

3rd Grade: AMI Day #6

Reading

Read the "Sunken City" passage, and answer the questions.

Math

Complete the Rounding Whole Numbers review page.

Language Arts

Complete the Day #6 Language Arts page; complete all questions even though it is broken up into Monday-Friday sections.

Social Studies

Read the "Great Minds: Dr. Mae Jemison" passage, and do the vocabulary match activity.

Science

Use the "Average Monthly Temperature" tables to answer the questions.

OPTIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL LEARNING

<http://www.storylineonline.com> (Tons of great read-alouds!)

<http://jr.brainpop.com> username: cotter. password: warriors

Students may also go to clever.com and login in with their school account to access many online school resources and programs. They will need to search for the district. This can be done by typing in "cotter" and clicking on Amanda Gist Elementary. They can then log in with their google account.

Emails are lastname.firstname29@cotterschools.net.

Passwords are [lastname.firstname####](#) (the four digit number is their student ID/lunch number. They should know this information).

SECTION 1: READING INFORMATIONAL TEXT**DIRECTIONS**

AMI Day #6: Reading

Read the article below, and then answer the questions on pages 2 and 3.

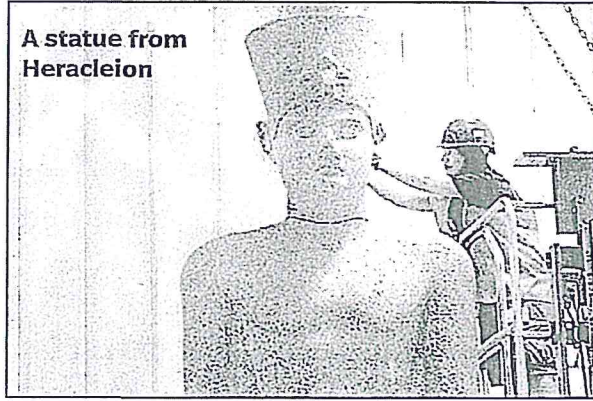
Sunken City

- 1 Egypt is famous for its mummies and giant pyramids in the desert. But some of the country's ancient treasures are hidden underwater. A long-lost city lies on the ocean floor near Egypt's northern coast. In 2013, scientists lifted artifacts from that sunken city to the surface to share with the world.

Clues to the Past

- 2 The city was known as Heracleion (hih-ra-KLEE-en). It disappeared beneath the waves 1,200 years ago. Scientist Franck Goddio discovered the city in 2000. Since then, he and his team

A statue from Heracleion

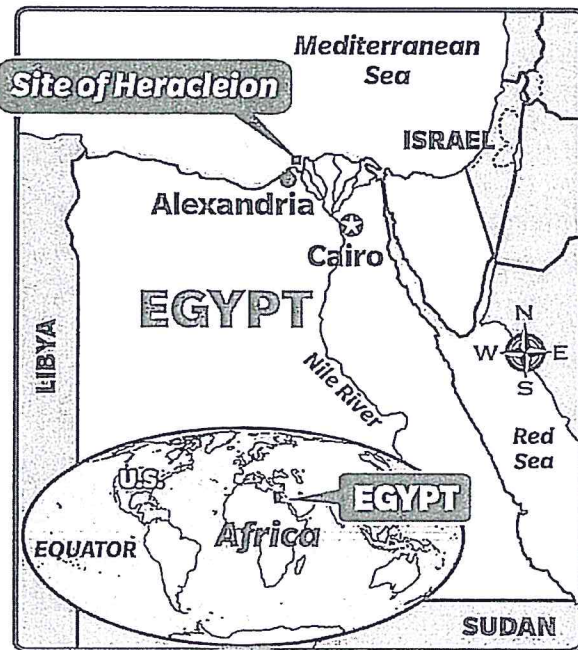


have been busy removing layers of sand from what's left of it. They've uncovered artifacts such as old gold coins, jewelry, giant statues, ships, and a sign. These artifacts have helped scientists find out what life was once like in Heracleion.

- 3 One thing that Goddio has learned is that people from other countries often sailed to Heracleion. They went to the city to trade goods, like food and clothing, with the people who lived there.
- 4 "It was an important port for all ships coming into Egypt," says Goddio.

Secrets of the Deep

- 5 Goddio isn't sure how the city sank. He thinks that an earthquake or a tidal wave may have caused it to topple into the sea.
- 6 "Stories from long ago tell of other cities in this area disappearing because of both of those things," explains Goddio.
- 7 But so far, the sinking of this city remains a mystery.



SECTION 1: READING INFORMATIONAL TEXT

1. What is the article mostly about?

- Ⓐ an ancient statue
- Ⓑ the sunken remains of ancient city in Egypt
- Ⓒ an earthquake that destroyed ancient cities in Egypt
- Ⓓ the life of scientist Franck Goddio

2. PART A

Which question can be answered by reading paragraph 1 of the article?

- Ⓐ Where in the ocean did scientists find Heracleion?
- Ⓑ What was life like in Heracleion?
- Ⓒ Why did Heracleion disappear?
- Ⓓ How did people from other parts of the world travel to Heracleion?

PART B

Which sentence from paragraph 1 best supports the answer to Part A?

- Ⓐ "Egypt is famous for its mummies and giant pyramids in the desert."
- Ⓑ "But some of the country's ancient treasures are hidden underwater."
- Ⓒ "A long-lost city lies on the ocean floor near Egypt's northern coast."
- Ⓓ "In 2013, scientists lifted artifacts from that sunken city to the surface . . ."

3. PART A

What does the word *artifacts* mean as it is used in paragraph 2 of the article?

- Ⓐ stories
- Ⓑ clues in a mystery
- Ⓒ people from faraway places
- Ⓓ objects from long ago

PART B

Which phrase from the article best helps you understand the meaning of *artifacts*?

- Ⓐ "It disappeared beneath the waves . . ." (*paragraph 2*)
- Ⓑ ". . . he and his team have been busy removing layers of sand . . ." (*paragraph 2*)
- Ⓒ ". . . old gold coins, jewelry, giant statues, ships, and a sign." (*paragraph 2*)
- Ⓓ "They went to the city to trade goods . . ." (*paragraph 3*)

4. Which detail best supports the idea that Heracleion was an important port?

- Ⓐ People from other countries went to Heracleion to trade goods.
- Ⓑ Franck Goddio discovered Heracleion in 2000.
- Ⓒ Franck Goddio thinks Heracleion could have been sunk by an earthquake.
- Ⓓ No one knows for sure why Heracleion disappeared into the sea 1,200 years ago.

(Continued on next page)

Name: AMI Day #6 : Math

3.NBT.1

Rounding Whole Numbers

1. Round each number to the nearest ten.

168 _____

543 _____

75 _____

2. Round each number to the nearest hundred.

904 _____

562 _____

749 _____

3. Round each number to the nearest ten.

1,288 _____

5,374 _____

4,916 _____

4. Round each number to the nearest hundred.

8,461 _____

2,650 _____

3,139 _____

Monday

The bunnys hopped through the field and raced up the large pine tree.

Which underlined word has a spelling error?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. field
- C. bunnys
- D. through

Tuesday

(1) There are plenty of things to do on our road trip. (2) We can watch movies sing songs, or look for cars from other states. (3) I can't wait to go this weekend.

Which sentence has a punctuation error?

- A. Sentence 1
- B. Sentence 2
- C. Sentence 3
- D. NO CHANGE

Wednesday

We was going to visit my grandma, but we had to cancel when the blizzard hit.

What change should be made to the underlined word?

- A. was to were
- B. was to went
- C. NO CHANGE
- D. was to will

Thursday

I loved reading the book *Why mosquitos Buzz in People's Ears* in class.

Which word has a capitalization error?

- A. Why
- B. NO CHANGE
- C. mosquitos
- D. People's

Friday

(1) It was finally here – my family camping trip! (2) We go every July to Camp Wassow. (3) My dad and I like to wake up each morning and go fishing in the river. (4) I like to put mine on a graham cracker with chocolate. (5) I hope we don't see any bears this year!

Where is the best place to add the following sentence: At night, we roast marshmallows by the fire.

- A. Before Sentence 1
- B. After Sentence 2
- C. After Sentence 3
- D. Before Sentence 5

Name: _____ AMI Day #6: Social Studies

Great Minds: Dr. Mae Jemison

by Lydia Lukidis

Some people are driven by curiosity. They love to ask questions. They want to understand how everything works. This is the case with Dr. Mae Jemison. Ever since she was young, she always had the mind of a scientist.

Mae was born in the year 1956 in Decatur, Alabama. Her family moved to Chicago, Illinois a few years later. That way, she and her siblings got a better education. Her father was a roofer and a carpenter. Her mother was a school teacher. Both her parents encouraged their children to keep learning and follow their passion.

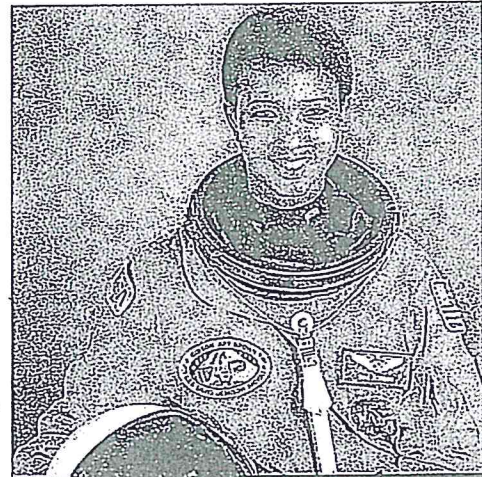
Mae's mother even helped turn everyday events into science experiments. When Mae was young, a splinter infected her thumb. She observed pus oozing out. She was curious about this white stuff: what was it and why was it coming out? That simple incident turned into a learning experience. She ended up doing a whole project about pus.

It's no surprise that Mae did well at school. Her curiosity and drive were natural. She graduated from high school with honors. Then she received a Bachelor of Science degree in chemical engineering. She got another degree in African and Afro-American Studies. Both were from Stanford University.

But Mae didn't want to study or do just one thing. She wanted to explore many things. She chose to study medicine next at Cornell University Medical College. Then she officially became a doctor. In 1983, she joined the Peace Corps and went to West Africa. She was a medical officer in Sierra Leone and Liberia for over two years. That was a great adventure.

After this, Mae moved to Los Angeles and worked as a doctor. She enjoyed her job yet her childhood dream of going to space still lingered. She applied for admission to NASA's astronaut training program. NASA stands for National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

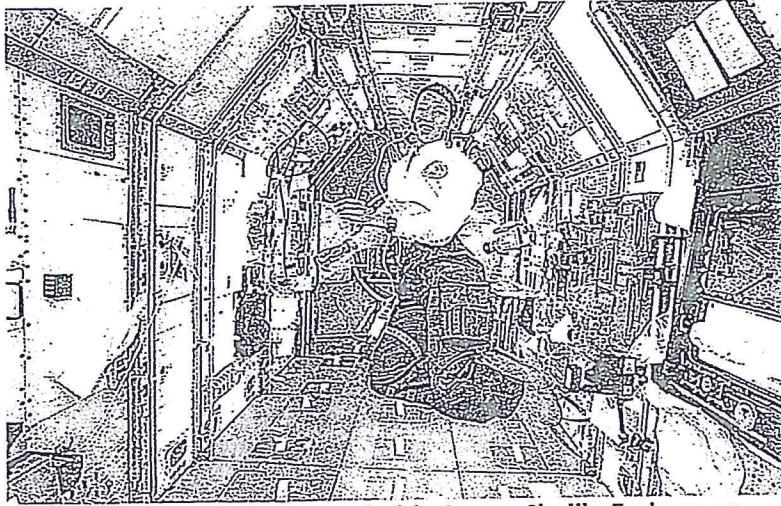
Believe it or not, she didn't get in. The Challenger disaster delayed everything. But she didn't give up. She applied again a year later. And this time, she was accepted! She was



**"Don't let anyone rob you
of your imagination, your creativity,
or your curiosity. It's your place in the
world; it's your life. Go on and do all
you can with it, and make it the life
you want to live."
- Dr. Mae Jemison**

admitted into the NASA astronaut training program. Over 2,000 people had applied in total. She was chosen along with fifteen other candidates.

And in 1992, her dream came true. She became the first African-American woman to go to space. She was joined by six other astronauts aboard the spaceship Endeavour. The crew remained in space for a total of eight days. Their mission was called STS-47. Mae conducted experiments on weightlessness and motion sickness on the crew and herself.



Dr. Mae Jemison working inside Space Shuttle Endeavour

Shortly after her epic trip to space, she resigned from NASA to pursue other things. She became a teacher at Dartmouth College. She also formed The Jemison Group, a technology design and consulting company.

Through the course of her life, Mae was an accomplished doctor, scientist, astronaut, and explorer. She won many awards and honors. Although she is now retired, she's still an activist. She also continues to speak at many conferences and schools. She talks about perseverance, using one's potential, and the importance of pursuing one's dreams. She also spreads the message that minority groups can contribute great things to the world. All they need is an opportunity.

Mae's path wasn't always easy. There were many obstacles. Some teachers didn't approve of her studying science. At that time, many believed that women didn't have a place in the world of science. On top of that, she was an African American. She had to deal with racism. But nothing would stand in her way. She always believed in herself and her unlimited potential. This serves as inspiration for us all.

About the Author



Lydia Lukidis is a children's author with a multi-disciplinary background that spans the fields of literature, science, and theater. So far, she has over 40 books and eBooks published, as well as a dozen educational books. Her latest STEM books include [A Real Live Pet!](#) and [The Space Rock Mystery](#).

Name: _____

Great Minds: Dr. Mae Jemison

by Lydia Lukidis

The following terms are vocabulary words from the article.

Match the vocabulary word with its correct definition by writing the corresponding letter on the line.



- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. ____ curiosity | a. the science of air travel |
| 2. ____ carpenter | b. people who apply for a job, position, or program |
| 3. ____ splinter | c. endurance; determination in the face of difficulties |
| 4. ____ Peace Corps | d. a desire to learn about something |
| 5. ____ aeronautics | e. discrimination or unfair treatment of someone based on their race |
| 6. ____ activist | f. a U.S. government-run volunteer program |
| 7. ____ perseverance | g. a person who makes and repairs wooden objects |
| 8. ____ racism | h. brothers and sisters |
| 9. ____ candidates | i. a small, sharp piece of wood, glass, or metal that lodges itself inside your skin and feels painful |
| 10. ____ siblings | j. a person who works for social or political change |

Name: _____

AME Day #10: Science

Average Monthly Temperature

Los Angeles

| Month | Avg. High Temp (°F) | Avg. Low Temp (°F) |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|
| January | 68 | 49 |
| February | 69 | 51 |
| March | 70 | 52 |
| April | 73 | 55 |
| May | 75 | 58 |
| June | 79 | 62 |
| July | 83 | 65 |
| August | 84 | 66 |
| September | 83 | 65 |
| October | 79 | 60 |
| November | 73 | 53 |
| December | 68 | 49 |

Washington D.C

| Month | Avg. High Temp (°F) | Avg. Low Temp (°F) |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|
| January | 43 | 25 |
| February | 47 | 27 |
| March | 56 | 35 |
| April | 67 | 44 |
| May | 76 | 54 |
| June | 85 | 63 |
| July | 89 | 68 |
| August | 87 | 66 |
| September | 81 | 59 |
| October | 69 | 46 |
| November | 59 | 37 |
| December | 48 | 30 |

1. What month had the highest average temperature in Los Angeles?
2. What month has the lowest average temperature for Washington, D.C.?
3. What was the average high and low temperature for Los Angeles in April?



Name: _____

4. Where there are any months where the average low temperature was the same for both places? If so, what month?
5. If you were taking a trip over the summer and you wanted to experience warm weather in July. What city would be the best for you?
6. Find the average high temperature for both cities in August. Which city has the highest temperature for the month of August?
7. What is the lowest average monthly temperature for Los Angeles? What month?
8. You have a friend that prefers colder temperatures during the winter months. Would you suggest they visit Los Angeles or Washington D.C. during that time?
9. The average high temperature for Jonesboro in August is 90° . What is the difference in high temperatures for the month of August between Jonesboro and Los Angeles?
10. The average high temperature for Jonesboro in August is 90° . What is the difference in high temperatures for the month of August between Jonesboro and Washington D.C.?

3rd Grade: AMI Day #7

Reading

Read "To the Rescue" & "Teaming Up with Eagles," and answer the questions.

Math

Complete the Addition & Subtraction review page.

Language Arts

Complete the Day #7 Language Arts page; complete all questions even though it is broken up in Monday-Friday sections.

Social Studies

Read the "Great Minds: Helen Keller" passage, and do the vocabulary match.

Science

Use the "Average monthly days with rain for Los Angeles" & "Average monthly days with rain for Washington D.C." bar graphs to answer the questions.

OPTIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL LEARNING

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SECTION 2: READING PAIRED TEXTS**DIRECTIONS**

AMI Day #7: Reading

Read the following two articles. Then use them to answer the questions on page 6 and complete the writing task on page 7.

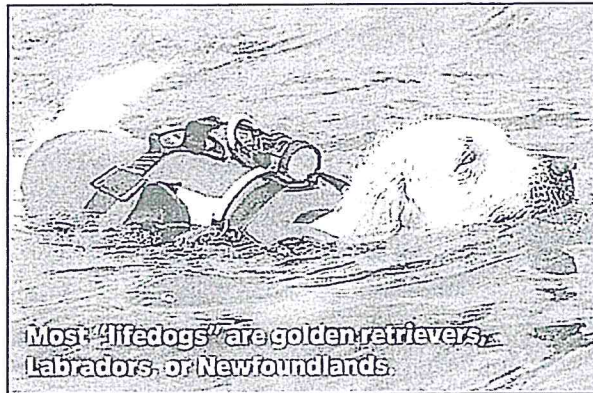
ARTICLE 1**To the Rescue**

1 One day in the summer of 2013, two girls were floating on an inflatable raft along the coast of Naples, Italy. Strong winds began blowing the raft away from the shore. The girls shouted for help. A lifeguard dove into the waves and swam toward the raft. But this was no ordinary lifeguard—it was a dog! Using his teeth, the hairy hero grabbed a rope attached to the raft and towed the girls safely back to the beach.

2 Believe it or not, that wasn't the first time a dog has aided beachgoers in Italy. More than 300 rescue dogs patrol the country's crowded beaches each summer. The rescue dogs belong to a special canine unit that works alongside human lifeguards. In 2013, these dogs saved 30 swimmers.

Super Swimmers

3 In a lot of ways, dogs were built for this type of work. Many kinds of dogs can run twice as fast as humans. They can also pick up sounds from struggling swimmers we can't hear. But what really makes canines perfect for the job is that they are excellent swimmers. Roberto Gasbarri, the manager of the Italian School of Rescue Dogs, says



Most "lifedogs" are golden retrievers, Labradors, or Newfoundlands.

dogs were made for the waves.

4 "Their powerful legs work like a motor in the water," Gasbarri tells *Scholastic News*. "And unlike humans, they can safely pull up to three people at once without getting tired."

Paw Patrol

5 To become rescue dogs, pups undergo three years of training. When on duty, they wear life jackets with special handles that people can hold on to. Some carry life preservers. The daring dogs also have no problem leaping from helicopters into the sea to reach people in trouble.

6 Gasbarri says that dogs are a valuable part of Italy's water rescue teams. "They tackle some of the most difficult and dangerous tasks without fear," he says.

SECTION 2: READING PAIRED TEXTS

ARTICLE 2

Teaming Up With Eagles

1 On a rocky mountaintop in Mongolia, a young girl named Ashol (ASH-awl) Pan stands and whistles. Suddenly, a golden eagle swoops down from the sky. Its long, curved claws clasp around her arm. But she's not scared. The eagle is her hunting partner.

2 Mongolia is a country in Asia. Its people have been hunting with eagles for about 2,000 years. But until recently, only men and boys took part. Ashol is one of the first girls to help carry on this ancient tradition.

Feathered Friends

3 Golden eagles naturally hunt small animals like foxes. Long ago, the Kazakh (KAH-zak) people of western Mongolia began using the birds to help them catch the same animals.

4 The Kazakhs depended on the fox meat for their food. They also used the

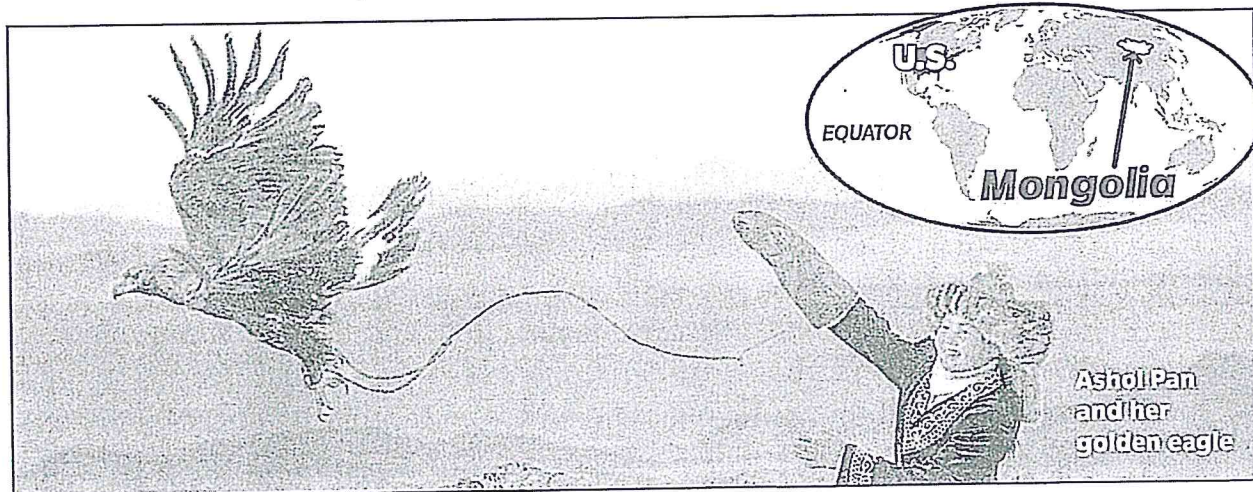
furs to keep warm during Mongolia's icy winters. Over time, these hunts became an important part of Kazakh culture.

A Family Tradition

5 Today, about 400 Kazakhs use golden eagles to hunt. Most fathers are teaching these skills to their sons. But Ashol's brother is in the military, so her father is training her. Ashol is learning how to spot foxes and ride a horse. She's also training an eagle to return to her when she whistles.

6 "It was cool to watch her," says Asher Svidensky, a photographer who visited Mongolia to research this tradition. "I was amazed by her calm and confidence."

7 Ashol's training will take several years. But it will be worth it. Ashol is now part of a tradition that her ancestors began long ago.



ASHER SVIDENSKY/CATERPILLAR NEWS AGENCY (ASHOL PAN)

SECTION 2: READING PAIRED TEXTS

1. In the article "To the Rescue," what is the purpose of the story the author tells in paragraph 1?

- Ⓐ to persuade readers to travel to Italy
- Ⓑ to introduce the idea of lifeguard dogs
- Ⓒ to argue that dogs are better than humans as lifeguards
- Ⓓ to describe the dangers of swimming in Italy

2. PART A

Which conclusion can you draw from the article "To the Rescue"?

- Ⓐ Dogs have a natural ability to be great rescuers in the water.
- Ⓑ Dogs make excellent house pets.
- Ⓒ Dogs cannot rescue people as well as lifeguards can.
- Ⓓ Dogs must get over a fear of water before they can work as rescuers.

PART B

Which sentence from the article best supports the answer to part A?

- Ⓐ "A lifeguard dove into the waves and swam toward the raft." (paragraph 1)
- Ⓑ "But what really makes canines perfect for the job is that they are excellent swimmers." (paragraph 3)
- Ⓒ "When on duty, they wear life jackets with special handles . . ." (paragraph 5)
- Ⓓ "To become rescue dogs, pups undergo three years of training." (paragraph 5)

3. Read this paragraph from "Teaming Up With Eagles." Then answer the question.

Today, about 400 Kazakhs use golden eagles to hunt. Most fathers are teaching these skills to their sons. But Ashol's brother is in the military, so her father is training her. Ashol is learning how to spot foxes and ride a horse. She is also training an eagle to return to her when she whistles.

What is the main idea of the paragraph?

- Ⓐ Ashol has a brother who is serving in the military.
- Ⓑ Ashol knows how to whistle.
- Ⓒ Ashol is learning how to find foxes and ride a horse.
- Ⓓ Ashol is getting a chance to learn something boys typically learn.

4. Which detail from the article helps you understand the meaning of ancient?

- Ⓐ "Its people have been hunting with eagles for about 2,000 years." (paragraph 2)
- Ⓑ "Ashol's training will take several years." (paragraph 7)
- Ⓒ "The Kazakhs depended on the fox meat for their food." (paragraph 4)
- Ⓓ "Today, about 400 Kazakhs use golden eagles to hunt." (paragraph 5)

(Continued on next page)

Name: AMI Day #7: Math

3.NBT.2

Addition & Subtraction

Directions: Add or subtract each problem.

$$\begin{array}{r} 356 \\ + 293 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 621 \\ - 348 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 510 \\ + 327 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 832 \\ - 141 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 274 \\ + 718 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 480 \\ - 176 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The Cooper family drove 503 miles on Monday and 362 miles on Tuesday. How much farther did the Cooper family drive on Monday than on Tuesday?

There are 285 students in the 3rd grade and 346 students in the 4th grade. How many 3rd and 4th grade students are there altogether?

Farmer Allen planted 716 turnip seeds and 632 soybean seeds. How many more turnip seeds did Allen plant than soybean seeds?

Monday

(1) Did Ben bring his permission slip! (2) If not, he needs to go to the office to call home. (3) He'll be disappointed if he can't go!

Which sentence has a punctuation error?

- A. Sentence 1
- B. NO CHANGE
- C. Sentence 2
- D. Sentence 3

Tuesday

Two of my cousins new sweaters already have holes in them!

Which underlined word in the sentence needs an apostrophe?

- A. sweaters
- B. holes
- C. NO CHANGE
- D. cousins

Wednesday

(1) My family went on vacation for the holidays. (2) We got on the most biggest plane I had ever seen!

What change should be made to the underlined part of Sentence 2?

- A. most biggest to most bigger
- B. most biggest to biggest
- C. most biggest to most big
- D. NO CHANGE

Thursday

We standed in line for three hours at the fairgrounds so my legs started to hurt.

Which word needs to be changed in the sentence?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. hours
- C. hurt
- D. standed

Friday

(1) George Washington became the first president of the United States in 1789. (2) Before he was president, he served in the Continental Congress and was the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. (3) Historians say his teeth were made of wood. (4) George Washington died in 1799.

Which sentence could be left out of this informational text?

- A. Sentence 1
- B. Sentence 2
- C. Sentence 3
- D. Sentence 4

Great Minds: Helen Keller

by Lydia Lukidis

Imagine what life would be like if you weren't able to see or hear. Everything would be dark and silent, all the time. Helen Keller never had to imagine it, because she lived it. She was born on June 27, 1880 in Alabama. She was very healthy and had no medical problems. Her father worked for a newspaper and her mother stayed home to take care of her. She grew up on the family's large farm.

But when Helen was 1½ years old, something unexpected happened and she got very sick. For about a week, she had a terrible fever and headache. Doctors suspected she contracted scarlet fever or meningitis. She survived, but she lost her sight and hearing at the same time. Her parents were shocked.



Helen Keller, ~1904. She was around 24 years old.

As Helen grew up, she tried to communicate with her family and friends. It was sometimes frustrating for her because it was hard to let others know what she needed. At times, she would get angry and throw tantrums. Helen quickly realized she was different, and her parents recognized she needed help.

They called the Perkins Institute for the Blind in Boston to get advice. The director said Annie Sullivan might be able to help. Annie used to attend the school when she was blind, but she got a special surgery when she was 15 and was able to see. Since she understood what it's like to be blind, people thought she could really help Helen. Little did anybody know that they were about to form a 50 year friendship and special bond.

Now imagine how hard it would be to learn words when you're blind and deaf. Annie began to teach Helen words, and she had some special tricks. For example, let's say she wanted to teach her the word, cup. She would place a cup in one of Helen's hands and she would press the letters C-U-P in the other hand.

Helen started learning some words this way. It was not easy and things didn't really click just yet.

Helen would get very frustrated and even once knocked out one of Annie's teeth during a lesson. But then one day, Helen really started to grasp it. Annie put Helen's hand in water, then spelled out W-A-T-E-R in her other hand. Helen finally understood how the process worked. It was a big day for her, and she learned many words after that.

The next challenge was learning how to read. Annie taught Helen how to read Braille. Braille is a specific reading system for blind people, and the letters are made out of little bumps on a page that you can touch. Helen caught on fast and was able to read entire books and use a typewriter by the age of 10. She was determined to persevere.

At that point, Helen was ready to learn how to speak, and Sarah Fuller helped her with this. Sarah was a teacher for the deaf. She knew certain techniques that would help. As she spoke, Helen would place her hand on Sarah's lips. Instead of hearing the sound, she felt the sound vibrations and felt how the lips moved to make certain sounds. Helen herself started saying a few letters and sounds. She was ecstatic. This was the first time in her life she was able to do that! Eventually, she learned complete words. And with hard work and determination, she was able to say full sentences.

When Helen was 16 years old, she went to Radcliffe College for women in Massachusetts. This was her first time in a public school. Annie went to class with her to help her. Helen did really well in school and graduated with honors. She then went on to college and wrote articles and books about her unique experiences.

Helen Keller is a great example of someone who was always determined and never let obstacles get in her way. She took the challenges life presented her and turned them into something positive. As she grew older, she wanted



Helen Keller, ~1920. She would have been around 40 years old here.

"The best and most beautiful things in the world cannot be seen or even touched. They must be felt with the heart."

— Helen Keller

to help others who had the same challenges. She became an activist and her mission was to inspire others. She spent her life raising money and awareness for the rights of women and people with disabilities. She wrote over a dozen books, traveled all over the country, and lived until she was 87 years old.

Name: _____

Great Minds: Helen Keller

by Lydia Lukidis



The following terms are vocabulary words from the article. Match the vocabulary word with its correct definition by writing the corresponding letter on the line.

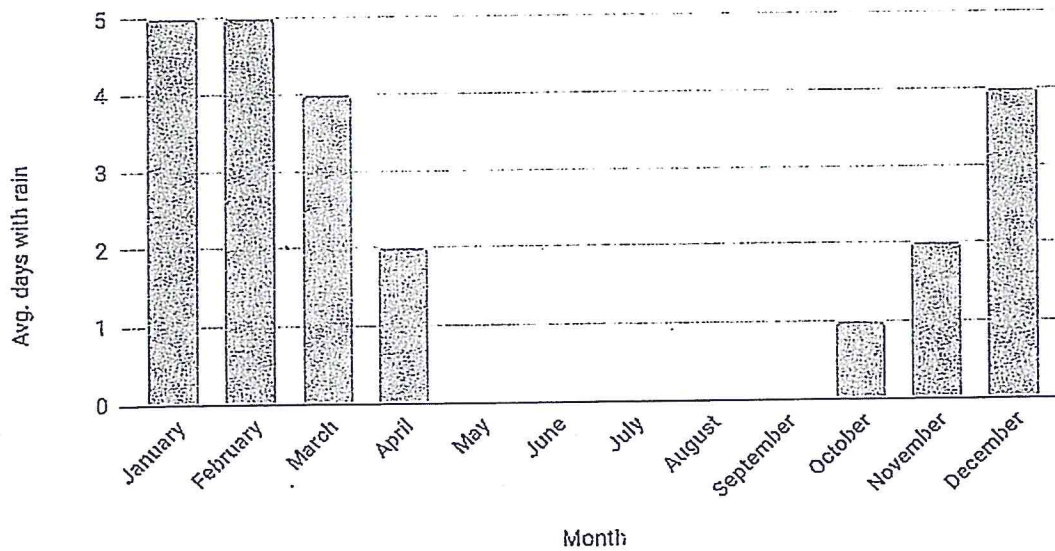
- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ Braille | a. help or guidance from a knowledgeable person |
| 2. _____ ecstatic | b. a person who campaigns for social change |
| 3. _____ tantrums | c. to keep going even though something is very difficult |
| 4. _____ techniques | d. a system of raised bumps on a surface that people who are blind can read with their fingertips |
| 5. _____ advice | e. understand or comprehend |
| 6. _____ persevere | f. outbursts of anger or frustration, often by a young child |
| 7. _____ vibrations | g. encourage; motivate |
| 8. _____ grasp | h. overwhelming excitement or happiness |
| 9. _____ activist | i. tremors or quivering that occur when sound travels |
| 10. _____ inspire | j. methods or strategies for mastering a skill or task |

Name: _____

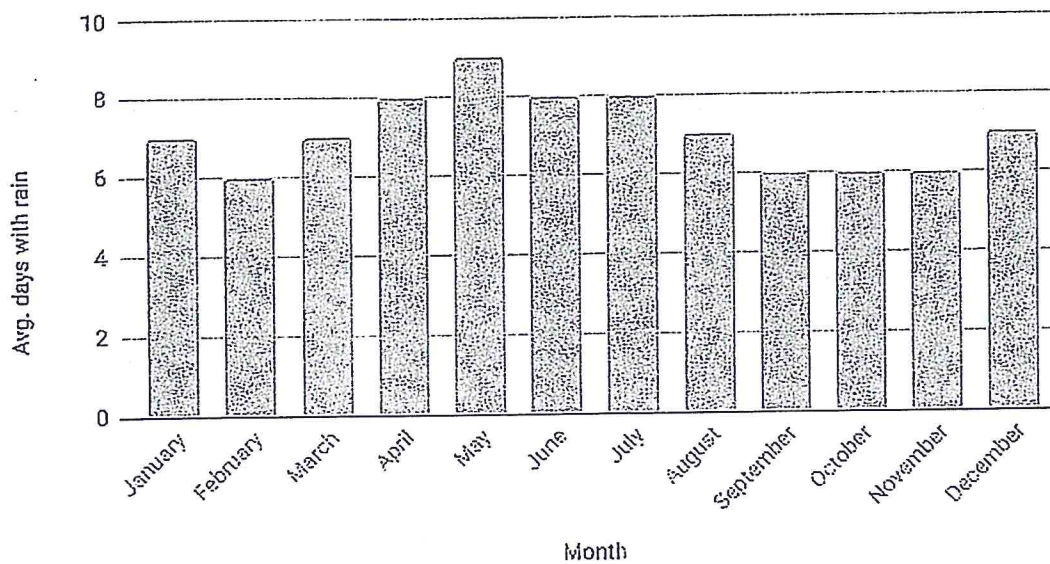
AMT Day #7: Science

The average amount of rainy days each month for two U.S. cities are listed below. Use the two graphs to answer the questions.

Average monthly days with rain for Los Angeles



Average monthly days with rain for Washington D.C.



1. Which month or months have the largest amount of rainy days for Washington D.C.?



Name: _____

2. Which month or months have the least amount of rainy days in Los Angeles?
3. Do any months have the same amount of rainy days for both cities? If so, which months?
4. Which month or months have the largest amount of rainy days for Los Angeles?
5. Which month or months have the least amount of rainy days in Washington D.C.?
6. You have a friend that dislikes rain. They plan on taking a trip to Los Angeles. Which month or months would you suggest them to visit?
7. What is the total amount of rainy days on average that Washington D.C. experiences in a year?
8. What is the total amount of rainy days on average that Los Angeles experiences in a year?
9. Which U.S. city has the higher amount of rainy days in a year?

3rd Grade: AMI Day #8

Reading

Read "Reddy Fox" and answer the questions.

Math

Complete the Multiplication review page.

Language Arts

Complete the Day #8 Language Arts page; complete all questions even though it is broken up in Monday-Friday sections.

Social Studies

Read the "Medicine Woman" passage, and answer the questions.

Science

Use the "San Diego's Average High Temperature" line graph to answer the questions.

OPTIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL LEARNING

<http://www.storylineonline.com> (Tons of great read-alouds!)

<http://jr.brainpop.com> username: cotter password: warriors

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Passwords are [lastname.firstname####](#) (the four digit number is their student ID/lunch number. They should know this information).

SECTION 1: READING LITERATURE

DIRECTIONS: Read the story below. Then answer each question that follows the story.

AMI Day #8: Reading

Reddy Fox

Reddy Fox lived with Granny Fox. Granny Fox was the wisest, slyest, smartest fox in all the country round. She had taught Reddy how to steal Farmer Brown's chickens without awakening Bowser the Hound.

One morning Granny Fox took Reddy on a walk. Granny trotted ahead until they came to a long bridge. Then she stopped.

"Come here, Reddy, and look down," she commanded.

Reddy did as he was told.

"Come across," said she, and she ran lightly across to the other side.

But Reddy Fox was afraid. He was afraid that he would fall through into the water or onto the cruel rocks below. Granny Fox ran back to where Reddy sat.

"For shame, Reddy Fox!" said she. "Just don't look down and you will be safe enough."

But Reddy Fox hung back and begged to go home and whimpered. Suddenly, Granny Fox sprang to her feet, as if in great fright. "Bowser the Hound! Come, Reddy, come!" she cried, and started across the bridge as fast as she could go.

Reddy didn't stop to look or to think. His one idea was to get away from Bowser the Hound. "Wait, Granny! Wait!" he cried and started after her as fast as he could run. When he was at last safely across, Reddy looked behind him to see where Bowser the Hound might be. He was nowhere to be seen. Could he have fallen off the bridge?

"Where is Bowser the Hound?" cried Reddy.

"Home with Farmer Brown," replied Granny Fox dryly. Reddy stared at her for a minute. Then he began to understand that Granny Fox had simply scared him into running across the bridge. "Now we'll run back again," said Granny Fox, and this time Reddy did so easily and happily.



SECTION 1: READING LITERATURE

1. What is the main lesson of this passage?

- Ⓐ Grandparents should be respected.
- Ⓑ The thing you are afraid of might not be as bad as you think.
- Ⓒ If you run fast, you can escape from danger.
- Ⓓ Foxes should be afraid of bridges.

2. Which sentence best shows how Reddy feels about crossing the bridge?

- Ⓐ "Granny Fox was the wisest, slyest, smartest fox in all the country round."
- Ⓑ "Reddy did as he was told."
- Ⓒ "When he was at last safely across, Reddy looked behind him to see where Bowser the Hound might be."
- Ⓓ "But Reddy hung back and begged to go home and whimpered."

3. Read this sentence from the passage.

"Come here, Reddy, and look down," she commanded.

What is the meaning of the word **commanded** as it is used in this sentence?

- Ⓐ gave an order
- Ⓑ asked politely
- Ⓒ answered a question
- Ⓓ listened



4. How does Granny get Reddy to cross the bridge?

- Ⓐ She promises to give him some of Farmer Brown's chickens to eat when he gets to the other side.
- Ⓑ She carries him across the bridge on her back.
- Ⓒ She tricks him into crossing the bridge by telling him that Bowser is behind him.
- Ⓓ She gets Bowser to chase him across the bridge.

5. Why does Reddy think that Bowser fell off the bridge?

- Ⓐ Bowser was nowhere to be seen.
- Ⓑ Granny sprang to her feet.
- Ⓒ Granny told Reddy not to look down.
- Ⓓ Granny started across the bridge as fast as she could go.

6. Number the events from 1 to 4 in the order in which they happen in the story.

- ___ Reddy runs across the bridge.
- ___ Reddy discovers that Granny has tricked him.
- ___ Granny Fox shouts, "Bowser the Hound! Come, Reddy, come!"
- ___ Granny Fox takes Reddy out for a walk.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

Name: AMI Day #8: Math

3.NBT.3

Multiplication

Directions: Multiply to solve each problem.

$$\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 60 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Emily sorted her crayons into 6 groups with 60 in each group. Multiply to find the total number of crayons.

Anthony made 5 batches of cookies with 30 cookies in each batch. Multiply to find the total number of cookies he made.

George planted a garden with 7 rows. In each row he planted 40 seeds. Multiply to find the number of seeds he planted.

Monday

We don't go grocery shopping on Tuesdays, we only go on Wednesdays or Saturdays.

Which underlined word has a spelling error?

- A. grocery
- B. Wedesdays
- C. Saturdays
- D. NO CHANGE

Tuesday

Our new address is 5474 Mobey's Meadow Lane in Critten Virginia.

Where should a comma be placed in the sentence?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. After Lane
- C. Before Mobey's
- D. After Critten

Wednesday

1) What time is the game tonight, I asked my mom. (2) She answered, "Kick off is at 6:30."

What is the correct way to write the underlined part of Sentence 1?

- A. "What time is the game tonight?"
- B. "What time is the game tonight,"
- C. NO CHANGE
- D. "What time is the game tonight"

Thursday

Next week, we is going to turn in our biography projects to Mrs. West.

What change should be made to the underlined word?

- A. is to were
- B. is to was
- C. is to are
- D. NO CHANGE

Friday

(1) Abby spent her spring break in London, England. (2) Every day she visited a new monument. (3) First, she took a tour of a giant palace. (4) Finally, Abby went on a river cruise. (5) Next, she rode a giant ferris wheel called the "London Eye." (6) Abby had a wonderful vacation with her family.

What change should be made to organize the paragraph better?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. Switch Sentence 1 and Sentence 6
- C. Switch Sentence 2 and Sentence 3
- D. Switch Sentence 4 and Sentence 5

Ami Day
#8: -J
Land
#125

Name: _____

AME Day #8: Social Studies

Medicine Woman

By Patricia McCord

Susan La Flesche Picotte was the first Native American woman to earn a medical degree. She was born on the Omaha reservation in northeastern Nebraska on June 17, 1865. She lived during a time when a lot of change was happening in the United States as a whole, and among the Native American and Omaha tribe she was a part of.

Susan's father, Joseph La Flesche, was also known as Iron Eyes and was the last recognized Chief of Omaha. Susan was the youngest of four girls. Her father encouraged all of his daughters to value education. They attended a mission school that was run by the Presbyterians and later the Quakers where they were taught the culture and habits of whites. Susan and her sisters all became leaders and followed in their father's footsteps of helping the Omaha make the painful change to white society while still trying to hold on to their own culture.

Susan was only 8 years old when she became inspired to become a physician as she watched an Indian woman die because a white doctor refused to give her care. In 1886, she entered the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Not only did Susan do well but she graduated a year early and 1st in her class!

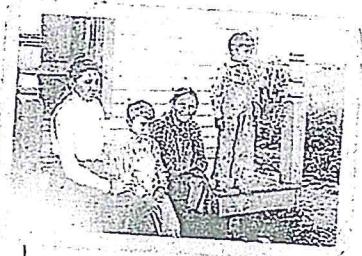
After earning her degree, Susan went back to the Omaha Reservation where she was the only doctor and cared for more than 1,000 people. She helped her people understand that they needed to make changes to protect their health. Susan bought her own medical supplies, and she earned only \$500 a year for her work.

In 1894, Susan married and had two sons. She settled in Nebraska with her family and set up her own private practice. She later built the first hospital on a reservation that was not funded by government money. She broke the stereotype of women staying at home to raise their children. Susan treated both Native and white Americans in her medical practice.

Susan La Flesche Picotte spent her entire life learning about health and bringing her knowledge to the Omaha tribe through education and health care for her people. Although Susan spent her life helping people with health issues, she had many health battles of her own. She died when she was only 50 years old on September 18, 1915 after an illness of 3 years.



Dr. Susan La Flesche Picotte



Susan La Flesche Picotte and her two children, Caryl and Pierre.

Name: _____

Medicine Woman

By Patricia McCord



1. What is the author's purpose for writing this article?
 - a. to persuade readers to pursue a career in medicine
 - b. to teach readers how to become a successful doctor
 - c. to entertain readers with an amusing story in Native American history
 - d. to inform readers about a historical figure

2. The fact below is *not* true.

Dr. Susan La Flesche Picotte was the first woman to earn a medical degree.

Re-write the sentence above. Change the underlined words to make the sentence true.

3. Which statement is an opinion?
 - a. Susan La Flesche Picotte's father was chief of the Omaha.
 - b. La Flesche Picotte worked as the only doctor on the Omaha Reservation.
 - c. In the 1880s, Dr. La Flesche Picotte was the best doctor in America.
 - d. Susan La Flesche was the youngest of four girls in her family.

4. Use your math skills to complete the sentence below.

Dr. Susan La Flesche Picotte died _____ years ago.

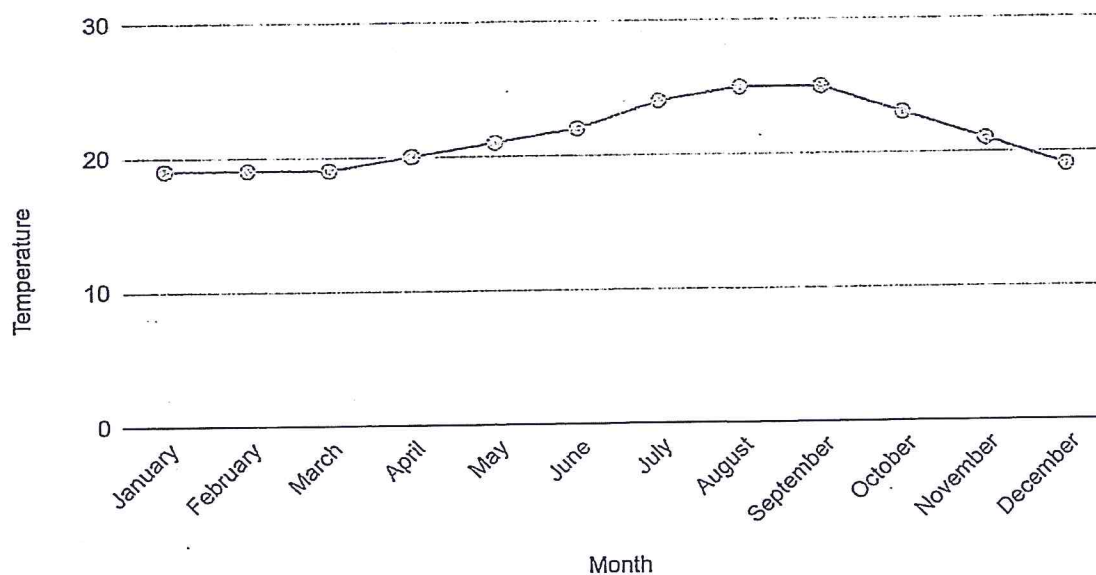
5. What event inspired Susan La Flesche to become a doctor?

Name: _____

AMI Day #8: science

Use the information in the line graph about San Diego, California to help you answer the questions.

San Diego's Average High Temperature in °C



1. What month does San Diego have the highest average temperature?
2. What month has the lowest average temperature?
3. What is the difference between the highest average temperature for August and February?
4. Is the average high temperature for any month the same? Which months are the same?



Name: _____

5. What is the difference in average high temperature for September and December?
6. If you wanted to travel to San Diego whenever it was warm, which month or months would be best for you to travel? Use information from the table to justify your answer.
7. What is the average high temperature for July?
8. What is the average high temperature for February?
9. How does the average high temperature for San Diego in August compared to where you live? Does it get as hot as San Diego? Is your city cooler than San Diego? Explain your reasoning. You can use information from the graph to support your answer.

3rd Grade: AMI Day #9

Reading

Read "They're Back" and answer the questions.

Math

Complete the Multiplication & Division Word Problems review page.

Language Arts

Complete the Day #9 Language Arts page; complete all questions even though it is broken up in Monday-Friday sections.

Social Studies

Read the "Louisa May Alcott" passage, and answer the questions.

Science

Use the "San Diego, CA" table to answer the questions.

OPTIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL LEARNING

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<http://jr.brainpop.com> username: cotter password: warriors

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Passwords are [lastname.firstname####](#) (the four digit number is their student ID/lunch number. They should know this information).

SECTION 2: READING INFORMATIONAL TEXT

DIRECTIONS: Read the article below. Then answer each question that follows the article.

AMI Day #9 :
Reading

They're Back

For many animals around the world, the past 200 years have been rough. Their homes in the wild have been wiped out by people to make room for houses, farms, and roads. Other types of animals have been overhunted.

More than 3,000 types of animals are now endangered, or close to dying out. Conservation groups have been working hard to save those animals from extinction. That work is paying off. Now some troubled species are making comebacks.

Greater One-Horned Rhinoceros

Greater one-horned rhinoceroses live in the forests of South Asia. They once numbered in the thousands. But by the early 1900s, fewer than 200 of the rhinos were left in the wild. Many had been hunted for their horns.

Several years ago, conservation groups took action. They helped make hunting rhinos against the law. Now about 2,600 of the animals roam the wild.

Lear's Macaw

The Lear's macaw is a blue parrot. It's found only in Brazil. This bird was discovered in 1978. But by the late 1980s, only 70 were known to exist. The trees in which they lived were being cut down. To help the macaws survive, conservation groups bought 4,000 acres of the birds' rainforest habitat. By 2009, the parrots' numbers had soared past 950.

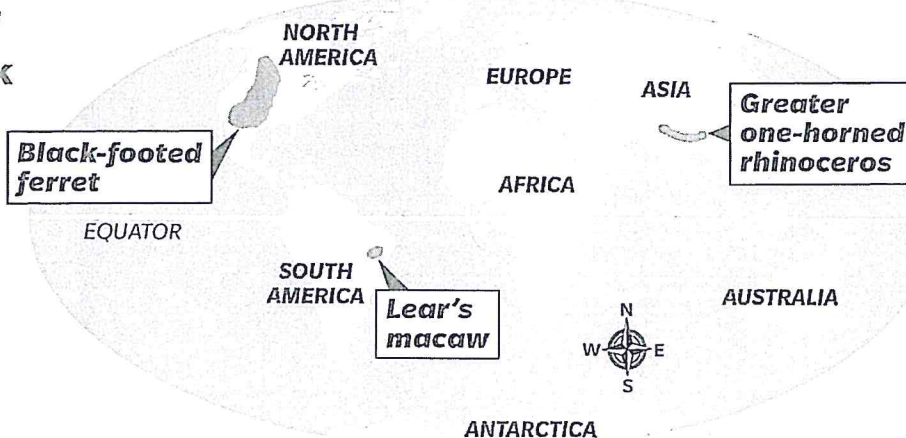
Black-Footed Ferret

Thousands of black-footed ferrets once lived across the central United States and Canada. But they were often thought of as pests—and killed. By the mid-1970s, these ferrets were thought to be extinct.

Surprisingly, a group of 18 ferrets was found in Wyoming in 1981. They were taken to a special center. As their numbers grew, the ferrets were released back into the wild. Today, about 750 live in the wild.



Ranges of Comeback Species



SECTION 2: READING INFORMATIONAL TEXT



8. The following question has two parts.

PART A: Which sentence best describes the animals featured in the passage?

- Ⓐ They are all being hunted.
- Ⓑ Their numbers are growing again.
- Ⓒ There are too many of them.
- Ⓓ They all live in the rainforest.

PART B: Which sentence from the passage supports your answer in part A?

- Ⓐ "Now some troubled species are making comebacks."
- Ⓑ "But by the early 1900s, fewer than 200 of the rhinos were left in the wild."
- Ⓒ "Many species are close to dying out."
- Ⓓ "For many animals around the world, the past 200 years have been rough."

9. Read the sentence from the passage.

Conservation groups have been working hard to save those animals from extinction.

What does the word *extinction* mean as used in the passage?

- Ⓐ dying out completely
- Ⓑ surviving
- Ⓒ having to go live somewhere else
- Ⓓ growing in number

10. How does the information on the map support the article?

- Ⓐ It shows the location of conservation groups.
- Ⓑ It shows the location of the animals described in the article.
- Ⓒ It shows the continents of the world and the equator.
- Ⓓ It shows the places where animals are most endangered.

11. The article "They're Back" says that conservation groups bought land in Brazil to protect a type of macaw. How would that help the macaws make a comeback? Use details from the article to support your answer.

Name: AMI Day #9: Math

3.OA.3

Multiplication & Division Word Problems

* use the back for extra space to work out your problems *

1. Andrea bought 64 cupcakes for her birthday party. If each box contained 8 cupcakes, how many boxes of cupcakes did she buy?

2. The pet store sold 9 turtles each week for 3 weeks. How many turtles did the pet store sell?

3. Mr. Owens had 25 students in his class. If he evenly splits the students into 5 different groups, how many students are in each group?

4. Brice went to the candy shop and bought his 7 friends 3 pieces of candy each. How much candy did Brice buy?

5. Courtney wants to read 56 pages in 7 days. If she reads the same number of pages each day, how many pages should she read per day?

Monday

Before you put the vegetables in the oven, you must clean them and careful cut them.

What change should be made to the underlined word?

- A. careful to carefulled
- B. careful to carefull
- C. NO CHANGE
- D. careful to carefully

Tuesday

(1) We had an exciting evening at the football game! (2) I had never been to an NFL game before the crowd was so upbeat and I liked watching the cheerleaders on the sidelines.

What change should be made to the underlined part of Sentence 2?

- A. before the crowd to before and the crowd
- B. before the crowd to before. And the crowd
- C. before the crowd to before. The crowd
- D. NO CHANGE

Wednesday

Our mom always tells us to keep our hands and foots still at the dinner table, especially when we have company.

Which word in the sentence needs to be changed?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. teacher
- C. foots
- D. listens

Thursday

(1) The house movers are making quite a commotion in the kitchen. (2) I hope they're not breaking anything!

What change should be made to the underlined word?

- A. movers to mover's
- B. NO CHANGE
- C. movers to movers'
- D. movers to Movers

Friday

(1) In science class we watched a butterfly emerge from its chrysalis. (2) The chrysalis began to quiver and before we knew it, the baby butterfly popped out! (3) It slowly unfolded and we saw its beautiful colors. (4) Flapped its wings and flew away. (5) I wonder if I'll ever see it again.

Which sentence in the paragraph is incomplete?

- A. Sentence 4
- B. Sentence 1
- C. Sentence 5
- D. Sentence 2

Name: _____

AME Day #9:
Social Studies

Louisa May Alcott

By Kimberly M. Hulmacher



Louisa May Alcott was born on November 29, 1832. She was one of five children. Louisa spent most of her childhood in Concord, Massachusetts. She and her sisters spent lots of their free time acting out plays that Louisa had written. Many remarkable people lived in Concord during this time. Henry David Thoreau taught Louisa to love the natural world around her, and Ralph Waldo Emerson introduced Louisa to books.

Louisa's first stories were published when she was just 16 years old. She published her first book at the age of 22. Louisa spent some time working as a nurse in a soldiers' hospital during the Civil War.

She wrote and published a book about this experience titled, *Hospital Sketches*. This book became her first well known work. However, her most well known work was written in 1868 and 1869. *Little Women* was based on Louisa's childhood in Concord with her sisters. Louisa was Jo, the heroine of the story. *Little Women* became so popular that it became part of a series. Louisa went on to write *Little Men*, *Jo's Boys* and many other works.

Louisa May Alcott died on March 6, 1888. Over 100 years later, her books remain a childhood favorite.



Name: _____

Louisa May Alcott

By Kimberly M. Hufmacher



1. What is Louisa May Alcott most famous for?
 - a. working as a nurse during the civil war
 - b. writing the book, Little Women
 - c. writing the book, Hospital sketches
 - d. writing plays that were acted out by her sisters

2. Place these events in sequential order.

(Label each sentence 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, or 6th.)

- _____ Louisa worked as a nurse.
- _____ Louisa wrote Little Men and Jo's Boys.
- _____ Louisa wrote plays and acted them out with her sisters.
- _____ Louisa May Alcott was born.
- _____ Louisa wrote her most famous book, Little Women.
- _____ Louisa's first book was published.

3. How old was Louisa May Alcott when she died?

- a. 45
- b. 55
- c. 65
- d. over 100

Name: _____

AMI Day#9: Science

Use the information in the table about San Diego, California to help you answer the questions.

San Diego, CA

| Month | Avg. High Temp (°C) | Avg. Low Temp (°C) | Rainfall in millimeters (mm) | Daylight Hours |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| January | 19 | 10 | 50.1 | 10.5 |
| February | 19 | 11 | 51.2 | 11 |
| March | 19 | 12 | 43.5 | 12 |
| April | 20 | 14 | 16.5 | 13 |
| May | 21 | 15 | 6.4 | 14 |
| June | 22 | 17 | 1.4 | 14 |
| July | 24 | 19 | 4.3 | 14 |
| August | 25 | 20 | 1.5 | 13.5 |
| September | 25 | 19 | 4.3 | 12.5 |
| October | 23 | 16 | 12.6 | 11.5 |
| November | 21 | 12 | 25.4 | 10.5 |
| December | 19 | 10 | 39.5 | 10 |

1. What month does San Diego have the highest average temperature?
2. What month does San Diego experience the largest amount of rain?
3. What month does San Diego have the least daylight hours?



Name: _____

4. What is the difference between the highest average temperature and lowest average temperature for the month of November?
5. What is the total amount of rainfall in millimeters that San Diego experiences in a year?
6. Is the average high temperature for any month the same? Which months are the same?
7. What is the difference in daylight hours between June and December?
8. If you wanted to travel to San Diego whenever it was warm and there wasn't much rain, which month would be best for you to travel? Use information from the table to justify your answer.
9. If you wanted to visit San Diego in the winter but you didn't want to experience a lot of rain, what month or months would be best for you to visit? Justify your answer with information from the table.
10. Are there any months of the year where San Diego has the same amount of daylight hours for those months? How many daylight hours is it? Which months are the same?

3rd Grade: AMI Day #10

Reading

Read "Seal Rescue" and answer the questions.

Math

Complete the Fluently Multiply & Divide review page.

Language Arts

Complete the Day #10 Language Arts page; complete all questions even though it is broken up in Monday-Friday sections.

Social Studies

Read the "Clara Barton" passage, and answer the questions.

Science

Use the "Average Monthly Temperatures for Chicago, IL" table to answer the questions.

OPTIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL LEARNING

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<http://jr.brainpop.com> username: cotter password: warriors

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SECTION 1: READING INFORMATIONAL TEXT

DIRECTIONS: Read the article below. Then answer the questions on page 2.

AMI Day #10:
Reading

Seal Rescue

Picture this: A baby seal snoozes on a beach in Seattle, Washington. Its mom is out fishing for food in the water. It's a peaceful day for this seal family—but not for long. Suddenly, people on the beach rush over to the seal pup to get a closer look at it. Some try to feed or pet it.

The pup is now scared—and the mom, looking on from the waves, is just as frightened.

"If people crowd around the pup, the mother might be too afraid to come back for her baby," explains Noemi Reche-Ley. Noemi is a student volunteer for a group called Seal Sitters. They help keep seal pups living near the shore safe from people.

Beach Baby-sitters

Noemi and other volunteers find sleeping seal pups and close off the areas around them with yellow tape. Then they stand guard from about 100 yards away and watch over the pups

with binoculars. If people try to get near the pups, the Seal Sitters stop them and explain to them why the seals shouldn't be disturbed.

5 One big reason is that seal pups really need their moms. Like most baby mammals, seal pups rely on their mothers' milk. It has the **nutrients** they need to survive. If the babies are kept apart from their moms, they are likely to die.

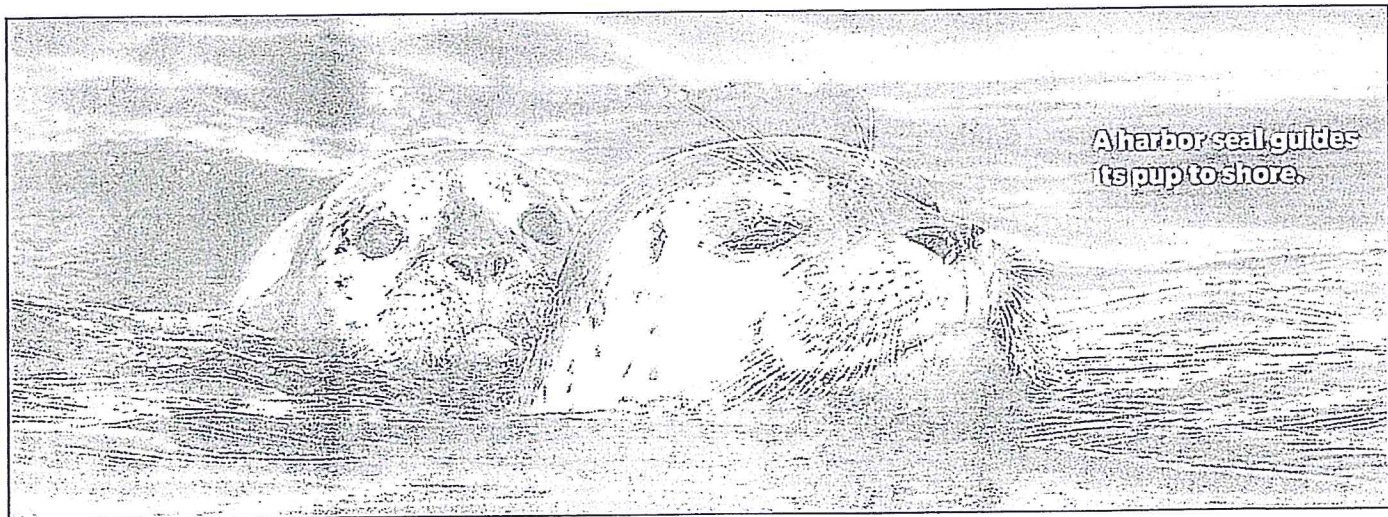
6 Seals are also threatened by **pollution**. People sometimes leave garbage, such as plastic bags, on the beach. Noemi and the group try to keep the beach clean. They don't want the animals swallowing things that could make them sick.

7 "I love seals," says Noemi, "and I want to protect them."

WORDS TO KNOW

nutrients: vitamins needed by an animal or plant to live

pollution: harmful substances in the environment



A harbor seal guides its pup to shore.

SECTION 1: READING INFORMATIONAL TEXT

Day 10

1. Which choice best describes the article's main idea?
 - Ⓐ A group of volunteers help seal pups stay safe on the beach.
 - Ⓑ Mother seals will not come back for their pups if they are afraid.
 - Ⓒ People are interested in getting a close look at baby seals.
 - Ⓓ Seals are peaceful animals.

2. According to the article, which do Seal Sitters do first?
 - Ⓐ block off the area around a seal pup
 - Ⓑ explain to people why it's important to leave seal pups alone
 - Ⓒ look for sleeping seal pups
 - Ⓓ watch over seal pups from far away

3. What is the purpose of the story the author tells in the beginning of the article?
 - Ⓐ to describe how the author fed and petted a baby seal
 - Ⓑ to show how dangerous seals can be to humans
 - Ⓒ to describe how a seal catches its food
 - Ⓓ to explain what can happen when humans get too close to baby seals

4. What is most likely to happen if a baby seal is kept away from its mom?
 - Ⓐ It will go in the water to try to find its mom.
 - Ⓑ It will be too afraid to go in the water alone.
 - Ⓒ It will swallow garbage that could make it sick.
 - Ⓓ It will not get the food it needs to stay alive.

5. Identify two ways humans can hurt seals and two ways humans can help them. Use details from the article.

| Ways humans can hurt seals | Ways humans can help seals |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. _____ _____ _____ | 1. _____ _____ _____ |
| 2. _____ _____ _____ | 2. _____ _____ _____ |

Name: AMI Day #10 : Math

3.OA.7

Fluently Multiply & Divide

1. Fill in the blank to make each equation true.

$7 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$30 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$44 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$56 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$36 \div 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 11 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$30 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$22 \div 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$

$40 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$24 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$14 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$49 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 11 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$60 \div 12 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \div 1 = \underline{\quad}$

Monday

"I have to help my sister with her science project" said Camille.

What is the correct way to write this sentence?

- A. I have to help my sister with her science project said Camille.
- B. "I have to help my sister with her science project," said Camille.
- C. NO CHANGE
- D. "I have to help my sister with her science project." said Camille.

Tuesday

(1) The thunderstorm scared my younger brother last night. (2) He sleaped on the couch in my parents' bedroom.

What change should be made to the underlined word?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. sleaped to sleep
- C. sleaped to slept
- D. sleaped to sleeping

Wednesday

The happyness showed on the kids' faces as soon as the first round of fireworks began.

What change should be made to the underlined word?

- A. happyness to happiness
- B. NO CHANGE
- C. happyness to happynes
- D. happyness to happines

Thursday

(1) The meteorologist is not being clear about the weekend forecast. (2) It could rain or it could just be cloudy. (3) I don't know if I need my rain boots and my tennis shoes.

What change should be made to the underlined word?

- A. and to or
- B. and to because
- C. and to also
- D. NO CHANGE

Friday

(1) Some rainforests get one inch of rain almost every day of the year! (2) Most rainforests are located in Central and South America, Asia, and Africa. (3) The largest rainforest is the Amazon. (4) Rainforests are important because they provide a home to animals and plants, help keep the water cycle in motion, and are a source for medicines and foods.

Which is the best sentence to begin this paragraph?

- A. Rainforests are in danger.
- B. Rainforests are important.
- C. A lot of different kinds of animals live in the rainforest.
- D. Rainforests are some of the wettest places on the planet.

Name: _____

AMI
Day #10 : Social Studies

Clara Barton

by Kimberly M. Hutmacher

Clara Barton was born on December 25, 1821. She lived in Washington, D.C., when the Civil War began in 1861. She heard stories of wounded and suffering soldiers. She felt that she needed to do something to help.

She urged people to donate bandages and medicine. She often delivered these supplies to the battlefield herself.

Clara wasn't finished helping when the war was over. Clara headed a group that searched for missing soldiers. This group also worked to identify the graves of unknown soldiers.

After four years of this work, Clara moved to Switzerland. It was there that she first learned about a group called the Red Cross. This group worked to help people who were suffering during times of war.



This photo of Clara Barton was taken in 1902.



Today the American Red Cross, which was founded by Clara Barton, provides shelter, food, and health care to victims of fire, hurricanes, floods, and other natural disasters.

In 1873 Clara returned to the United States. In 1881 she started an American branch of the Red Cross. She served as its first president for over 20 years.

As the result of Clara's hard work and leadership, the Red Cross grew. The group still helps those who are suffering during times of war. Today, it also helps people suffering as a result of earthquakes, fires, floods, and other disasters.

Clara Barton retired from the Red Cross in 1904. She died 8 years later on April 12, 1912. Her legacy with the American Red Cross lives on.

Name: _____

Clara Barton

by Kimberly M. Hutmacher



1. Place these events in sequential order.

Label each sentence 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, or 6th.

_____ Barton helped search for missing Civil War soldiers.

_____ The American Red Cross was founded by Barton.

_____ Clara Barton persuaded people to donate medical supplies to help injured Civil War soldiers.

_____ Barton moved away to Switzerland.

_____ Barton moved back to America.

_____ Barton learned about a Swiss charity group called the Red Cross, which helped people who were suffering during times of war.

2. Based on the information in the passage, which word best describes Clara Barton?

a. cautious

b. forgiving

c. easygoing

d. compassionate

3. How has the American Red Cross changed since it was founded in 1881?

4. What was the author's purpose for writing this passage?

- a. to explain how dangerous being a soldier was during the Civil War
- b. to describe an important historical figure
- c. to compare and contrast the Red Cross in Switzerland and America
- d. to tell a fictional story about how the Red Cross began

Name: _____

AMI Day #10: Science

Average Monthly Temperatures for Chicago, IL

| Month | Avg. High Temp (°C) | Avg. Low Temp (°C) |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|
| January | 0 | -6 |
| February | 2 | -4 |
| March | 7 | 1 |
| April | 13 | 6 |
| May | 19 | 12 |
| June | 25 | 17 |
| July | 28 | 21 |
| August | 27 | 21 |
| September | 23 | 17 |
| October | 17 | 10 |
| November | 10 | 4 |
| December | 3 | -3 |

1. What month has the highest average temperature?
2. What month has the lowest average temperature?
3. What is the difference between the high and low temperature for the month of November?
4. What is the difference between the high and low temperature for the month of March?



Name: _____

5. Based on low temperatures, which months would be MOST likely to get snow?

6. You have an aunt that wants to visit Chicago, IL during a month where it isn't too hot but it isn't too cold either. What month or months would you suggest are the best for her? Why? Use data from the chart to support your answer.

7. The average high monthly temperature for Phoenix, Arizona in August is 40°C. How does that compare with the average high monthly temperature for August? What is the difference between those temperatures?

8. The average low monthly temperature for New York City, New York in March is 5°C. How does that compare with the average low monthly temperature for March? What is the difference between those temperatures?