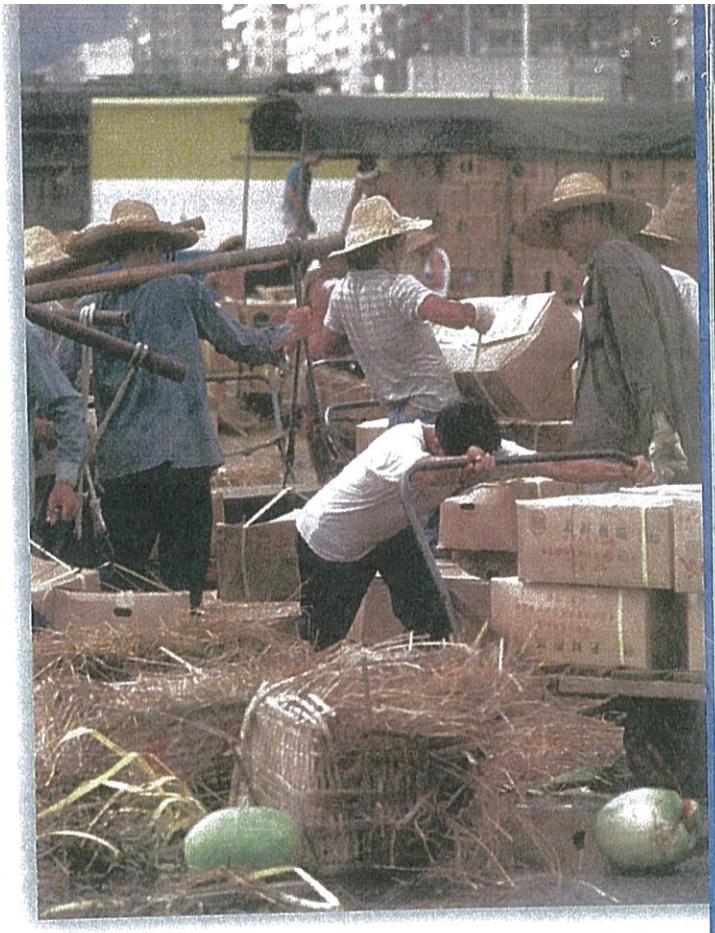


China Trades Goods The port of Shanghai (shang HY), China, receives goods from all over the world.

Chinese Products

China exports products from many different industries. An **industry** is all of the people and companies that sell similar goods or services. For example, toy makers are part of China's toy industry. The companies that specialize in exporting toys are, too. Some of China's other industries include iron and steel, coal, machinery, clothing, footwear, toys, cars, and electronics.

Review Why is China an important trading partner for the United States?



Chinese workers load goods.

Lesson Review

1. **VOCABULARY** Write a short paragraph explaining why countries **import** and **export**.

2. **READING SKILL** In what ways is trading a **solution** for countries that want goods from other places?

3. **MAIN IDEA: Economics** Why do countries import and export goods?

4. **MAIN IDEA: Economics** What are two things that China and the United States do as trading partners?

5. **CRITICAL THINKING: Predict Outcomes** What would happen if trade with other countries stopped?

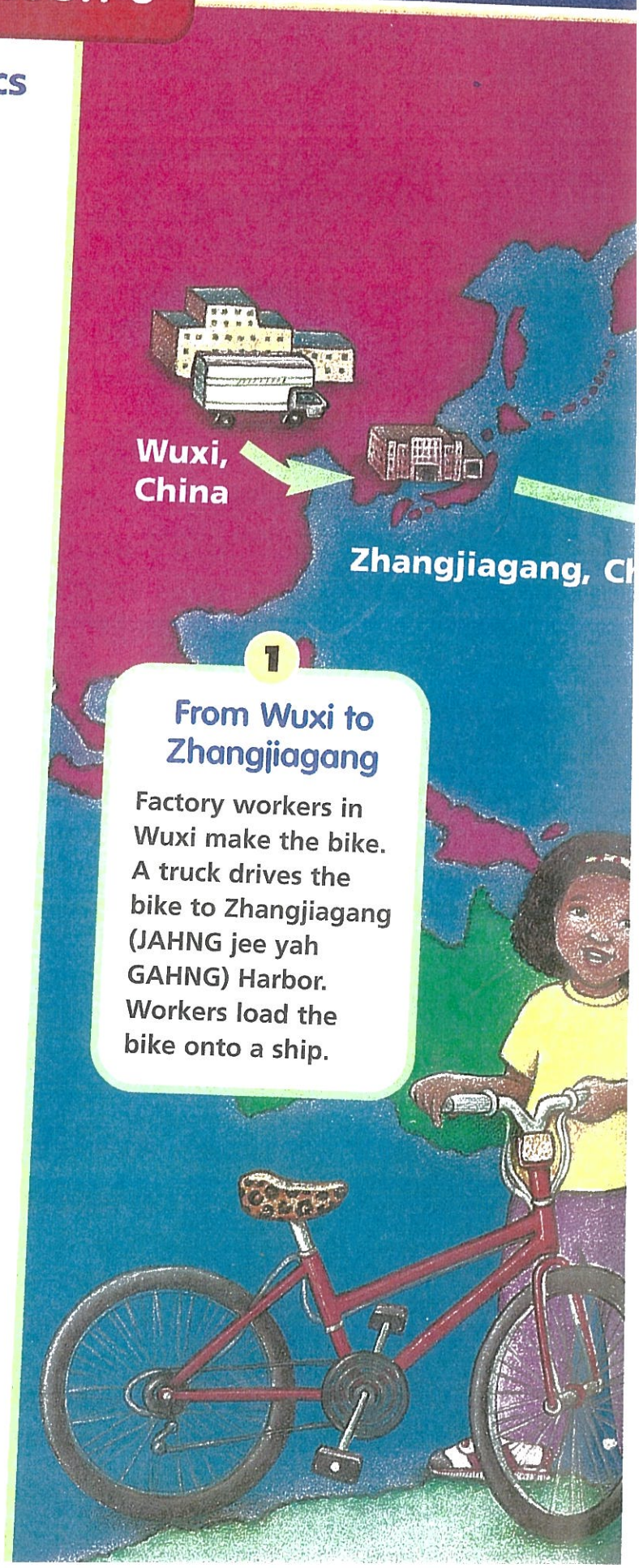
HANDS ON **MAP ACTIVITY** Check the labels on your clothes to see where they were made. Make a list of the countries. On a globe, find each country on your list.

Economics

A Bike from China

Lots of people ride bikes, but did you know that bikes can get rides, too? Bikes from China ride ships thousands of miles across oceans. They ride trucks to stores across the country. Then, when someone buys a bike, it might get a ride home on a car.

Follow a bike's path from Wuxi (WOO SHEE), China, to Boston, Massachusetts.



2

Across the Pacific to Seattle

The ship sails across the Pacific Ocean to the port of Seattle, Washington.

3

Arriving in Seattle

In Seattle, workers take the bike off the ship. Then they load the bike onto a truck.

4

From Seattle to Boston

The truck drives the bike to a store in Boston, Massachusetts. A consumer buys the bike from the store.

PACIFIC OCEAN

Activities

1. **THINK ABOUT IT** If someone in Boston sent his or her bike back to the factory in Wuxi, what route might the bike take?
2. **CHART IT** Make a table that shows three different products and the country in which each is made. Read the label on the product to find out where it is from.