

## **Snow Day Extended Learning**

This is a pilot year for snow day extended learning.

In this packet please have your child complete the learning activities provided as well as 20 minutes of independent reading. This packet is due 1 week after the snow day.

Thank you,

Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Cote

# Important People

by Michael Stahl



The janitor is the person who helps keep the school clean. Every morning students come from all over and walk into the school building. A building can get dirty, especially when a lot of people go into it. The janitor sweeps and mops the floors so that the dirt brought in gets cleaned up.

The teacher is the person who runs the classroom. The teacher helps you learn about different topics and gives you assignments. If you don't understand something, you can ask the teacher for help.

The principal is the person who is in charge of the whole school. The principal is the leader of the school. The principal is in charge of all the teachers at the school. The principal is the

person whom parents call when they want to talk to someone about the school. The principal usually sets high expectations for the students and makes sure that learning is happening in the school:

American schools are in a city or town. The city or town has a leader, too. The leader is usually called the mayor. The mayor is in charge of running the government of the city or town. The mayor works with the people in the city or town and the other people in the government to fix the problems of the city or town. The mayor has a lot of responsibility.

An American city or town is located within a state. Just like a city or town has a leader, a state has a leader too. The leader of a state is called the governor. An American state is a part of the United States. There are 50 states, and each one has a governor. The person who is the leader of the United States of America is called the president. There have been over forty presidents throughout the course of America's history. The first president of the United States of America was George Washington. Who is the current president?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Who are some of the people described in the passage?

- A. lawyers, doctors, and bankers
- B. singers, actors, and dancers
- C. janitors, teachers, and principals

2. What does the passage list?

- A. This passage lists some of the different jobs people have.
- B. This passage lists the mayors of America's five largest cities.
- C. This passage lists all the Presidents of the United States.

3. A janitor helps keep a school clean. A teacher helps students learn at school. A principal is in charge of all the teachers at a school.

What can be concluded from this information?

- A. Principals often work with janitors but do not often work with teachers.
- B. Many janitors want to become teachers, and many teachers want to become principals.
- C. People can work in the same place and do different things.

4. Which job mentioned in the article is not a job that involves leadership?

- A. janitor
- B. principal
- C. mayor

5. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. the responsibilities of janitors and governors
- B. different people and their jobs
- C. how a janitor keeps a school clean

6. Read the following sentences: "The city or town has a leader, too. The **leader** is usually called the mayor. The mayor is in charge of running the government of the city of town."

What does the word "**leader**" mean above?

- A. someone who helps children learn
- B. someone who has power over other people
- C. someone who does not get along with other people

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

The principal makes sure learning is happening in the school, \_\_\_\_\_, the principal is in charge of the teachers.

- A. but
- B. before
- C. so

8. What is the leader of a city or town called?

9. What are some of a mayor's responsibilities?

10. The title of this passage is "Important People." Are the people described in it important? Explain why or why not, using evidence from the passage.

# Learning on the Soccer Field

by ReadWorks



Gustavo's favorite sport is soccer. When he was only four years old, his older brother taught him how to kick the ball. At first Gustavo was never able to make the ball go where he wanted it to go. Now Gustavo is eight years old, and he has had a lot of practice. Gustavo's brother likes to kick the ball with his right foot. But Gustavo doesn't. Instead, he likes to kick it with his left foot so that it makes a loud sound - thwack! Gustavo calls it his lucky left foot. When Gustavo kicks the soccer ball hard with his left foot, he can make it fly into the goal.

Gustavo lives in Rio de Janeiro, one of the biggest cities in Brazil. Rio de Janeiro is on the beach and has very warm weather. All of Gustavo's friends love to play soccer when they get out of school. Today, there is a new boy at school. His name is Felipe, and he comes from Sao Paulo. Sao Paulo is another city in Brazil and has lots of tall buildings called skyscrapers.

After school, the boys invite Felipe to play soccer with them. Felipe says okay but looks very nervous.

As they walk to the soccer field, Gustavo asks Felipe, "What's wrong?" Felipe sighs and says, "I don't know how to play soccer. I tried once and everybody laughed at me." Gustavo pats Felipe on the shoulder. "That's alright," says Gustavo. "I used to be really bad too. You have to keep trying."

The game starts, and Gustavo moves to the front of the field. He plays the forward position and is always trying to score a goal on the other team. Gustavo feels happy every time he plays soccer and tonight he is playing even better than usual. He steals the ball from the other team and runs with it as fast as he can. Thwack! Gustavo kicks the ball with his lucky left foot and it flies through the sky into the goal. Everybody cheers and Gustavo feels like he is the king of the soccer field.

After the game, Gustavo and Felipe stay on the field to practice. Gustavo shows Felipe how he kicks with his lucky left foot. When Felipe tries to kick the ball, it goes in the wrong direction. Gustavo doesn't laugh at Felipe. Instead, he looks and sees that Felipe is kicking the wrong part of the ball with his foot. Gustavo shows Felipe where to kick the ball, and already Felipe is a little bit better. The rest of the week Gustavo and Felipe practice on the soccer field after the other boys leave. Felipe also practices kicking the ball before school. The next week Felipe scores his first goal, and Gustavo gives him a big high-five. Now Felipe looks forward to playing soccer every day, and Gustavo has a new friend.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What sport do Gustavo and Felipe play?

- A. baseball
- B. basketball
- C. soccer
- D. tennis

2. In this story, an effect is that Felipe gets better at soccer. What is the cause?

- A. Felipe gets laughed at the first time he tries to play soccer.
- B. Felipe practices kicking the soccer ball.
- C. Felipe kicks the soccer ball with the wrong part of his foot.
- D. Gustavo gives Felipe a big high-five.

3. Gustavo is good at soccer.

What evidence from the story supports this conclusion?

- A. After a week of practice, Felipe scores his first goal and Gustavo gives him a big high-five.
- B. During a soccer game, Gustavo steals the ball from the other team and kicks it into the goal.
- C. When Gustavo's older brother taught him how to kick a soccer ball, Gustavo was never able to make it go where he wanted.
- D. Gustavo lives in Rio de Janeiro, a big city in Brazil that has very warm weather.

4. How do Felipe's feelings about playing soccer change in the story?

- A. He goes from feeling nervous to feeling excited.
- B. He goes from feeling excited to feeling nervous.
- C. He goes from feeling kind to feeling angry.
- D. He goes from feeling angry to feeling kind.

5. What is a theme of this story?

- A. Living somewhere with warm weather is a lot of fun.
- B. Playing sports causes children to be mean to each other.
- C. People should choose their friends carefully.
- D. People can get better at something through practice.



6. Read the following sentences: "Gustavo's brother likes to kick the ball with his right foot. But Gustavo doesn't. Instead, he likes to kick it with his left foot so that it makes a loud sound - **thwack!**"

Why does the author write **thwack!** in the sentence above?

- A. to give readers an idea of what the loud sound was
- B. to show readers why Gustavo likes soccer so much
- C. to make readers feel sorry for Gustavo
- D. to help readers understand what going to school in Brazil is like

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

Felipe is nervous about playing soccer at first, \_\_\_\_\_ he looks forward to playing every day by the end of the story.

- A. as a result
- B. yet
- C. like
- D. so

8. What happens when Felipe tries to kick the soccer ball at first?

9. What happens after Felipe practices kicking the soccer ball?

10. In this story, is practice important to playing soccer? Support your answer with evidence from the passage.

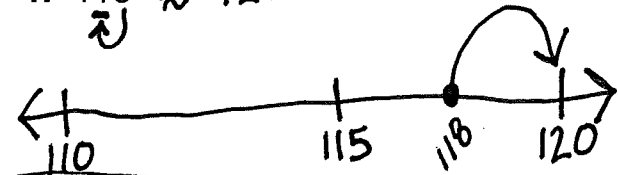
Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Common Core Standards Practice

3.NBT.A.1 Use place value understanding to round whole numbers to the nearest 10 or 100.

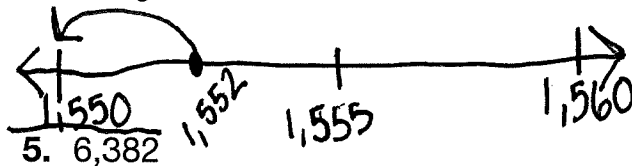
Round each number to the **nearest ten.**

1.  $118 \approx 120$



2. 731

3.  $1,552 \approx 1,550$



4. 2,219

5. 6,382

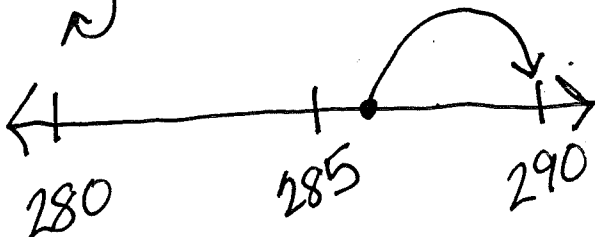
6. 925

7. Which of **these** numbers, when rounded to the **nearest 10**, is 780?  
**Circle all** that round to 780.

784    789    773    776    758  
780    790

8. Explain how to use place value to **round 286 to the nearest 10.**

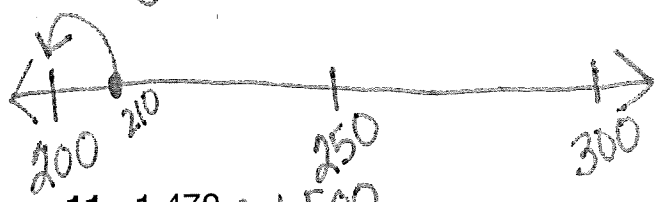
$286 \approx 290$



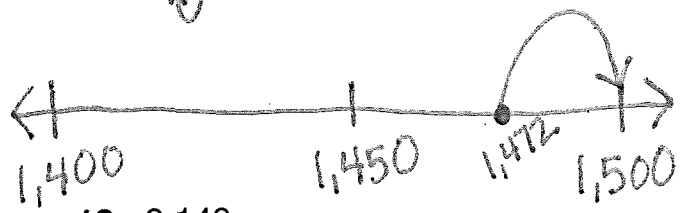
You find the digit in the tens place. Use the digit in the ones place to decide how to round. If the digit is 5 or more round up. If the digit is less than 5 round down.

Round each number to the nearest hundred.

9.  $210 \approx 200$



11.  $1,472 \approx 1,500$



13. 2,149

10. 2,547

12. 889

14. 7,975

15. Ryan says that 472 rounded to the nearest 10 is 500. Is Ryan correct? Explain.

16. Which of these is equal to 360? Circle all that are equal to 360.

$360 = 4 \times 90$

$80 \times 4$

$12 \times 30$

$40 \times 9$

$350 = 50 \times 7$

$6 \times 60 = 360$

$40 \times 8$

$5 \times 60$

Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Common Core Standards Pr

**3.NBT.A.2** Fluently add and subtract within 1000 using strategies and algorithms, operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction.

**Add.**

1. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 237 \\ + 194 \\ \hline 431 \end{array}$$

2. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 359 \\ + 209 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 808 \\ + 115 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 556 \\ + 436 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

5. What is  $438 + 194$ ?

- A 522
- B 564
- C 622
- D 632

$$\begin{array}{r} 438 \\ + 194 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

6. What is  $703 + 167$ ?

- A 800
- B 810
- C 860
- D 870

$$\begin{array}{r} 703 \\ + 167 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

7. a. Find the sum.  $243 + 239$ .

b. Explain how you added  $243$  and  $239$ .

Open  
#  
line

Subtract.

$$\begin{array}{r} 110 \\ 8. \quad 320 \\ - \quad 16 \\ \hline 304 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9. \quad 334 \\ - \quad 53 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10. \quad 289 \\ - \quad 122 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11. \quad 901 \\ - \quad 576 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

12. What is  $487 - 158$ ?

- A 321
- B 329
- C 331
- D 339

$$\begin{array}{r} 487 \\ - 158 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

13. What is  $901 - 76$ ?

- A 825
- B 835
- C 925
- D 975

$$\begin{array}{r} 901 \\ - \quad 76 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

14. Lilly says that  $512 - 392$  is 280.

a. How can Lilly use addition to check her answer?

b. Explain how you know that Lilly's answer is incorrect.

c. What is the correct answer?