READY MADE FOR 3rd GRADE
DEAR FAMILIES,

THIS SUMMER YOUR CHILD WILL BE WORKING ON A SUMMER READING CHALLENGE. THIS SUMMER THEY WILL BE WORKING ON building-a-flower. THIS FLOWER WILL SHOWCASE ALL THEIR READING THEY DO OVER THE SUMMER.

STUDENTS WILL BE GIVEN A FLOWER TEMPLATE AND PETALS. EACH PETAL HAS A DIFFERENT SUMMER READING CHALLENGE ON IT. STUDENTS WILL BE TASKED WITH READING AT LEAST 10 OF THE PETALS (OF COURSE THEY CAN DO MORE)! EACH PETAL COUNTS FOR 15 MINUTES OF READING. EVERYTIME THEY READ THEY WILL CUT OUT THEIR PETAL AND ADD IT TO THEIR FLOWER. NOT TOO LONG AFTER STUDENTS WILL HAVE A BEAUTIFUL FLOWER TO COLOR AND DISPLAY FOR ALL TO SEE.

WE REALLY ENCOURAGE ALL FAMILIES AND STUDENTS TO PARTICIPATE AND GET YOUR STUDENT PUMPED UP FOR READING! THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT!

SINCERELY,
Third Grade Teachers
READ YOUR WAY INTO 3RD GRADE!

This is a collection of books your soon-to-be third grader might enjoy! You can find these books at your local public library.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arthur’s Teacher Trouble by Marc Brown</th>
<th>Amber Brown is Not a Crayon by Paula Danziger</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How to Be Cool in Third Grade by Betsy Duffey</td>
<td>Freckle Juice by Judy Blume</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muggie Maggie by Beverly Cleary</td>
<td>Catwings by Ursula LeGuin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virtual Cody Series by Betsy Duffey</td>
<td>Will You Sign Here John Hancock? by Jean Fritz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivy and Bean: No News is Good News by Anne Barrows</td>
<td>Owen Foote, Second Grade Strongman by Stephanie Greene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Name Jar by Yansook Choi</td>
<td>I Was a Third Grade Spy by Mary Jane Auch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horrible Harry Series by Suzy Kline</td>
<td>Mystic Horse by Paul Gable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magic Treehouse Series by Mary Pope Osbourne</td>
<td>Young Cam Jansen Series by David Adler</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUMMER READING flowers!

DIRECTIONS: USE THE PETALS PAGE TO HELP BUILD UP YOUR FLOWERS. EACH FLOWER SHOULD HAVE AT LEAST 5 PETALS, BUT YOU CAN ALWAYS HAVE MORE!
SUMMER READING petals

DIRECTIONS: CUT AND PASTE THE PETALS AS YOU READ!
USE THE BLANK ONES TO CREATE YOUR OWN!

Read at the pool  Read at home  Read 15 minutes  Read in the car  Read with your sis  Read with your bro
Read with your Mom  Read with your Dad  Read at the park  Read outside  Read with a friend  Read & eat a popsicle
Read in the morning  Read in the afternoon  Read in the evening  Read on the couch  Read with sunglasses  Read to your dog
Read to your cat  Read to your stuffie  Read a chapter book  Read a comic strip  Read a magazine  Read a newspaper
Read for fun  Read in your bed  Read on a plane  Read to your grandma  Read to your grandpa  Read a recipe
Read at the library  Read and chew gum  Read on the floor  Read on the floor  Read on the floor  Read on the floor

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2019
Summer Math Packet

Name: ____________________
Ready for 3rd Grade!

Dear Students,

This packet is your Math work for the summer. This work will count as your first test grade of 3rd grade! Please work neatly and make sure to show all of your work. If this work is not presented on the first day of school, you will receive a zero as your first test grade. Along with completing the work in this packet, please make sure to practice your multiplication facts! We have attached a multiplication table for you to use.

Enjoy your summer!

Your future 3rd Grade Math Teacher ☺️
Write the correct answer.

1. Amy has sixty-three stamps in her collection. Write sixty-three another way.

   _____ tens _____ ones

2. Harry counts by tens. Write the number that Harry will say next.

   150, 160, 170, 180, _____

3. Mr. Jenkins uses blocks to model a number. Write how many hundreds his model shows.

   [Image of blocks]

4. There are 257 sports books in the school library. Write the value of the digit 5 in the number 257.

   [Blank line]

5. Aiesha wrote this number pattern. What two numbers are next in the pattern?

   168, 268, 368, 468, _____, _____

6. Sam sees 5 red balloons, 8 blue balloons, and 2 yellow balloons. Write the sum to name how many balloons he sees in all.

   5
   8
   + 2

   _____ balloons

7. Jeremiah uses related facts to solve a subtraction problem. Write the sum and difference.

   8 + 3 = _____
   11 - 8 = _____

GO ON
8. Amara puts 4 blocks in each tower. How many blocks are in 3 towers?

9. There are 34 girls and 29 boys in the school play. How many girls and boys are in the school play?

10. Juan adds 35 + 16.

11. What is the sum?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tens</th>
<th>Ones</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>+</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>6</td>
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</table>

12. Mr. Stapp baked 24 blueberry muffins and 36 banana-nut muffins. Write a number sentence that tells how many muffins he baked.

13. Finn subtracts 16 from 42.

Draw to show the regrouping. Write how many tens and ones are in the sum 35 + 16.

_____ tens _____ ones

Draw to show the regrouping. Write how many tens and ones are in the difference 42 − 16.

_____ tens _____ ones
14. What is the difference?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tens</th>
<th>Ones</th>
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<td></td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>3</td>
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15. There were some grapes in a bowl. Jess ate 14 grapes. Now there are 29 grapes in the bowl. How many grapes were in the bowl to start?

Write a number sentence for the problem. Use a □ for the unknown number. Then solve.

□ grapes

16. Ty scored 12 points in the basketball game. Kevin scored 4 more points than Ty. How many points did Ty and Kevin score in all?

□ points

17. There are 725 people sitting in the airport waiting area. There are another 119 people standing in the airport waiting area. How many people in all are in the airport waiting area?

□ people

18. On Saturday 452 people attend a boat show. 379 people attend the show on Sunday. How many people attend the show on both days?

□ people

19. Crosby had 213 trading cards in his collection. He gave 117 cards to his younger brother. How many trading cards does Crosby have left?

□ trading cards

20. A theater has 405 seats. The theater has sold 356 tickets for seats to a play on Friday. How many empty seats will there be at the play?

□ seats
21. Dominic gets on the bus at the time shown on the clock. What time does Dominic get on the bus?

22. Debbie arrives home from school at the time shown on the clock. What time does Debbie arrive home from school?

23. Anna Lucia went to bed at the time shown on the clock. What time did Anna Lucia go to bed? Circle the correct time.

24. Peter has some beads that are each 1 inch long. He wants to put them on this string.

   Circle the best estimate for the length of the string.

25. Use an inch ruler. What is the length of the pin to the nearest inch?

26. Aubree started getting ready for school at the time shown on the clock. What time did Aubree start getting ready for school? Circle the correct time.
27. Hannah measured ribbon pieces to the nearest inch. She recorded some of the data in the line plot.

\[ \text{Lengths of Ribbons} \]

Two more pieces each measured 5 inches. How can she show this in the line plot?

28. Use a centimeter ruler. What is the length of the worm to the nearest centimeter?

29. Ella made the tally chart shown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Favorite Fruit</th>
<th>Tally</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bananas</td>
<td>HHT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apples</td>
<td>III</td>
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<td>Oranges</td>
<td>HHT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peaches</td>
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</table>

Which fruit did the most classmates choose?

30. The picture graph shows the favorite playground activities of some students in Andy’s class.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Favorite Playground Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Swings</td>
<td>:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slide</td>
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<td>:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teeter totter</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monkey bars</td>
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Key: Each : stands for 1 student.

How many students in all chose the swings or the slide?

______ students

31. Write a title for the bar graph.

32. How many students chose spelling?

______ students
33. Max draws a quadrilateral. Draw Max’s shape.

34. How many sides and vertices does the triangle have?

____ sides _____ vertices

35. Belinda drew a shape. How many vertices does her shape have?

____ vertices

36. Circle the shapes that have more than 4 sides.

37. How many equal parts are in the whole? Write halves, thirds, or fourths to name the equal parts.

____ parts

38. How many equal parts are in the whole? Write halves, thirds, or fourths to name the equal parts.

____ parts

39. Draw to show halves. Color half of the shape.

40. Mrs. Parker has two pizzas that are the same size. Draw to show two different ways she can divide the pizza into fourths.
# Multiplication Table

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<td>54</td>
<td>63</td>
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</table>
Science
Summer Packet

3rd Grade

Name ___________________________ Date ___________ Room ________
The Amazing Journey from Egg to Baby Chick

1. Did you ever wonder how some eggs end up on your breakfast plate and others end up as chickens? Every chicken came from an egg. However, not every egg contains a chicken. An egg will only become a chicken if it has been fertilized by a cell from a rooster. If a rooster is around, it will perform a special dance. If a hen accepts his dance, the two birds will mate and the hen will lay fertilized eggs. Each fertilized egg will grow a baby chick inside. If no rooster is around, the eggs will never hatch into baby chickens. Instead, these are the eggs you buy at a supermarket or farmer’s market. People use these eggs to make omelets, cookies, and other foods. No matter how warm you keep them or how well you care for them, these eggs cannot produce chicks.

2. Think about the last time you broke open an egg in your kitchen. What did it look like? The egg had a yellow or orange center called a yolk. The yolk was surrounded by a thick, clear liquid. Most people call this the egg white, but scientists call it the albumen. The outside of the egg is a hard shell. It takes a hen a full day to create an egg. Whether fertilized or not, the process for making an egg is the same.

3. When a fertilized egg is laid, it takes 21 days to hatch. The mother cannot feed the baby chick because it is inside the shell. But there is no need to worry. The yolk and albumen provide the chick with all the energy it will need. The mother hen sits on the eggs to protect them and keep them warm.

4. She turns them several times a day so they will not get stuck to one side of the egg shell.

5. Inside the egg, the baby chick begins to develop very fast. The first day it begins to develop a brain and eyes. During the second day, the heart begins to beat. Blood vessels spread out over the yolk. Nutrition from the yolk is pulled in by the blood vessels. By the seventh day, the embryo has a head, a body, and tiny wings and legs.

6. After a week of developing in the egg, the embryo has started forming a beak. After ten days, it is growing tiny feathers! During the second week, the embryo forms a small, hard bump on the end of its beak. This is called the egg tooth. The egg tooth allows the baby chick to break open its shell when it is time to hatch.

7. By the start of the third week, the embryo fills up most of the egg. Its bones begin to harden. It pulls in calcium from the eggshell in order to do this. Two days before the chick hatches, it actually begins breathing air with its lungs through tiny holes in the egg shell.

8. After 21 days of growing, the chick begins to pick at the inside of its shell using its egg tooth. It breaks a hole in the shell. With a great push, the chick flings off the top of the shell and falls out.

9. After a rest, the chick rises to its feet and starts walking. Within six months, it will be a fully grown chicken.
The Amazing Journey from Egg to Baby Chick

1. The author uses questions in paragraphs 1 and 2 because ___.
   A. he wants to create interest in the topic so the reader will want to read more
   B. he wants the reader to write him a letter with the answers
   C. he is quizzing the reader to see if the reader knows the answers
   D. he doesn’t know certain things about eggs

2. In paragraph 4, the reader can tell that the **embryo** is the ___.
   A. chick after it is hatched
   B. unhatched chick
   C. egg shell
   D. nest the eggs are kept in

3. The author organized paragraphs 4 through 6 in sequential order to tell the reader ___.
   A. what happens after the chick is hatched out of the egg
   B. how long it takes the chick to break the shell with its egg tooth
   C. how the chick develops inside the egg shell
   D. why the egg has an egg white called the albumen

4. Which sentence is best supported by the illustrations in the passage?
   A. However, not every egg contains a chicken.
   B. If a rooster is around, it will perform a special dance.
   C. After ten days, it is growing tiny feathers!
   D. The baby chick is inside the shell.

5. Which is the best summary of the article?
   A. If a rooster is around, a hen can lay fertilized eggs. If not, the eggs are used for omelets, cookies, and other foods. No matter how warm you keep those eggs, they will not produce chicks. It takes 21 days for chicks to hatch.
   B. Soon, the fertilized egg fills up with a developing chick. The chick develops an egg tooth. The chick uses the tooth to break open the shell when it is time to hatch.
   C. Hens lay eggs that humans can eat. If a rooster is around, the hen can lay fertilized eggs. A chick develops inside a fertilized egg. After 21 days of growing, the chick breaks out of its shell. After a short rest, it starts walking. It is fully grown within 6 months.
   D. Inside the egg shell, a baby chick develops. The embryo forms a beak and grows tiny feathers. During the second week, the embryo forms a small hard bump on its beak called the egg tooth. The egg tooth is used to break out of the shell. The chicken is full grown when it is six months old.
Label It!  Label the parts of the plant.

Question It!  Directions: Write true or false next to each sentence.

Plants need sunlight, water and soil to grow. ____________
Plants do not need insects to help them grow. ____________
We eat many parts of a plant. ____________
Plants can grow in the dark. ____________
Plants can make their own food. ____________

Think About It!  Choose a word below to complete the sentence.

Plants produce a green pigment called ______________________
They use energy from the sun to turn water, carbon dioxide, and minerals into ______________________. This process is called ______________________

photosynthesis  oxygen  chlorophyll
Science: Magnets

A magnet is an object that attracts things that contain iron. To attract means to pull toward something. All magnets have two poles, a north pole and a south pole. The poles are where the force of the magnet is the strongest. Opposite ends of a magnet attract each other. A north pole of one magnet would pull toward the south pole of another magnet. Like poles of magnets repel each other. To repel means to push away. A north pole of one magnet and a north pole of another magnet would push away from each other.

A magnet can attract objects without touching them. The space around a magnet where its force pulls is called its magnetic field. The magnetic field can attract objects through solids, liquids, and gases.

You may know that the Earth has a north pole and a south pole. That is because the Earth is really a giant magnet. The center of the Earth is made of iron and that is magnetic. The Earth's North and South Poles are where the magnetic pull is the strongest.

Magnets have many uses. They can keep cabinet doors closed or can hold papers on a refrigerator door. Magnets can also be used to make electricity and to sort metals for recycling. Motors, computers, and compasses also use magnets.

Multiple Choice (Underline in the passage where you find your answers.)

1. A magnet is an object that attracts things that contain________
   a. wood  
   b. iron  
   c. plastic  
   d. paper

2. To ______ means to pull toward something.
   a. repel  
   b. stick  
   c. attract  
   d. push

3. To ______ means to push away from something.
   a. attract  
   b. repel  
   c. stick  
   d. push

4. ___________ ends of a magnet attract each other.
   a. opposite  
   b. the same  
   c. similar  
   d. both

5. A magnet can attract objects without ___________ them.
   a. iron in  
   b. being near  
   c. pulling towards  
   d. touching

6. The space around a magnet where its force pulls is called its ___________ _________.
   a. strong zone  
   b. magnetic field  
   c. attraction area  
   d. pull place

7. The _________ is really a giant magnet.
   a. Earth  
   b. ocean  
   c. moon  
   d. sun

8. The Earth's center is made of ___________ ___________.
   a. aluminum  
   b. copper  
   c. steel  
   d. iron

9. The Earth's North and South Poles are where the magnetic pull is the ___________ _________.
   a. weakest  
   b. lightest  
   c. strongest  
   d. gone

10. Magnets have ___________ uses.
    a. one  
    b. no  
    c. many  
    d. few
Weather conditions can change from day to day. Meteorologists are scientists who study the weather on our Earth. Many meteorologists work for television stations for the United States Weather Bureau.

The U.S. Weather Bureau has weather stations all over the world. They also have weather satellites in orbit around the Earth.

Meteorologists keep records of temperatures, air pressure, wind movements, and precipitation. They are able to give us weather forecasts by studying the weather conditions.

They can warn us of rainstorms, snowstorms, and windstorms. Some meteorologists are trying to learn ways to control our weather.

Weather affects life on Earth. The kinds of crops we grow, the clothes we wear and the kinds of homes we build are dependent on the weather.

Read each sentence below. Fill in the missing word.

1. ________________ conditions can change from day to day.

2. The __________ Weather Bureau has weather stations all over the world.

3. _________________ are scientists who study the weather on the Earth.

4. Weather affects life on ____________________________.