

3rd Grade Student eLearning Activities Log Day 6

Student Name _____ Grade _____

Teacher _____

Complete your selected activity per subject and have your parent/guardian sign it. You can use a device for the online activities or complete the hard copy activities. Students must participate in the eLearning activities to be counted as in attendance for the eLearning days. Submit form to your homeroom teacher the day after the eLearning day. Together the activities should take about 5 hours to complete.

Day 6

Language Arts	Math	Social Studies	Science	Specials
Engage in Reading activities with RazKids, Lexia, or Imagine Espanol accessed via Clever. (www.clever.com/in/maywood89)	Engage in Math activities using Imagine Math via Clever.	Read "The Nobel Prize" on RAZ Kids via Clever and complete the online quiz. Then summarize the reading in 4-5 sentences.	Read "How a Star is Born" and answer the questions.	PE: Exercise along with this video: Iron Man Workout https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=udK_PRSeVPI&t=26s Practice throwing with Throwing Target Practice
Wonders/ Maravillas Activities	OR			Music: Dance and sing along to a favorite song.
Read a story. Describe the main character using character traits. Draw a picture of the main character.	Complete Math handouts - Standards Practice CC.3.OA.4 and return them to school	Read "The Nobel Prize" from RAZ Kids. Then summarize the reading in 4-5 sentences.	Read "How a Star is Born" and answer the questions.	Art: Choose an object that is important to you (ex: stuffed animal, trophy/award, toy, etc.) and draw it. Use crayons, markers, or pencils.

Parent Signature _____ Date _____

Registro de actividades de aprendizaje electrónico para estudiantes Día 6: Grado 3

Number _____ Grado _____

Maestro/a _____

Complete su actividad seleccionada por materia y haga que sus padres / tutores la firmen. Puede usar un aparato electronico para las actividades en línea o completar las actividades en papel. Los estudiantes deben participar en las actividades de eLearning para ser contados como presentes durante los días de eLearning. Envíe el formulario a su maestro de aula el día después del día de eLearning. Las actividades deben tomar alrededor de 5 horas para completarse.

Día 6

Language Arts	Math	Social Studies	Science	Specials
Engage in Reading activities with RazKids, Lexia, or Imagine Espanol accessed via Clever. (www.clever.com/in/maywood89)	Engage in Math activities using Imagine Math via Clever <u>or</u> write 4 word problems.	Read "The Nobel Prize" on RAZ Kids via Clever and complete the online quiz. Then summarize the reading in 4-5 sentences.	Read "How a Star is Born" and answer the questions.	PE: Exercise along with this video: Iron Man Workout https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=udK_PRSeVPI&t=26s Practice throwing with Throwing Target Practice
Wonders/ Maravillas Activities				Music: Dance and sing along to a favorite song.
Read a story. Describe the main character using character traits. Draw a picture of the main character.	Complete Math handout - Standards Practice CC.3.OA.4 and return them to school.	Read "The Nobel Prize" from RAZ Kids. Then summarize the reading in 4-5 sentences.	Read "How a Star is Born" and answer the questions.	Art: Draw a picture of your neighborhood. Use crayons, markers, or pencils.

Firma de Padres _____ Fecha _____

Name _____

Sometimes you may not know what a word means. One way to find out is to identify a word's **antonym**, or opposite. If you know what the antonym means, you can figure out what the other word means.

The **older** brother went to find firewood. The **younger** brother went to find food and water.

In the sentences above, *older* and *younger* are antonyms.

Read the sentences from the passage. Then circle the antonym of the word in bold and write a simple definition for the word in bold on the line.

1. Jungles are very **large**. It is easy to lose your way and feel small.

2. The boy looked around to see who was talking. He was **confused**. He heard the words again. Suddenly, he understood that the bird was talking to him!

3. The **young** boy stared at the bird. He said, "Can you really help my brother and me get home?" She said, "Yes, I can. I am an old bird."

4. When they got home, the boys' parents were very **happy** to see them. They had been sad since the boys left.

Name _____ Date _____

The Cursive Alphabet

a b c d e f g h i
j k l m n o p q
r s t u v w x y z

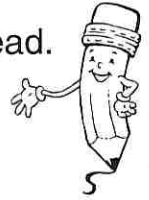
A B C D E F G
H I J K L M N
O P Q R S T U
V W X Y Z

Name _____ Date _____

Size and Shape

Tall letters touch the top line

Make your writing easy to read.



b d l t

Short letters touch the middle line.

o a n m c u w

These letters go below the bottom line.

g f z j p y

Circle the letters that are the right size and shape and sit on the bottom line.



a w x h n d g p
e l b q o f m c

1. Encierra en un círculo y corrige las palabras que están mal escritas.

ana tiene una nueba casa del árbol.

2. ¿Cuál pronombre concuerda con los sustantivos?

Ella y su madre compraron pintura para que _____ puedan decorarla.

a) él b) ellas c) eso

3. Agrega la puntuación que falta y la mayúscula correcta.

Ana dice vamos a pintarla en amarillo y verde

4. Escribe en el espacio provisto un antónimo de poco.

Pasaron _____ tiempo pintando la casa del árbol.

5. Arregla la oración.

Es el sitio favroito de Ana para jugar

1. Encierra en un círculo y corrige las palabras que están mal escritas.

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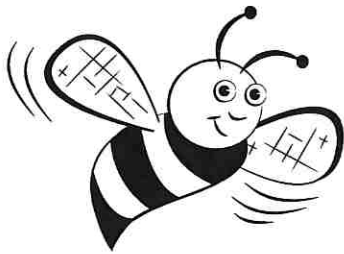
Pasaron _____ tiempo pintando la casa del árbol.

5. Arregla la oración.

Es el sitio favroito de Ana para jugar

Nombre _____

Dobla la hoja por la línea de puntos. Escribe las palabras en los espacios en blanco a medida que se leen en voz alta. Cuando termines, abre la hoja y usa la lista que está a la derecha para corregir los errores ortográficos.



Palabras de repaso

Palabras difíciles

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. _____ | 1. taxista |
| 2. _____ | 2. exagerar |
| 3. _____ | 3. mixto |
| 4. _____ | 4. destrucción |
| 5. _____ | 5. máximo |
| 6. _____ | 6. sexto |
| 7. _____ | 7. oaxaqueño |
| 8. _____ | 8. óxido |
| 9. _____ | 9. experimento |
| 10. _____ | 10. maxilar |
| 11. _____ | 11. eccema |
| 12. _____ | 12. exasperar |
| 13. _____ | 13. mexicanismo |
| 14. _____ | 14. experiencia |
| 15. _____ | 15. expresivo |
| 16. _____ | 16. higuera |
| 17. _____ | 17. aguinaldo |
| 18. _____ | 18. enagüita |
| 19. _____ | 19. exótico |
| 20. _____ | 20. exuberante |

Nombre _____

taxista	exagerar	mixto	destrucción	máximo
sexto	oaxaqueño	óxido	experimento	maxilar
eccema	exasperar	mexicanismo	experiencia	expresivo

A. Escribe las palabras de ortografía en la columna que corresponda.

Palabras con x

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 6. _____ | |

Palabras con x como j

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 12. _____ | 13. _____ |
|-----------|-----------|

Palabras con cc

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 14. _____ | 15. _____ |
|-----------|-----------|

B. Escribe las palabras de ortografía que tengan las letras xp

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 16. _____ | 17. _____ | 18. _____ |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|

Nombre _____

taxista	exagerar	mixto	destrucción	máximo
sexto	oaxaqueño	óxido	experimento	maxilar
eccema	exasperar	mexicanismo	experiencia	expresivo

A. Escribe la palabra de ortografía que tenga el mismo significado que cada palabra de la lista.

1. extremar _____
2. mezclado _____
3. erupción _____
4. herrumbre _____
5. irritar _____

B. Completa cada oración con una palabra de ortografía.

6. El huracán provocó la _____ de muchas casas.
7. El motor del auto ha llegado a su punto _____.
8. Mi hermano es el _____ en la fila.
9. Se cayó y se rompió el _____.
10. En el laboratorio hicimos un _____ con sales.
11. El _____ condujo hasta tarde.
12. Para este puesto se necesita mucha _____.
13. Se llama _____ al vocabulario propio de los mexicanos.
14. El que vive en Oaxaca es _____.
15. Lupe tiene un rostro muy _____.

Nombre _____

taxista	exagerar	mixto	destrucción	máximo
sexto	oaxaqueño	óxido	experimento	maxilar
eccema	exasperar	mexicanismo	experiencia	expresivo

Resuelve la sopa de letras. Rodea con un círculo las quince palabras de ortografía.

R	S	E	X	A	G	E	R	A	R	P	U	S	M
S	E	X	T	O	E	M	A	X	I	L	A	R	E
E	X	P	E	R	I	M	E	N	T	O	A	E	X
X	P	E	E	I	B	L	E	E	A	X	I	T	I
A	R	R	C	T	G	S	U	X	X	I	M	U	C
S	E	I	C	I	L	A	R	A	I	D	E	M	A
P	S	E	E	R	T	X	E	M	S	A	O	Á	N
E	I	N	M	I	X	T	O	E	T	R	N	X	I
R	V	C	A	M	A	J	R	F	A	R	G	I	S
A	O	I	T	Y	Ó	X	I	D	O	V	I	M	M
R	O	A	X	A	Q	U	E	Ñ	O	K	H	O	O
D	E	S	T	R	U	C	C	I	Ó	N	M	L	P

Nombre _____

Hay seis errores ortográficos en el texto. Rodea con un círculo las palabras mal escritas. Escríbelas correctamente en las líneas de abajo.

A mis padres siempre les gustó leer mucho. En mi casa tenemos una biblioteca antigua, los tornillos ya tienen un poco de ócsido. Allí están todos nuestros libros, algunos viejos y otros nuevos. Mis padres siempre pensaron en mí, a medida que fueron armándola.

Mi papá es oacsaqueño y trabaja como taksista. Todas las tardes, cuando llega de trabajar nos sentamos a leer. Así aprendí y logré esperiencia. Aprovecho al máximo esos momentos. Mis padres me suelen explicar los términos que no entiendo, por ejemplo, el significado de exema. Me gustaría ser escritor de aventuras o poesías, y que mis libros estén en las bibliotecas.

1. _____

4. _____

2. _____

5. _____

3. _____

6. _____

Actividad de escritura

Escribe sobre un libro que te guste. Usa al menos tres palabras de ortografía en tu descripción.

Name _____

CC.3.OA.4 Determine the unknown whole number in a multiplication or division equation relating three whole numbers.

1. Which two numbers can be placed in the boxes to make this number sentence true?

$$\square \times \square = 35$$

- A 3 and 5
- B 5 and 7
- C 6 and 6
- D 4 and 9

2. Which two numbers can be placed in the boxes to make this number sentence true?

$$\square \times \square = 24$$

- A 3 and 8
- B 4 and 7
- C 5 and 6
- D 6 and 3

3. Carly needs to divide 45 sheets of paper into stacks with 9 sheets each. She wrote this equation to show the number of stacks she will need to make.

$$45 \div c = 9$$

What does c equal?

4. Which number can be placed in the box to make this number sentence true?

$$72 \div \square = 9$$

- A 7
- B 8
- C 9
- D 10

5. What is the missing number in this fact family?

$$6 \times \square = 48 \quad 48 \div \square = 6$$

$$\square \times 6 = 48 \quad 48 \div 6 = \square$$

- A 7
- B 8
- C 42
- D 54

6. What number can be placed in the box to make this number sentence true?

$$42 \div 6 = \square$$

Name _____

7. Catherine bakes 27 oatmeal squares. She puts the same number of squares on 3 plates. She uses the equations below to show the number of squares on each plate.

$$3 \times \square = 27$$

$$27 \div 3 = \square$$

What is the missing number?

- A 30
- B 24
- C 12
- D 9

8. Each car on the Thunderbolt roller coaster holds 8 people. A total of 64 people can ride at a time. How many cars does the roller coaster have?

$$8 \times c = 64$$

- A 72
- B 16
- C 8
- D 5

9. What two numbers can be placed in the boxes to make this number sentence true?

$$\square \times \square = 15$$

10. Lea has 54 flowers. She wants to put 9 in each vase. She uses the equations below to find the number of vases she will need.

$$9 \times \square = 54$$

$$54 \div 9 = \square$$

What is the missing number?

- A 63
- B 45
- C 7
- D 6

11. Ms. Hernandez wrote the following equation on the board.

$$n \times 3 = 6$$

What does n equal?

- A 0
- B 1
- C 2
- D 3

12. Elizabeth used a total of 24 eggs to make 6 batches of egg noodles. She used the same number of eggs for each batch. How many eggs did she use for a single batch of noodles?

$$d \times 6 = 24$$

The Nobel Prize

A Reading A-Z Level T Leveled Book
Word Count: 1,045

Connections

Writing

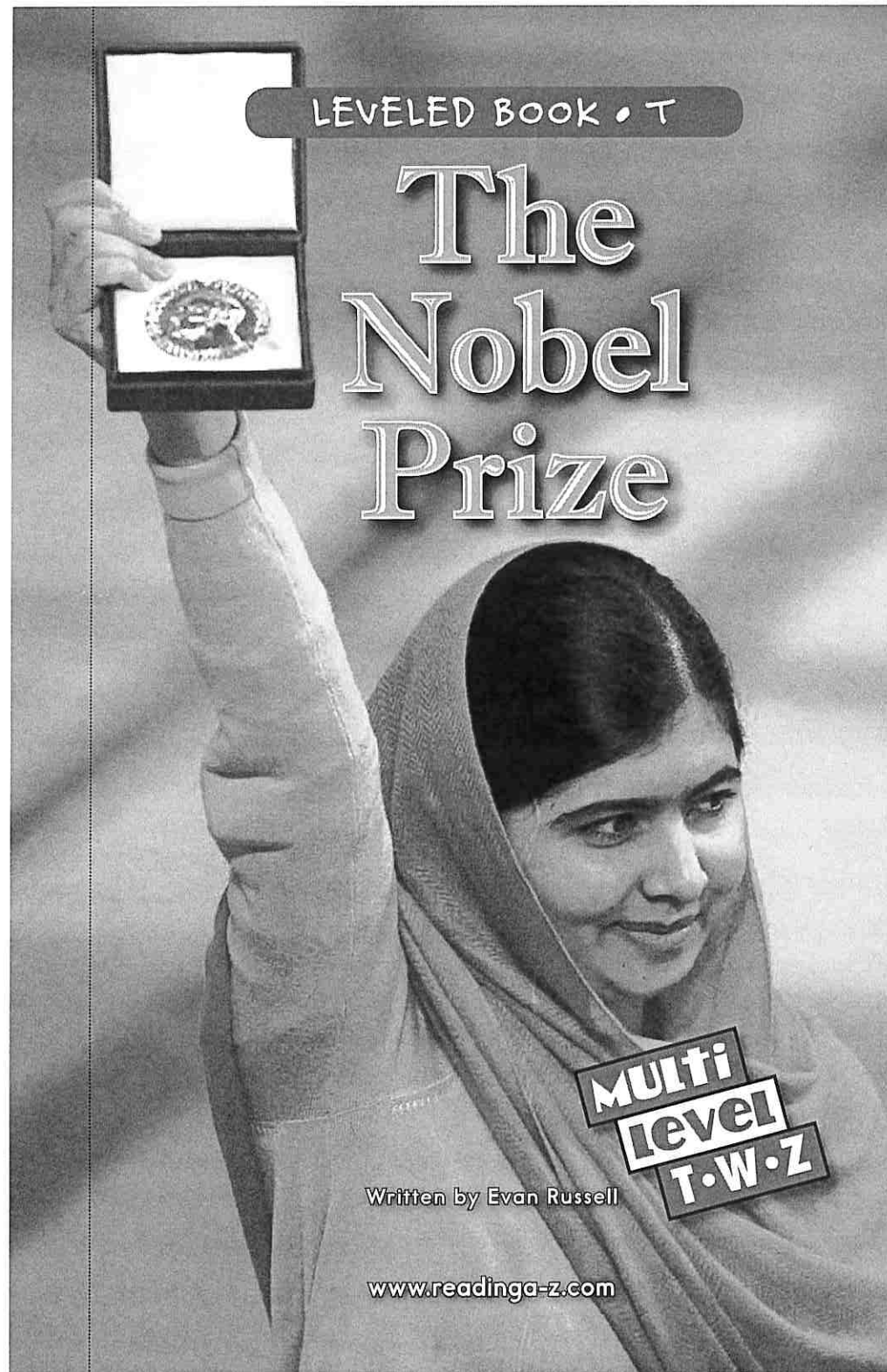
Write a historical fiction story from Alfred Nobel's point of view. Explain why you created the Nobel Prizes and what you hoped they would do for society.

Social Studies

Write a biography about the life and achievements of a Nobel prizewinner. Include how his or her work continues to make an impact.

Reading A-Z

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The Nobel Prize



Written by Evan Russell

www.readinga-z.com

Focus Question

What is the Nobel Prize, and why is it important?

Words to Know

committees	injustice
diploma	physics
economics	physiology
engineer	scholars
foundation	

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Level T Leveled Book
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Correlation

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Fountas & Pinnell	P
Reading Recovery	38
DRA	38

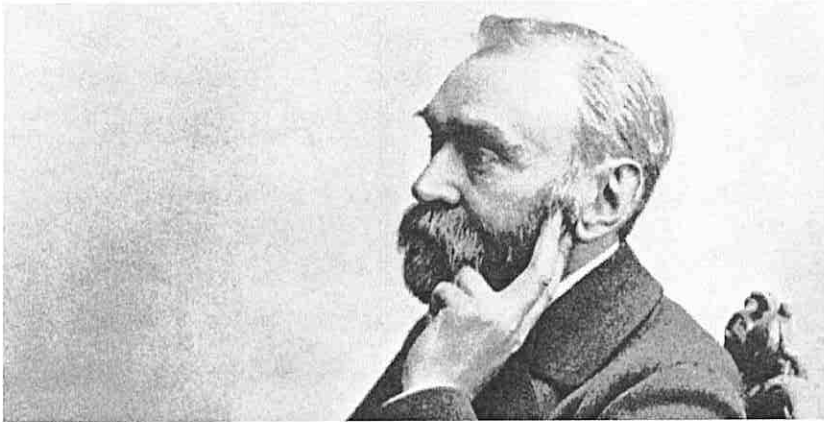


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The Most Famous Prize

The Nobel Prize is the most famous honor in the world. The prizes were first awarded on December 10, 1901. That was five years after the death of Alfred Nobel, the creator of the prizes. Between 1901 and 2015, 874 special individuals and 26 groups have been awarded Nobel Prizes.

For many years, prizes were awarded in **physics**, chemistry, **physiology** or medicine, literature, and peace. A sixth award, for **economics**, started in 1968.

The Medal

All the medals feature an image of Alfred Nobel on the front. Each individual category has a different image on the back.



Nobel Medal
Front (all)



Peace



Physics
and Chemistry

Alfred Nobel's Life



Alfred Nobel

Alfred Nobel was born on October 21, 1833, in Sweden. His father was an **engineer** and businessman. Alfred was interested in finding ways to blast through rocks. The purpose was to make it easier to build bridges and tunnels.

By 1842, Alfred's family had moved from Sweden to Russia. There his father made explosives for the Russian navy. Alfred received an excellent education in Russia. He learned to speak Swedish, Russian, French, German, and English. He was also interested in chemistry.



Literature

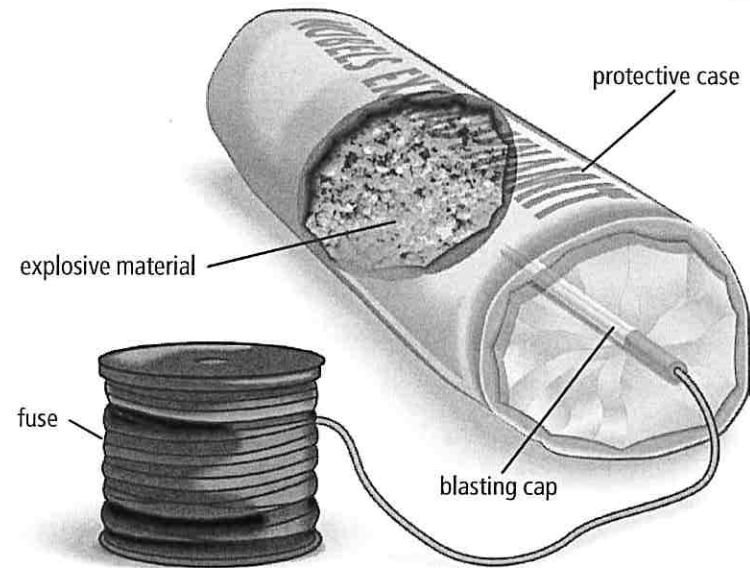


Physiology
or Medicine



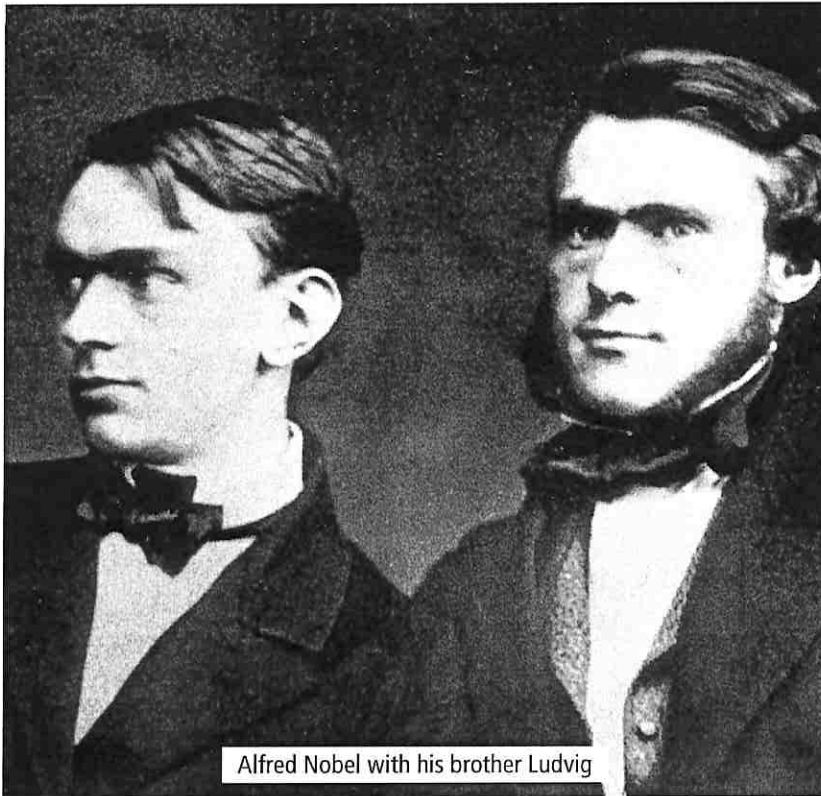
Economics

Dynamite



In 1850, Alfred was sent to Paris to study chemical engineering. He worked with a very explosive liquid that had recently been invented. At that time, it was still considered too dangerous for commercial use. When Alfred returned to St. Petersburg, he worked with his father to try to create a commercial explosive.

In 1859, the family returned to Sweden, where Alfred continued to do experiments. His brother, Emil, who also experimented with explosives, was killed in a tragic accident in 1864.



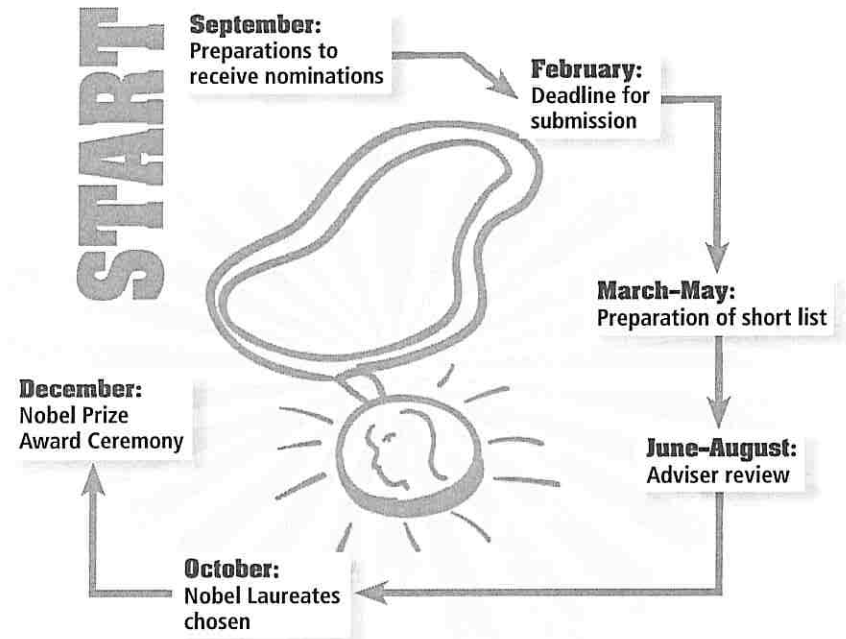
Alfred Nobel with his brother Ludvig

However, Alfred did not give up. In 1866, he invented an explosive he named *dynamite*. His invention made him rich and famous.

After Alfred died in 1896, all of his money went to the prizes.

Why the Prizes?

No one knows *why* Nobel used his fortune to create the prizes, and Nobel didn't say. We do know that the prizes showed his lifelong fascination with the five fields chosen for the awards.



The Nobel Prize Process

Nobel prizewinners are chosen very carefully. The prize **committees** are made up of famous **scholars** and scientists. The voting is top secret. Prizes are presented to the winners every year on December 10.

The prizewinners are some of the most important people in the world. Winning the award helps them continue their work.

Famous Prizewinners

The Sciences

Marie Curie was the first woman to receive the award, in 1903 in physics. She shared the award with her husband and another scientist. In 1911, she was awarded the prize in chemistry. Curie is one of only two people ever to win Nobel Prizes in different areas.

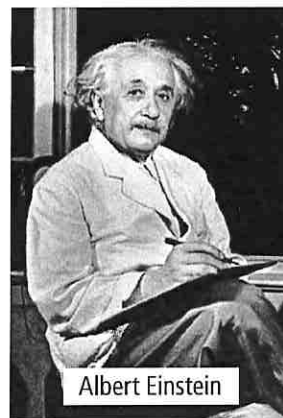
Her daughter Irène (ee-REN) also won the Nobel Prize in chemistry. They were the only mother-daughter pair to have won the prize.

Women and the Nobel Prize

Few women have been awarded Nobel Prizes, especially in the sciences. Female scientists were once rarely able to grow enough in their fields to be given awards. This is changing, though. Opportunities for women continue to improve worldwide.



Marie Curie



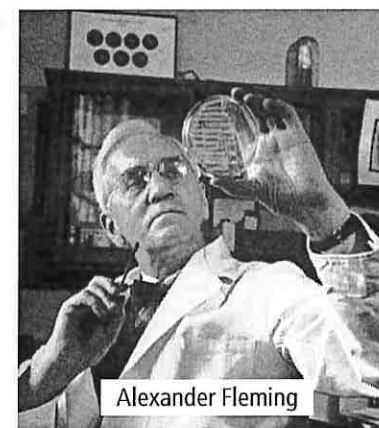
Albert Einstein

Have you heard of the famous formula $E = mc^2$? That is Albert Einstein's theory of relativity. Einstein was awarded the prize in 1921 in physics. Winning the prize allowed him to continue his brilliant career. Einstein

influenced many of the greatest scientists of the twentieth century.

Niels Bohr (NEELS BOR) was a Danish physicist who won the Nobel Prize in Physics the year after Einstein won. Then his son Aage Bohr (OH-uh BOR) was awarded the physics prize in 1975. That made them one of six pairs of fathers and sons who have won Nobel Prizes.

In 1945, Sir Alexander Fleming of Scotland was awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine for his discovery of penicillin. His discovery saved many lives and changed medicine forever.



Alexander Fleming

Economics

In 2003, Clive Granger and Robert Engle won the Nobel Prize in Economics. Their work showed how the world can avoid serious financial problems.

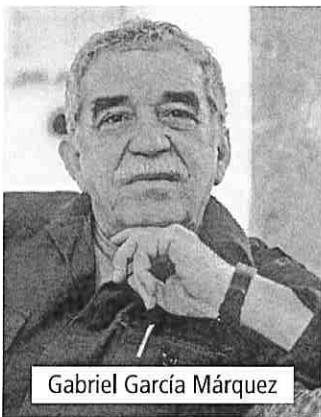


Robert Engle

Literature

Ernest Hemingway, an American writer, was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1954. He won for “his mastery of the art of narrative . . . and for the influence . . . on contemporary style.”

Colombian-born Gabriel García Márquez, a very different type of writer, received the prize in 1982. The committee praised his



Gabriel García Márquez

novels, where fantasy and reality “are combined in a richly composed world of imagination.” These are just two examples of award winners in literature who have influenced writers for years to come.

Peace

Three very famous Nobel Peace prizewinners were Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Mother Teresa, and Nelson Mandela. All three worked to improve the lives of people suffering as a result of **injustice**. In 1964, the Nobel Peace Prize honored Dr. King’s fight for civil rights in the United States. Mother Teresa received the prize in 1979 for caring for poor people in India. Nelson Mandela was awarded the prize in 1993 for his struggle against South Africa’s unfair political system.



Nelson Mandela



Malala Yousafzai

The youngest person to win a Nobel Prize is Malala Yousafzai (muh-LAH-lah YOO-suf-zy). She received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014 at age seventeen. In some parts of her home country of Pakistan, a political group banned education for girls.

Malala fought to change that and, in 2012, was attacked and nearly killed. She recovered and bravely continues her fight today.

Nobel Controversies

When Yasser Arafat (YAH-sur AIR-uh-fat), head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), won the Peace Prize in 1994, many were upset. Along with Israeli leaders Yitzhak Rabin (yits-HAHK ruh-BEEN) and Shimon Peres (shee-MOHN PAIR-iss), Arafat won for his work for peace in the Middle East. The PLO was considered by some to be terrorists, but the Nobel Committee wouldn't change their minds.

Others were angry when American Secretary of State Henry Kissinger won the prize in 1973. Kissinger worked to end the Vietnam War. However, he had also been involved in attacks on Vietnam and nearby countries that killed many people.

Even President Obama's Nobel Peace Prize in 2009 was questioned. The election of an African American president filled many with hope. Yet in 2009, he had just been elected, so it was not clear what he had done to earn the prize. The award even surprised the president himself.



The Reward

The Nobel **Foundation** awards cash, a **diploma**, and a gold medal to each prizewinner. The cash amount changes based on whether it is given to one individual or shared among a group of people. In 2015, the amount of an individual prize was just under one million U.S. dollars.

Then a big party is thrown in the Stockholm City Hall in Sweden. There are speeches, music, dancing, and a fancy dinner.



The Nobel Banquet at the Stockholm City Hall



The award ceremony at the Stockholm Concert Hall

Conclusion

The Nobel Prize has had a very positive influence on the entire world. The awards show the work and dreams of great minds from around the globe. The money and fame allow these amazing people to keep working. The prizes honor freedom, peace, and the goal of improving life for everyone.

Glossary

- committees** (*n.*) groups of people who consider or decide on a course of action (p. 8)
- diploma** (*n.*) a document that records a special right, honor, or achievement (p. 14)
- economics** (*n.*) the science or study of how goods and services are made, sold, and used (p. 4)
- engineer** (*n.*) a person who designs, builds, or repairs machines, buildings, bridges, or other structures (p. 5)
- foundation** (*n.*) an organization supported by donated money to help society or a particular cause (p. 14)
- injustice** (*n.*) the unfair treatment of a person or group of people (p. 12)
- physics** (*n.*) the scientific study of matter, motion, and energy (p. 4)
- physiology** (*n.*) the science or study of how living things and their parts work (p. 4)
- scholars** (*n.*) intelligent, well-educated people (p. 8)

How is a star born?

A star is a big ball of plasma that is formed from a cloud of dust and gas.

Sometimes particles of dust and gas float by each other in space without anything happening. Other times gravity clumps these clouds together into compact substances. The particles begin bouncing off of each other, creating friction and heat. Eventually, the heat becomes so intense that it creates a nuclear reaction which releases a massive amount of energy and light. The resulting substance is a star.



QUESTION & ANSWER:

What is a star?

.....

.....

What gets released after a nuclear reaction involving intense heat?

.....

.....

Did you know that celebrities and actors are often called stars?

Why do you think we compare famous people to burning lights in the sky?



Overhand Throw

Directions: Hang the target on a wall. Throw a ball at the target 10 times, count how many times you hit the target, record your score. Try to beat your score each round.

If you don't have a ball, roll up a pair of socks.

ROUND 1

ROUND 2

ROUND 3

ROUND 4

Underhand Throw

Directions: Hang the target on a wall. Throw a ball at the target 10 times, count how many times you hit the target, record your score. Try to beat your score each round.

If you don't have a ball, roll up a pair of socks.

ROUND 1

ROUND 2

ROUND 3

ROUND 4

