

# PLANNED INSTRUCTION LESSON MATERIALS

**3rd Grade; Mrs. Brown/ Ms. Neimeic**

Mrs. Veronica Will, Principal 814 873-5158

Mr. Aubrey Favors, Interim CEO 814 812-3026

**DUE DATE: FRIDAY, MAY 15<sup>TH</sup>**

Please complete the following materials by the due date noted above.

Completed materials may be dropped off at the school (1006 West 10th Street) during food distribution Tuesdays and Fridays from 10:00am – 12:00noon, or turned in when the next week's materials are delivered to your home.

If you need assistance in completing the attached materials, please reach out to your classroom teacher via email, the school's website or Facebook page, or Class Dojo. You may also call the school directly Monday – Friday from 9:00am – 11:00am at 814-520-6468

# Perimeter Quiz

After going over all materials and taking the practice quiz please complete the quiz.

\* Required

The distance around the outside of a figure or shape is called: \*

1 point

- area
- perimeter
- square unit

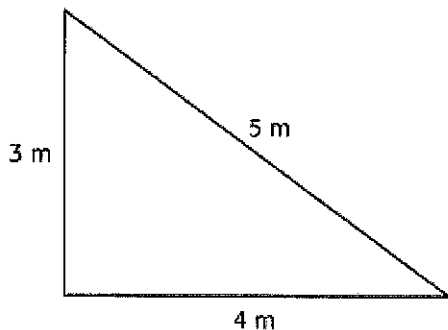
What operation can be used to find the perimeter of a figure? \*

1 point

- addition
- subtraction
- multiplication
- division

What is the perimeter of this figure? \*

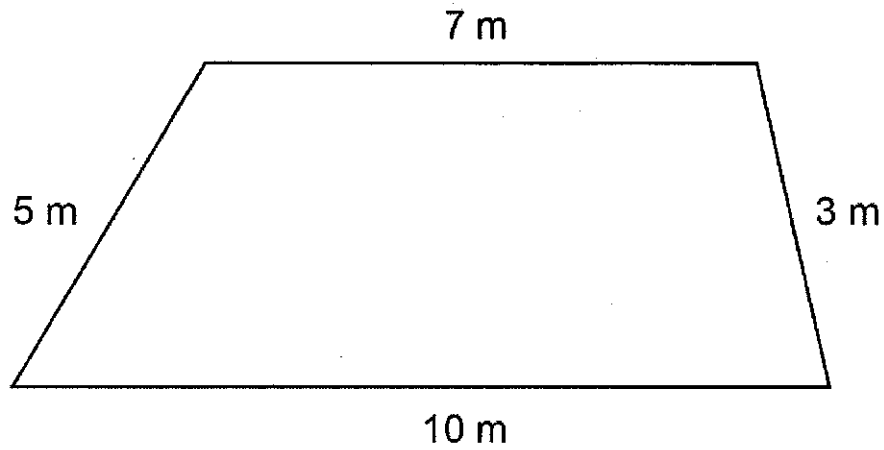
1 point



- 24 m
- 10 m
- 36 m
- 12 m

What is the perimeter of this figure? \*

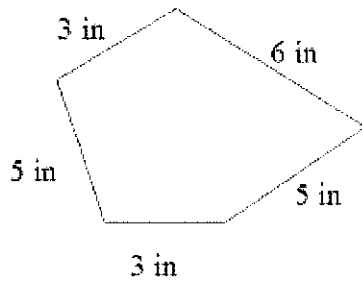
1 point



- 10 m
- 15 m
- 25 m
- 35 m

What is the perimeter of this figure?

1 point

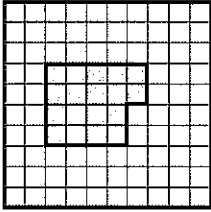


- 28 in
- 22 in
- 16 in



Find the perimeter of the shaded figure. \*

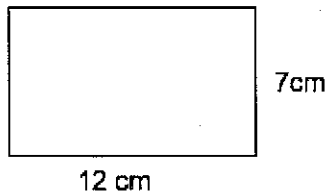
1 point



- 17
- 18
- 24
- 36

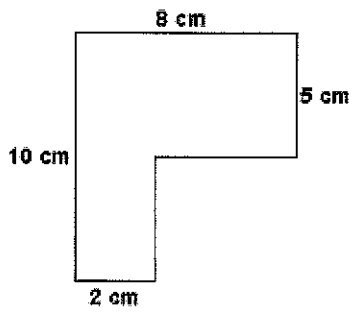
What is the perimeter of this figure? Remember you have to also find the blank sides measurement. \*

1 point



- 28 cm
- 19 cm
- 38 cm

What is the perimeter of this figure? Remember you have to find the blank sides measurements first. (Use subtraction) \* 1 point



36 cm

18 cm

25 cm

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# How Living Things Get Energy

Part 1: Energy Roles in Ecosystems

Energy Roles in Ecosystems:

Every living thing needs  
energy to stay alive and  
grow. Living things get  
energy in **DIFFERENT** ways.

## Energy Roles in Ecosystems:



Plants use sunlight along with air and water to make sugar. Sugar IS the plants food, giving the plant the energy it needs. Something that makes its OWN food is called

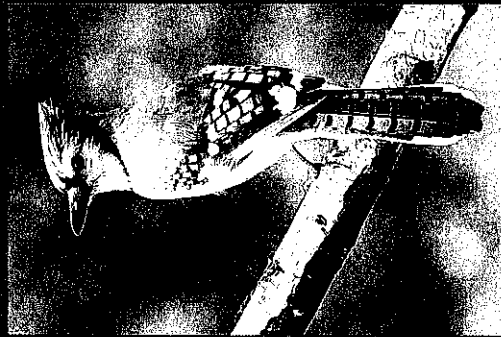
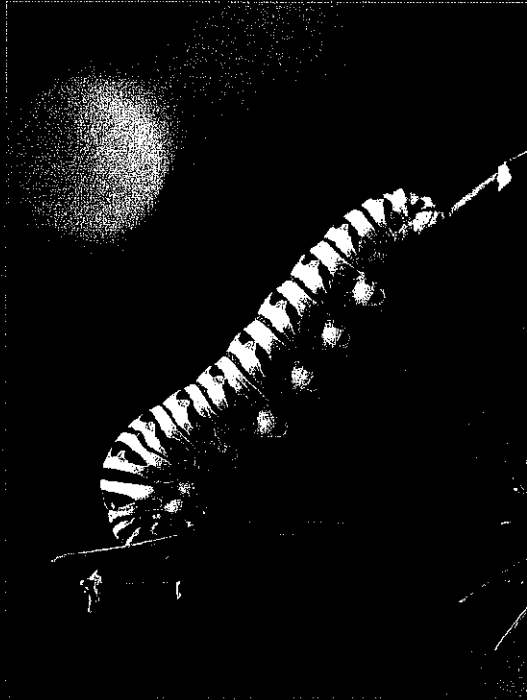
a **PRODUCER**.





## Energy Roles in Ecosystems:

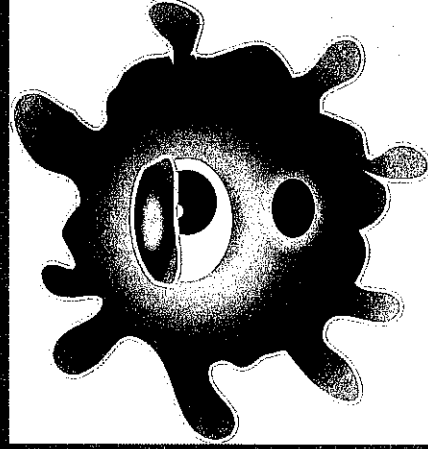
Many living things cannot make their own food. These living things get energy from the food they EAT. A living thing that EATS other organisms is called a **CONSUMER**.



## Energy Roles in Ecosystems:



When plants and animals die, any stored energy is unused. A **DECOMPOSER** is a living thing that breaks down waste and dead plant and animal matter. They use the stored unused energy.



# How Living Things Get Energy Part 1

Check my Progress

\* Required

Every living thing needs energy to stay alive and grow. \*

1 point

- True
- False

What kind of living thing makes its own food for energy? \*

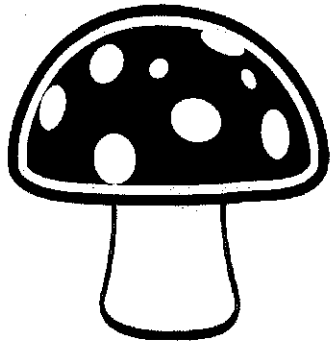
1 point

- A Consumer
- A Producer
- A Decomposer

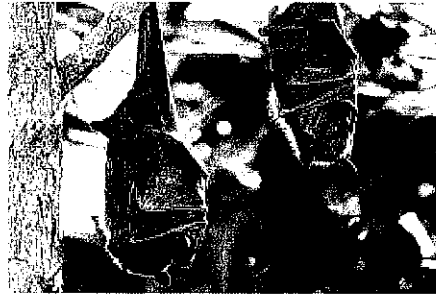


Which of the following is a producer? \*

1 point



Mushroom



Bat



Sunflower



Dog

What type of living thing gets energy from the food it eats? \*

1 point

- A Consumer
- A Producer
- A Decomposer

Which of the following is a consumer? (2 Answers) \*

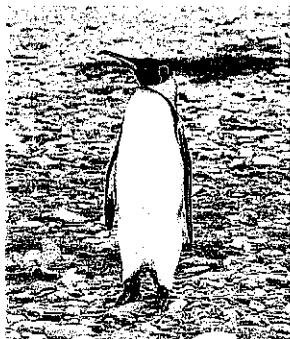
2 points



Owl



Tulips



Penguin



Worm



What type of living thing am I? \*

1 point



Choose

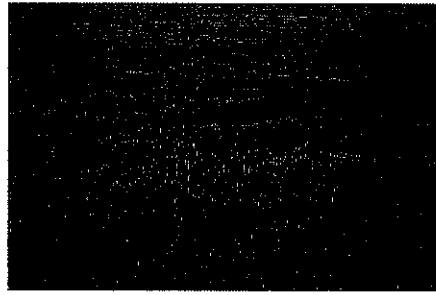


Select ALL the producers below. \*

2 points



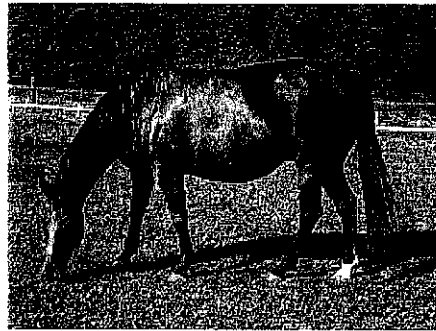
Pine Tree



Grass



Cat



Horse

Put in the correct order of who eats who. \*

1 point

- Consumer -> Producer -> Decomposer
- Producer -> Decomposer -> Consumer
- Decomposer -> Producer -> Consumer
- Producer -> Consumer -> Decomposer

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# How Living Things Get Energy

Part 2: Food Chains and Food Webs



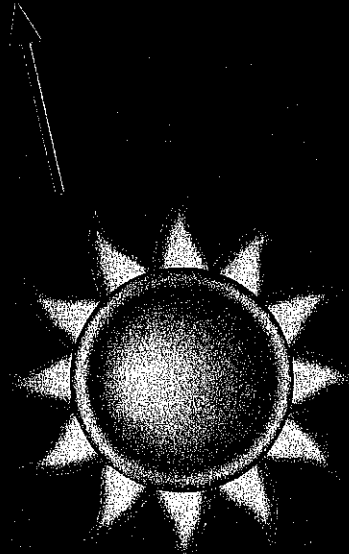


## Food Chains:

Most ecosystems get energy from sunlight. Plants and other producers transform the sun's energy into food energy. The energy from producers can be passed along a food chain. A **FOOD CHAIN** is the transfer of energy from one living thing to another.

# Food Chains:

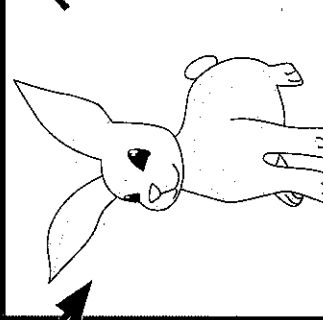
In a food chain diagram, arrows show the flow of energy. In this way, energy from a producer can be passed from one consumer to another.



The first link in the food chain is the sun.



A producer, such as grass, is the next link.



Next, a consumer, such as a rabbit, eats the producer.

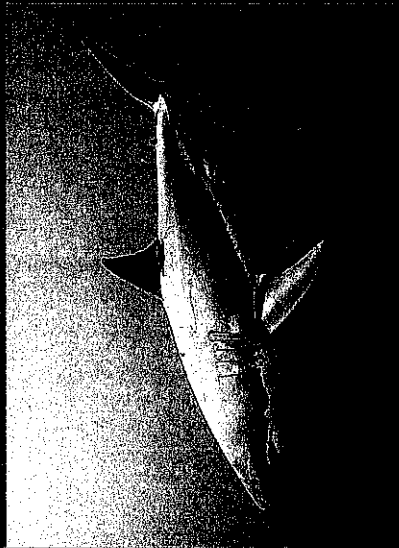


That consumer may then be eaten by another consumer, such as a hawk.

# Food Chains:

The consumers in a food chain can be classified by what they eat.

Consumers that eat **ONLY** plants are called **HERBIVORES**.



Some consumers **ONLY** eat other animals. They are called **CARNIVORES**.

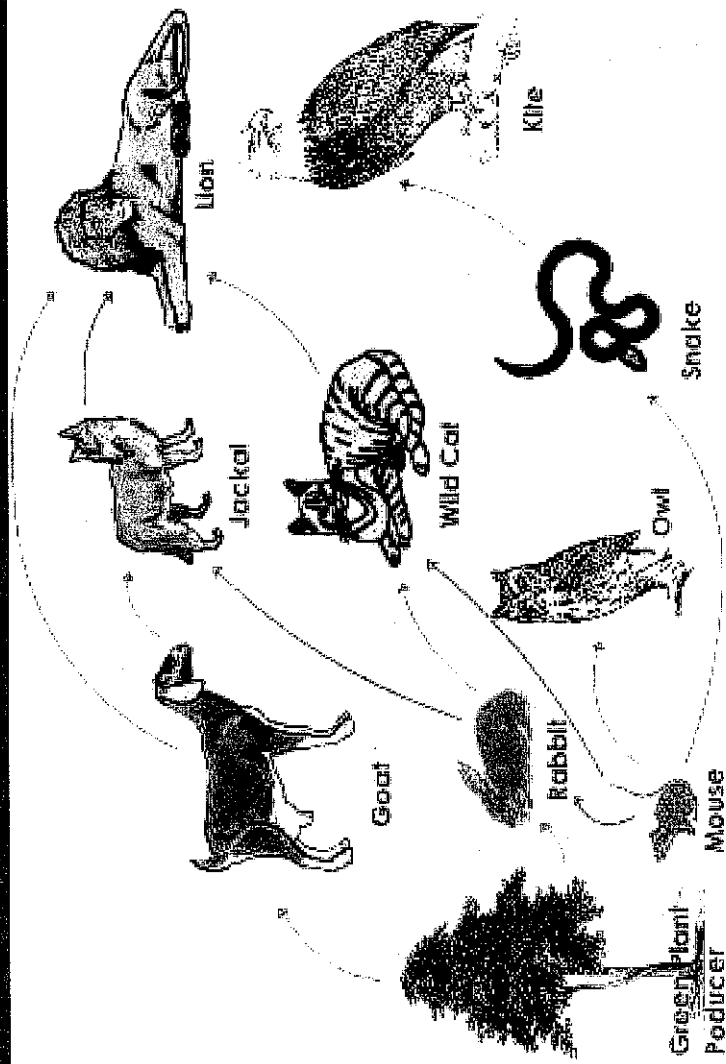
Other consumers eat **BOTH** plants and animals. They are called

**OMNIVORES**



# Food Webs:

Do you eat the same food at every meal? Some animals do not always eat the same things either.



Ecosystems have many food chains. Food chains combine to form a food web. A **FOOD WEB** is a system of overlapping food chains in an ecosystem.

Food webs show that energy flows in many different ways in an ecosystem. Energy can flow from one producer to many consumers. One consumer can be eaten by many other consumers.

## Food Webs: Change

All of the living things in a food web are connected. If one part of a food web is removed or changed, others parts change.

For example, prairie dogs build colonies on the grassy plains. But people also settle on these plains. This reduces the habitat for prairie dogs. Their numbers may decrease. With fewer prairie dogs to eat, black-footed ferrets may not have the food they need. The ferrets may die out. This change can affect the badgers who eat the ferrets. Badgers may have to look for other food.



## How Living Things Get Energy Part 2

Check My Progress

\* Required

Most ecosystems get energy from what? \*

1 point

- Rain
- Wind
- Sunlight
- Soil

The transfer of energy from one living thing to another is called a what? \*

1 point

- Energy flow
- Food chain
- Ecosystem

In a food chain diagram, an \_\_\_\_\_ shows the flow of energy. \*

1 point

- Circle
- Line
- Arrow
- Triangle

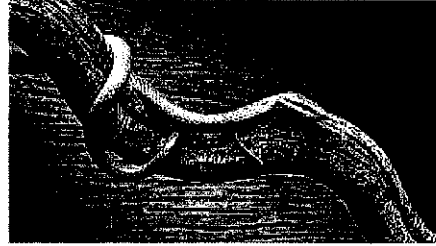


Select ALL the herbivores below. \*

2 points



Giraffe



Snake



Tiger

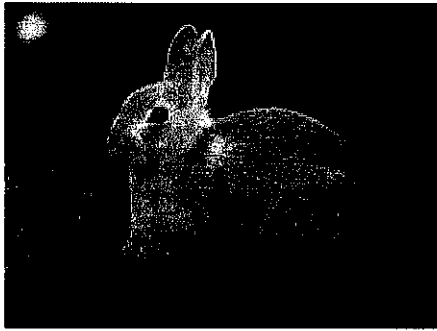


Panda



Select ALL the carnivores below. \*

2 points



Rabbit



Wolf



Deer



Lynx

What type of consumer is an omnivore? \*

1 point

- Eats ONLY plants
- Eats ONLY other animals
- Eats BOTH plants and animals

True or False: A food web is a system of overlapping food chains in an ecosystem. \*

1 point

- True
- False



Food webs show that \_\_\_\_\_ flows in many different ways in an ecosystem. 1 point

\*

- Energy
- Animals
- Plants
- Food

Submit

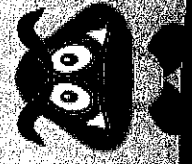
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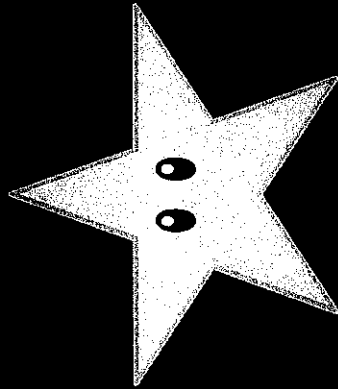
# Interactive Lessons

# Gamer Series:

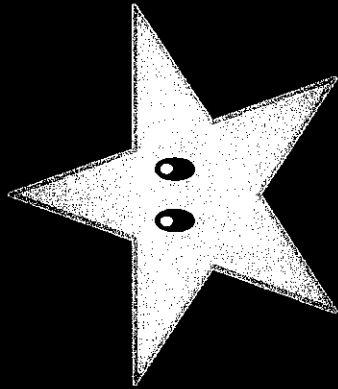
# Writing Sentences



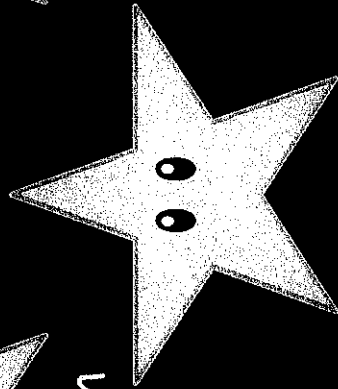
You can either go through  
the whole slideshow as a  
lesson or skip to the practice.  
Press F5 to start slideshow.



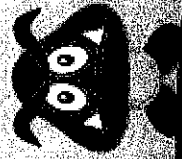
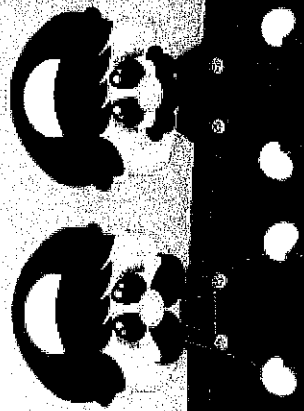
Lesson



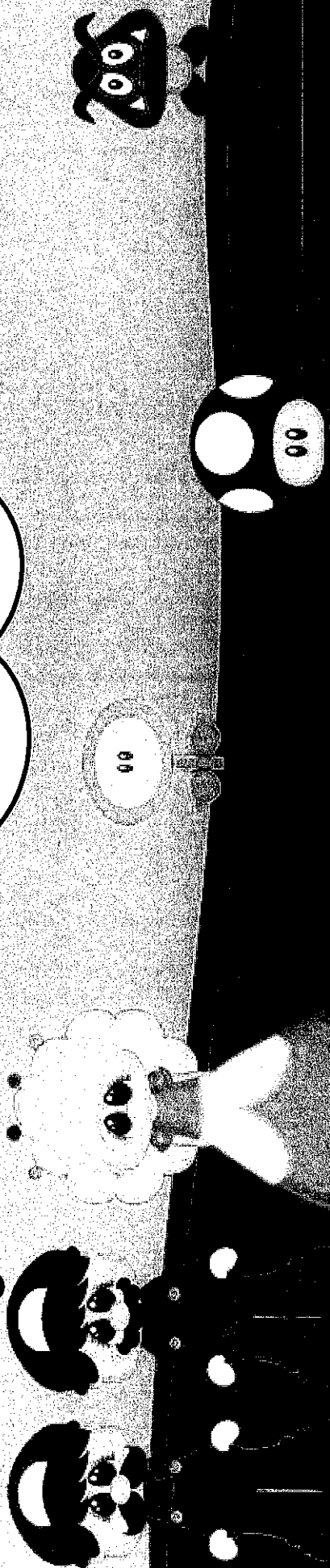
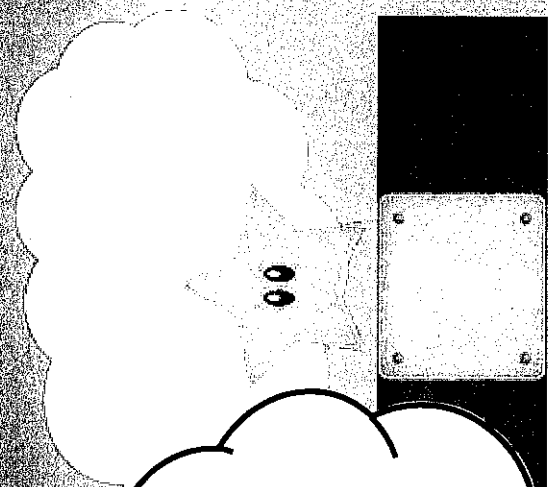
Practice



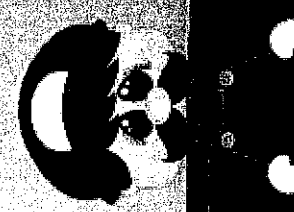
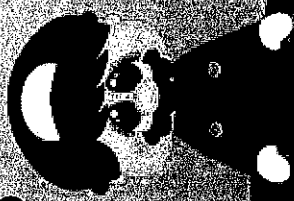
Game



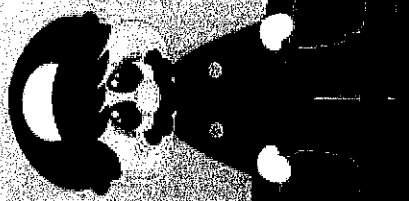
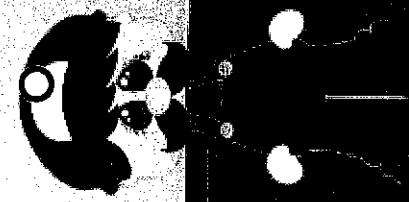
I want to write a letter to the princess but I am not sure how to make a sentence correctly.



Maybe he  
can help  
me...



Sure! It is easy. A sentence always starts with a capital letter.




Just look below.

We are friends.

My star is lost.





What are the dots  
at the end?



We are friends.

My star is lost.



These are called periods. They are a punctuation mark that tells us the sentence is over.

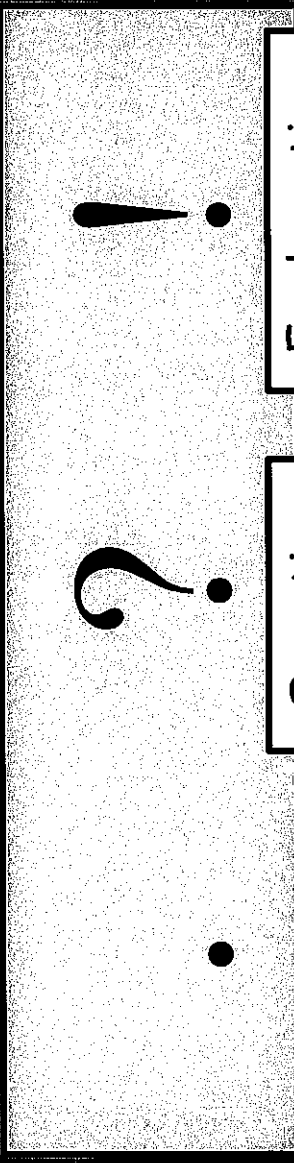
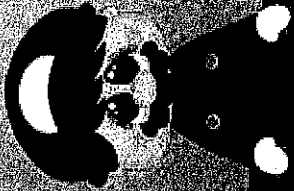
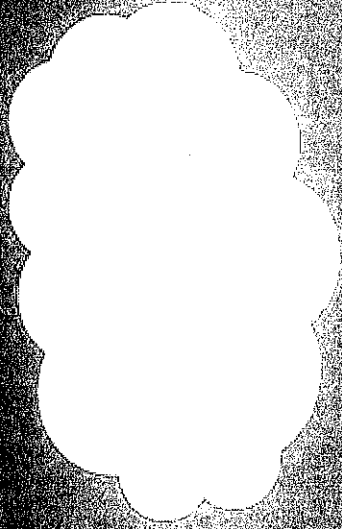
We are friends. ○

My star is lost. ○

We have three kinds of punctuation marks. A period, question mark, or an exclamation point.

• ? !

Let's label each one.

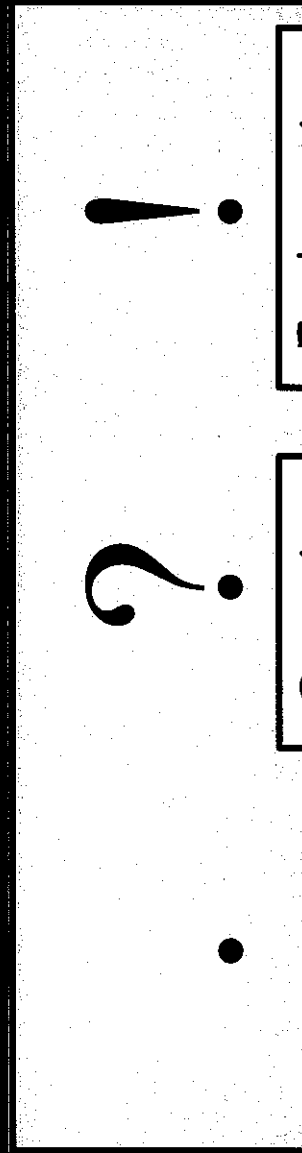
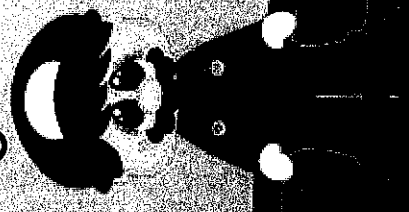
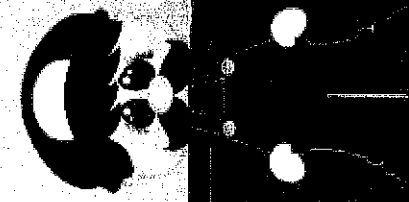


Period

Question  
Mark

Exclamation  
Point

Oh no! How do I  
know which one to  
use?



Period


Question  
Mark

Exclamation  
Point

**Simple Sentence:** 

A simple sentence includes a subject (the noun or Proper Noun that is the subject of the sentence) and a predicate (the action or verb in the sentence). A simple sentence is also called a complete sentence.

**Simple Sentence Examples:**

1. Barbara ate dinner at 6:00.
2. Julio walks to school.
3. Sam pays attention to the story.
4. She loves to play outside.
5. Trains travel slowly.
6. Games are fun. 

# Writing Simple Sentences

Make sure your answers are COMPLETE sentences.

\* Required

What is one activity that you're looking forward to doing this weekend? \* 3 points

Your answer

What is your favorite sport? \* 3 points

Your answer

What two classmates live closest to your house? \* 3 points

Your answer

Describe one new thing that you learned this week. \* 3 points

Your answer

If you could make lunch for your whole class, what would you make? \* 3 points

Your answer

Untitled Question

Option 1

Submit



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## #5 - Quiz Assignment

What is the name of the first part that you write in a friendly letter? 1 point

- Signature
- Body
- Closing
- Heading

What is the name of the last part of a friendly letter? 1 point

- Body
- Signature
- Address
- Date

What part of a friendly letter is the message that you want to talk about? 1 point

- Heading
- Greeting
- Closing
- Body





What is the correct order of the parts of a friendly letter?

2 points

- Heading, Greeting, Body, Closing, Signature
- Greeting, Heading, Body, Closing, Signature
- Body, Heading, Greeting, Closing, Signature
- Greeting, Body, Heading, Signature, Closing

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# Friendly Letter

Heading:  
Writer's address:  
Date:

554 Lake Lane  
Lake Wylie, SC 29710  
October 28, 2013

Dear Aunt Rita,

Greeting:  
A way to begin the letter.

I had a wonderful time visiting you this summer. Swimming in your pool was a lot of fun. I liked your skis and playing Marco Polo with my cousins.

Body:  
Personal message

Thank you for taking me to the museum too. That was so thoughtful. I learned so much about the Revolutionary War. I wonder if I would be a Patriot or Loyalist?

I will never forget my visit with you. I hope to come back next summer! Will you be able to come see us soon? I miss you!

Closing:  
A way to end the letter.

Love,

Signature:  
The writer signs his/her name.

Jacobs

# Week 2 Science

Name

\* Required

A Producer makes its own food often by growing in soil. Choose the Producer

Tree

Other:

Tree



A consumer eats food it does not make choose the consumer? \*



wolf

flower

Other:

A decomposer breaks things down. choose the decomposer \*



Other:

mushroom

What are you \*

consumer

Other:

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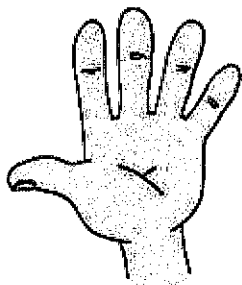
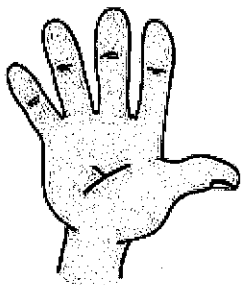


1. Which addition sentence and multiplication sentence represents 3 groups of 2?  
**Need a Hint?**



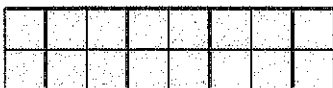
- A.   $3 + 3 = 6$ ;  
 $3 \times 3 = 9$
- B.   $3 + 3 = 6$ ;  
 $2 \times 3 = 6$
- C.   $2 + 2 + 2 = 6$ ;  
 $3 \times 2 = 6$
- D.   $2 + 2 + 2 = 6$ ;  
 $3 \times 3 = 9$
- 

2. Which addition sentence and multiplication sentence represents 2 groups of 5?  
**Need a Hint?**



- A.   $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 10$ ;  
 $2 \times 5 = 10$
- B.   $10 + 0 = 10$ ;  
 $5 \times 2 = 10$
- C.   $5 + 5 = 10$ ;  
 $2 \times 2 = 10$
- D.   $5 + 5 = 10$ ;  
 $2 \times 5 = 10$
-

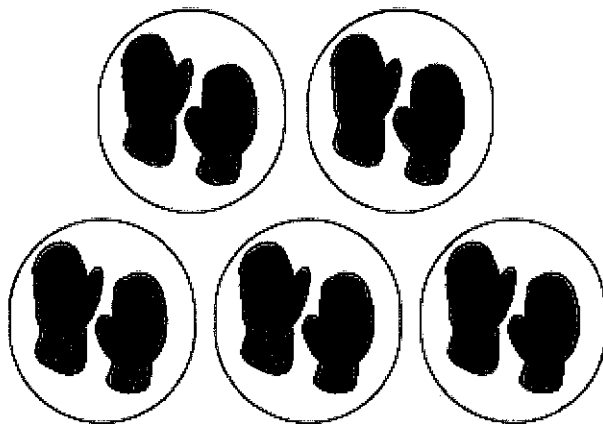
3. Which multiplication sentence is represented by the array?



- A.   $2 \times 8 = 16$
  - B.   $2 \times 9 = 16$
  - C.   $2 \times 8 = 18$
  - D.   $2 \times 8 = 10$
- 

Need a Hint?

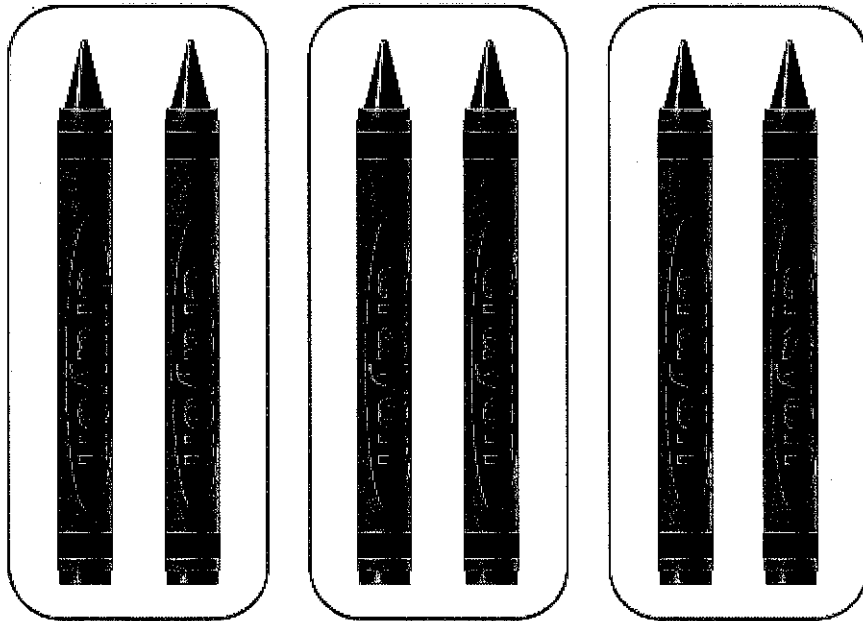
4. Find the product.



- A.  5
  - B.  7
  - C.  10
  - D.  15
- 

Need a Hint?

5. Find the product.



Need a Hint?

- A.  2
- B.  3
- C.  5
- D.  6

---

**STOP** This is the end of the quiz. When you have completed all the questions and reviewed your answers, press the button below to grade the quiz.

Grade the Quiz



Name:

## Equivalent Ratios Practice

Write each ratio as a fraction in **simplest form**.

a) 3 sailboats to 6 motorboats

b) 10 tulips to 4 roses

c) 5 baseballs to 25 softballs

d) 6 poodles out of 18 dogs

e) 18 giraffes to 24 elephants

f) 15 trumpets to 9 trombones

Fill in the missing numerator or denominator to make the ratios equivalent.

$$g) \frac{5}{6} = \frac{\quad}{24}$$

$$h) \frac{9}{4} = \frac{81}{\quad}$$

$$i) \frac{2}{10} = \frac{\quad}{70}$$

$$j) \frac{1}{8} = \frac{5}{\quad}$$

$$k) \frac{12}{3} = \frac{24}{\quad}$$

$$l) \frac{4}{7} = \frac{\quad}{42}$$

$$m) \frac{11}{9} = \frac{33}{\quad}$$

$$n) \frac{5}{5} = \frac{30}{\quad}$$

$$o) \frac{2}{25} = \frac{\quad}{125}$$

$$p) \frac{7}{1} = \frac{21}{\quad}$$

$$q) \frac{15}{8} = \frac{30}{\quad}$$

$$r) \frac{6}{12} = \frac{36}{\quad}$$

# Making Equivalent Ratios

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

*Fill in the chart to complete the missing information.*

Colon	Word "to"	Fraction	Simplify	Equivalent
36 : 9	36 to 9	$\frac{36}{9}$		
8 : 40				
	60 to 12			
		$\frac{21}{18}$		

*Circle all the equivalent ratios in each row.*

1) 30 : 15	2 : 1	6 to 3	$\frac{60}{30}$	15 : 30
2) $\frac{2}{8}$	8 : 24	$\frac{14}{56}$	1 to 3	$\frac{4}{1}$
3) 7 to 35	$\frac{14}{70}$	1 to 5	28 : 105	$\frac{1}{5}$
4) 16 : 6	9 to 2	$\frac{8}{3}$	36 : 12	$\frac{48}{18}$
5) $\frac{9}{42}$	$\frac{18}{82}$	27 : 126	3 to 14	$\frac{3}{24}$

Start with the ratio in the second column. Place the simplified ratio in the first column. See if you can trick your partner! Create an equivalent ratio and place it in either the third or fourth column. Create an incorrect ratio and place it in the remaining unused column. Trade papers with your partner and see if they can spot the incorrect ratio! (Do not create ratios with multiples larger than 10.)

Simplified


Start here

$\frac{3}{12}$
18 : 12
$\frac{6}{10}$
4 : 12
8 : 20

Create one equivalent ratio and one incorrect ratio


## My Math Grade 3

## Chapter 6, Lesson 4 Quiz

1. Find the product.

$$8 \times 5.$$

Need a Hint?

- A.  32
  - B.  30
  - C.  40
  - D.  35
- 

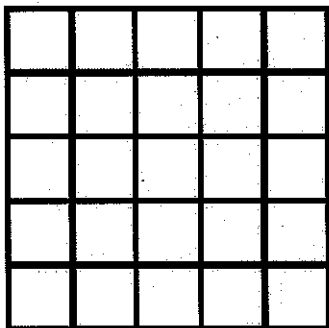
2. The flag of Catalonia, in Spain, has 5 gold stripes. How many gold stripes are there on 6 flags of Catalonia?

$$6 \times 5 = ?$$

Need a Hint?

- A.  36
  - B.  30
  - C.  40
  - D.  35
- 

3. Draw a picture or an array to find 5 rows of 5.



Need a Hint?

- A.  20
  - B.  25
  - C.  30
  - D.  35
-

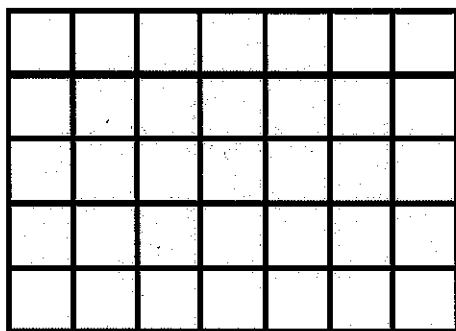
4. Write an addition sentence to help find the product of 4 groups of 5.

$$4 \times 5 = ?$$

**Need a Hint?**

- A.   $5 + 5 = 10$ ;  
 $4 \times 5 = 10$
- B.   $5 + 5 + 5 = 15$ ;  
 $4 \times 5 = 15$
- C.   $5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20$ ;  
 $4 \times 5 = 20$
- D.   $5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 25$ ;  
 $4 \times 5 = 25$
- 

5. Draw a picture or use an array to multiply.



**Need a Hint?**

- A.  20
- B.  25
- C.  30
- D.  35
- 

**STOP** This is the end of the quiz. When you have completed all the questions and reviewed your answers, press the button below to grade the quiz.

Grade the Quiz