Winchester Public Schools

3RD GRADE

Learning Support Resource

Winchester Public Schools is pleased to offer you and your child a Learning Support Resource (LSR) to help you remain actively engaged in the learning process while not in school. Included in the resource packet are online resources with usernames and passwords, a "menu" of learning activities that include various content areas and levels of difficulty, and worksheets designed to support grade level content review for writing, reading, mathematics, and science.

See below for a list of online resources to encourage your student(s) to continue practicing skills they've learned so far this school year! When appropriate, websites have been labeled with suggested grade levels to help you determine which is best for your learner(s). Have fun!

Literacy:

Website	Suggested Grade Level:
https://www.starfall.com/h/	PK-3
https://www.ixl.com/ela/grade-6	6
https://www.storylineonline.net/	Any
https://www.abcya.com/	Any
https://improvingliteracy.org/kid-zone/	Any
https://kids.nationalgeographic.com./	Any
https://www.winpublib.org/collections/ebooks/ (If you have a library card)	Any

Math:

Website	Suggested Grade Level:
https://www.tumblemath.com/home.aspx (Stories and Literature that align with Math)	Any
https://www.mathplayground.com/	1-6
https://www.factmonster.com/math/flashcards	1-6
https://www.abcya.com/	Any
https://www.funbrain.com/math-zone	Any
http://mrnussbaum.com/mathgames/	1-6
https://www.starfall.com/h/	PK-3
https://www.mathlearningcenter.org/resources/apps	K-5

Science:

Website	Log-in Information	Suggested Grade Level:
https://pbskids.org/	**N/A**	**PK-2**
https://www.nasa.gov/kidsclub/index.html	**N/A**	**K-6**
http://www.sciencekids.co.nz/	**N/A**	**K-6**
https://kids.nationalgeographic.com./	**N/A**	**Any**
https://pebblegonext.com/	username: **vpearson** password: **school**	**3-6**
https://www.pebblego.com/	username: **research** password: **school**	**K-6**

Unified Arts:

Website
www.classicsforkids.com
https://www.mydso.com/dso-kids
https://family.gonoodle.com/

Menu of Learning Activities

With permission, make a healthy snack for you and your family. Write the recipe down.	Look through the kitchen and collect at least 5 items that are measured in ounces (oz). Make a list of those items. Order them from lightest to heaviest. Were the items you found liquid or solid?	How do animals adapt to their environment? Read the article, "Adaptation" and learn the many ways animals have adapted. Answer the quiz questions at the end of the text.	Use the template on the Shopping List (1-A) to gather information about a list of items.
With help from an adult, listen to music and move to the beat. www.classicsforkids.com	With help from an adult, go to https://improvingliteracy.org/kid-zone/listen Choose a nonfiction text to read or listen to. Write the main idea and three supporting details.	Choose a book to read. After reading, select a character who has faced a challenge. Respond in writing by describing the challenge and how the character responded.	Perform at least 2 acts of kindness for someone today. Write about what you did and how it made you feel.
With permission, visit a weather website and log the current weather. Compare today's weather with predictions for tomorrow.	Go through recipes at home that make you think of a favorite tradition or person. Read the recipe and write about what makes it so special to you.	Work on fitness for 15 minutes or more. Try push-ups, curl-ups, jogging in place, touching your toes, bouncing a ball, or jumping on one foot. Record what you did.	With help from an adult, go to https://improvingliteracy.org/kid-zone/listen Choose a fiction text to read or listen to. Write a book review (1-B)
Interview someone you live with and create a timeline highlighting important events in that person's life.	Write a letter to a friend or family member. Write about what makes them special.	With permission from an adult, go to https://www.abcya.com/grades/3/numbers to play a math game.	Be a reporter. Write a news article about the "Flood of 1955".

Menu of Learning Activities

Create a kindness calendar. Fill in the Kindness Calendar (2-A) to plan a week's worth of kindness activities. Share your completed calendar with your family.	Read independently for 30 minutes. Illustrate and caption a 6 part comic strip of an event you enjoyed in the book. Use the Comic Strip Template (2-B).	Write an information book about a topic you know all about. Include a table of contents, an introduction, chapters, and a conclusion.	Landscape Out Your Window: Draw a picture of what you see from your window. Use worksheet 2-D for guidance.
Write a song about one of your favorite things or experiences. Perform it for someone.	Add the ages of all the people who live in your house. What is the sum? Is it greater or less than 100? By how much?	How many times can you hop on your left foot in a minute? Your right foot? Compare the numbers of hops using the symbols <, >, or =. What is the difference?	Check the clock at two different times during the day. Write down the exact time. Share what you were doing at each time by drawing and writing a description.
With help from an adult, play a game, research a composer, compose a song, or dance to the beat. www.classicsforkids.com	With permission from an adult, pick a story to listen to. Choose a character and describe his/her traits. Use text evidence to explain why you chose the traits. https://www.storylineonline.net	Do you like Penguins? Be sure to read "When Giant Penguins Roamed the Earth." Answer the quiz questions at the end of the text.	With permission visit a weather website and log the daily weather. Compare today's weather with predictions for tomorrow
Take a few minutes to be mindful. Follow the directions on the Mindfulness Coloring Sheet (2-E).	Self-Portrait: Look in a mirror and draw a self-portrait. Include as much realistic detail as you can.	Let's Get Moving! Find a comfortable spot in your house and follow the instructions on the worksheet (2-F) to get moving.	With help from an adult, make a healthy snack to enjoy. Talk about what makes it a healthy choice.

Adaptation

By National Geographic Society, adapted by Newsela staff on 03.21.19
Word Count **433**
Level **560L**

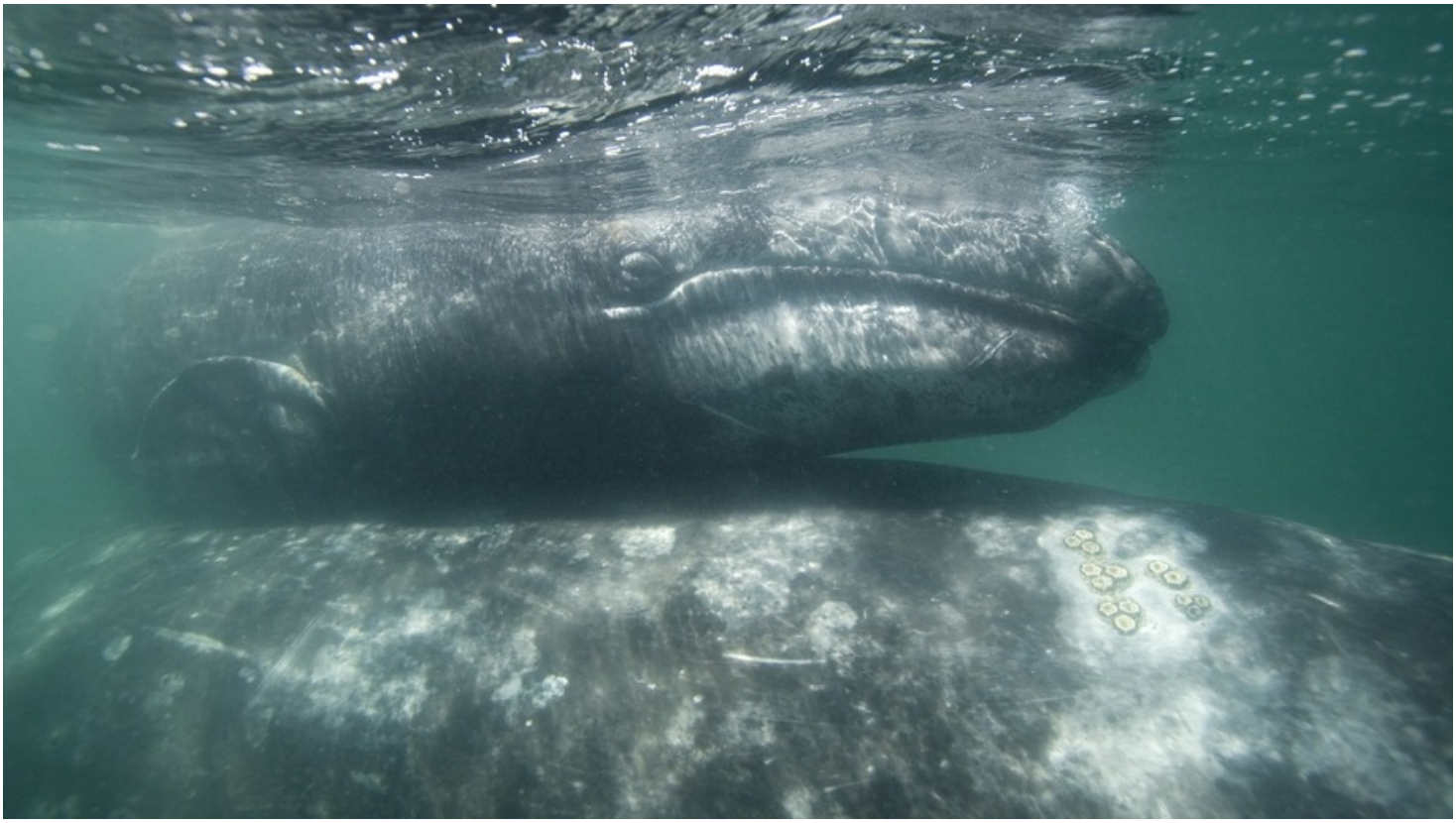

Image 1. A gray whale calf sits on top of its mother's back. They are seen here in the San Ignacio Lagoon, in Baja California South, Mexico. Gray whale mothers migrate thousands of miles every year from the Arctic to give birth in warm waters. Photo by: Francois Gohier/UIG via Getty Images

An adaptation is a type of mutation. It results from a change in an organism's genes. Genes tell living things how to look and behave. They are passed down from parent to child. An adaptation is a helpful change. It allows an organism to better survive in its environment.

Structural And Behavioral Adaptations

Some adaptations are structural. That means they are a physical part of the organism. They change how a living thing looks. Other adaptations are behavioral. That means they affect the way a living thing acts.

Many plants have structural adaptations. For example, certain plants have adapted to the desert. Deserts are dry, hot places. Plants called succulents have found a way to survive there. They do it by storing water in their thick stems and leaves.

There are many examples of behavioral adaptations. Animal migration is just one. Gray whales migrate thousands of miles every year. They spend some time in the warm waters off the coast of

Mexico. They spend the rest of their time in the cold Arctic Ocean.

Habitat

Adaptations always happen for a reason. Usually, adaptations occur in response to a change in the environment.

The English peppered moth is a famous example. Before the 1800s, most peppered moths were light. A few displayed a mutation of being gray or black. However, these dark moths were rare.

Over time, the environment changed. The rise of factories brought smoke and smog. As a result, the darker moths became less rare. In fact, they began to thrive in the smoky cities. Their dark color helped them blend in.

Speciation

Sometimes, an organism develops a very special adaptation. It is so different that it creates an entirely new kind of animal. This is known as speciation.

The marsupials in Australia are a good example. Marsupials are mammals that carry their young in pouches. They are the main type of mammal in Australia.

Koalas are one of the most famous marsupials. They adapted to feed on eucalyptus trees. These are plants that grow in Australia. Other marsupials also adapted to live in Australia. They changed over time into new animals. Each one plays a special role in the environment.

Coadaptation

Organisms do not always adapt alone. Sometimes they adapt with other organisms. This is called coadaptation. Certain flowers have adapted their pollen to attract hummingbirds. Hummingbirds have adapted long beaks to collect pollen. This relationship helps both organisms. The flowers get their pollen spread around. The hummingbirds get food.

Quiz

1 Which one choice is considered an adaptation?

(A) a cat training to use a litterbox

(B) a giraffe stretching its neck to eat a leaf

(C) a boy learning to tie his shoes

(D) a bird having long feathers for flying

2 Read the paragraph from the section "Structural And Behavioral Adaptations."

> *Many plants have structural adaptations. For example, certain plants have adapted to the desert. Deserts are dry, hot places. Plants called succulents have found a way to survive there. They do it by storing water in their thick stems and leaves.*

Which question is answered in the paragraph?

(A) How do plants survive in the desert?

(B) How large are desert succulent plants?

(C) Do animals have structural adaptations like plants do?

(D) How long does it take for plants to adapt to dry, hot places?

3 Which type of environment changed succulent plants?

(A) warm, dry places

(B) cold, dry places

(C) warm, wet places

(D) cold, wet places

4 Read the section "Speciation."

Select the sentence that shows how one marsupial changed over time in order to survive.

(A) The marsupials in Australia are a good example.

(B) Marsupials are mammals that carry their young in pouches.

(C) They adapted to feed on eucalyptus trees.

(D) Each one plays a special role in the environment.

5 When cities got smokier from industry, which peppered moths survived better?

(A) the light ones that blended in better

(B) the light ones that showed better

(C) the dark ones that blended in better

(D) the dark ones that showed better

6 Why is coadaptation important?

(A) because organisms can create a new type of animal

(B) because organisms can help each other survive

(C) because environments can change quickly

(D) because animals must learn to migrate together

7 How has coadaptation changed hummingbirds?

(A) by making beaks smaller to fit into flowers

(B) by making beaks longer to reach pollen

(C) by making beaks wider to carry pollen

(D) by making beaks colorful like flowers

8 How did English peppered moths change in the 1800s?

(A) They stopped displaying mutations.

(B) They became lighter to help them survive the smog.

(C) They started to become more rare.

(D) They became darker to blend in with smoky cities.

SHOPPING LIST (1-A)

Directions: Using flyers, ads or price tags on items in your house, make a shopping list of useful things to have at home. Include prices for each. Total the items. Round the total to the nearest dollar.

Item	Quantity	Price for Each Item	Total Price
		TOTAL PRICE:	

A Book Review by _____

Title _____ Author _____

My Star Rating For this Book: ☆☆☆☆☆

Characters

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Plot

_____

_____

_____

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Your Opinion

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Recommendation

_____

_____

KINDNESS CALENDAR **(2-A)**

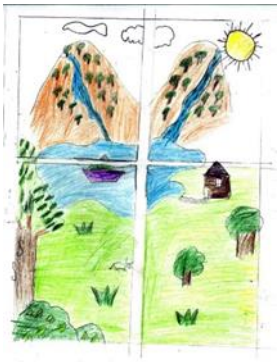
Day of the Week	I will show kindness by …..
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	
Sunday	

COMIC STRIP TEMPLATE (2-B)

Use this template to illustrate and caption a 6-part comic strip of a plot event you enjoyed in the book you are reading.

Landscape From Your Window

(2-D)



Use materials of your choice (crayons, pencils, paint, clay) to create a picture of the view from your window. What do you see? What is happening? How can you tell? What details can you include in your artwork to describe what you see? Find a creative way to show what is happening outside your window. Bring your artwork to school to share with your class.

When giant penguins roamed the Earth

By Cricket Media, adapted by Newsela staff on 01.14.20
Word Count **639**
Level **610L**

Image 1. Scientists in Antarctica study modern-day penguins, like the emperor penguin pictured here, to learn more about the penguins' giant, prehistoric relatives. Photo by: polarman/Shutterstock

Scientists aren't the only people who make major discoveries! The Hamilton Junior Naturalist Club is a group of 10- to 18-year-olds. Its members have an interest in natural history. They call themselves Junats for short.

In 2006, the Junats went looking for fossils on New Zealand's North Island. A fossil is the preserved remains of plants or animals from long ago. One afternoon, the Junats saw something. It was a penguin fossil. It dated back to 30 million years ago.

Operation Fossil Identification

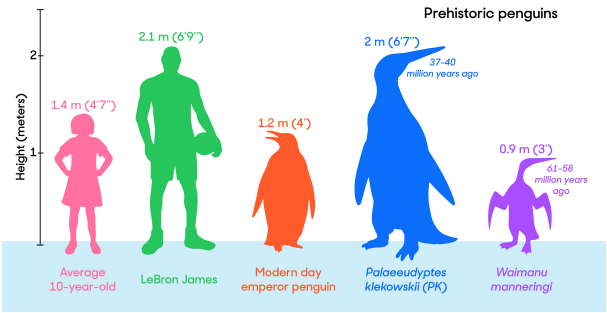
The Junats' club leader is Dave Matthews. He believes the penguin probably waddled around New Zealand in the Oligocene period. This was a period of time about 34 million to 23 million years ago. The ancient penguin was probably 1.5 meters (5 feet) tall.

Figuring out the species, or kind, of penguin has been hard. Scientist Daniel Thomas has been studying the fossil. He expects to identify and name the penguin soon.

Penguin Paradise

Are you surprised that giant penguins once lived in New Zealand? Let's take a closer look.

We'll start about 66 million to 34 million years ago. Earth was quite different then. The ice caps hardly existed. For most of this time, the climate was warmer. Climate is weather over a long period of time. Sea levels fell. Fish thrived. This was great for penguins. They had plenty of food. They enjoyed the warm weather.



Penguins lived in New Zealand during this time. The earliest known penguins lived about 61 to 58 million years ago. One of these penguins was *Waimanu manneringi*. It grew to around 1 meter (3 feet) tall. Its long, pointed beak was great for fishing.

Ancient Giants

Fast forward to the real giants, *Palaeeudyptes klekowskii*. Let's call them PK for short. These penguins lived in Antarctica, too. They lived around 37 million to 40 million years ago. PK grew to over 2 meters (6.5 feet). Today's pro basketball players average just an inch or so taller. What a penguin!

Today, it stays near freezing in summer in Antarctica. It drops below minus 34 degrees Celsius (minus 30 degrees Fahrenheit) in winter. But ancient penguins did not walk across icebergs. Giant penguins did very well during the early Eocene. That was about 50 million years ago. Scientists have learned that Antarctica was as warm as 20 degrees C (68 degrees F) then. Eventually, Antarctica began to change. The warm, wet climate became colder.

Changing With The Times?

Scientists think giant penguins had few predators. Whales and seals began to evolve. Penguins became an important food source for them. That made it harder for these giant birds to stay alive. In addition, climate change made it even harder for penguins to survive. The Earth grew warmer. The last of the giant penguins died millions of years ago. They went extinct.

Earth's climate has changed naturally during history. The environment has changed as well. But over the past hundred years, climate change has happened more quickly. The result is warmer weather. It could have a huge effect on life on Earth.

Today's penguins prefer freezing cold oceans. But the oceans are getting warmer. As a result, there are five kinds of penguins that may go extinct. We can take steps to reduce major climate change. It will not bring back the giant penguins, but it might save today's endangered penguins.

Quiz

1 Read the paragraph below from the section "Changing With The Times?"

> *Scientists think giant penguins had few predators. Whales and seals began to evolve. Penguins became an important food source for them. That made it harder for these giant birds to stay alive. In addition, climate change made it even harder for penguins to survive. The Earth grew warmer. The last of the giant penguins died millions of years ago. They went extinct.*

Which question is answered in this paragraph?

(A) What did giant penguins eat?

(B) Where did giant penguins live?

(C) Why did Earth's climate change?

(D) Why did giant penguins go extinct?

2 Which sentence explains where the Junats found a penguin fossil?

(A) The Hamilton Junior Naturalist Club is a group of 10- to 18-year-olds

(B) They call themselves Junats for short.

(C) In 2006, the Junats went looking for fossils on New Zealand's North Island.

(D) It dated back to 30 million years ago.

3 What does the section “Penguin Paradise” show the reader?

(A) the reasons penguins thrived millions of years ago

(B) the size of the biggest penguin to ever live

(C) the scientists who discovered a penguin fossil

(D) the ways Antarctica's climate is changing today

4 What information does Image 2 support?

(A) which animals hunt penguins

(B) how big different penguins were

(C) what temperature penguins like

(D) where to find penguin fossils

MINDFULNESS COLORING **(2-E)**

Take a few minutes to be mindful. Find a comfortable spot to sit or lay down. Close your eyes and take several deep breaths. Think about what you feel, hear, smell. When you're finished, quietly color in the design below.

LET'S GET MOVING **(2-F)**

Find a comfortable place in your house and do the exercises listed below.

Push-Ups

Get in a push-up position with your arms straight and elbows locked. Try holding yourself in this position for 45 seconds.

Shoulder Tap

While in the push-up position, try to touch your right hand to your left shoulder, then your left hand to your right shoulder. Repeat 16 times.

Ab Crunches

Lay on the floor and do 15 abdominal crunches.

Repeat this entire routine one more time.