3rd Grade
Week #3 Packet

Ms. Ontiveros' Contact Information
Call: (208) 477-1052
Email: dontiveros@ontario.k12.or.us

Ms. Pennington's Contact Information
Call: (208) 477-1093
Email: spennington@ontario.k12.or.us

Mrs. Ellis' Contact Information
Call: (208) 477-1540
Email: mellis@ontario.k12.or.us

Mrs. Ferguson's Contact Information
Call: (208) 477-1361
Email: tferguson@ontario.k12.or.us

Week 3 Checklist

Monday	❑ Independent Reading for Reading Log ❑ Code Breaker Worksheet ❑ Reading Escape Room
Tuesday	❑ Independent Reading for Reading Log ❑ Multiplication with 7 Cootie Catcher ❑ Path of the Salmon Comprehension

Wednesday	❑ Independent Reading for Reading Log
	❑ Multiplication Color Page
	❑ Art Focus on Pablo Picasso
	  ❑ Biography
	  ❑ Vocabulary
	  ❑ Word Search
	  ❑ Three Musicians Coloring Page
	❑ Science: Bedroom Planetarium
	  ❑ The STEAM Behind the Fun
	  ❑ Complete the planetarium
	  ❑ STEAM Challenge Data & Results

Reading Log

NAME: _____ WEEK OF _____

My weekly goal is to read for _____ minutes.

Day of the Week	TITLE AND AUTHOR	YOUR THOUGHTS ABOUT THE STORY OR SUMMARY OF THE STORY	MIN. READ
MON.			
TUES.			
WED.			
THURS.			
FRI.			

ADULT SIGNATURE: _____

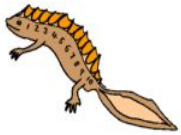
TOTAL MINUTES READ: _____

Possible Sentence Starters:

"This book was about....."
"I like/don't like this story because..."
"This story reminded me of...."
"I loved the part when..."
"I enjoyed the story because..."
"I wonder...."
"One question I have is..."

Name Date

FUN MULTIPLICATION TO 10x10
SHEET 6 THE CODEBREAKER RETURNS!



C	T	R	L	A	E	P	D	N	I	M	Y	S	G	B
21	24	27	30	36	42	48	49	54	56	63	64	72	81	90

Work out these multiplications, then find the coded message!

The first letter is done for you.

Letter	C									
Number	21									
Fact	7 x 3	9 x 4	6 x 8	8 x 3	4 x 9	7 x 8	6 x 9		8 x 9	6 x 6

Letter										
Number										
Fact	5 x 6	4 x 9	9 x 7	6 x 6	6 x 9	7 x 7	6 x 7	9 x 3		

Letter					“					
Number										
Fact	9 x 8	6 x 6	8 x 8	8 x 9		9 x 9	3 x 9	7 x 6	9 x 4	4 x 6

Letter										
Number										
Fact	8 x 3	8 x 7	9 x 7	6 x 7	8 x 9		6 x 4	6 x 6	9 x 10	6 x 5

Letter													”
Number													
Fact	7 x 6	9 x 8		10 x 3	6 x 7	9 x 4	3 x 9	9 x 6	7 x 8	6 x 9	9 x 9		

READING #3

THUTMOSE III

Thutmose III ruled from 1479-1425 BC as the 6th pharaoh of the Eighteenth Egyptian Dynasty. He was considered one of the greatest pharaohs. He is most known for his military successes, great army, and strategy.

Thutmose III led the way at the Battle of Megiddo where he surprised the enemy through a narrow mountain pass. He was often seen fighting on the front lines. He expanded the borders of Egypt. Like many pharaohs, he built over 50 temples.

RAMSES II

Ramses II ruled from 1279-1213 BC as the 3rd pharaoh of the 19th Egyptian Dynasty. He was known for fighting in the military and wartime success. His most famous fight was the Battle of Kadesh between Egypt and Hittites of Anatolia (now Turkey). Ramses II invaded Syria to expand territory, but the Hittites won. In 1258 BC, the Hittites and Egyptians signed the first peace treaty.

QUESTIONS

FILL IN THE BLANK

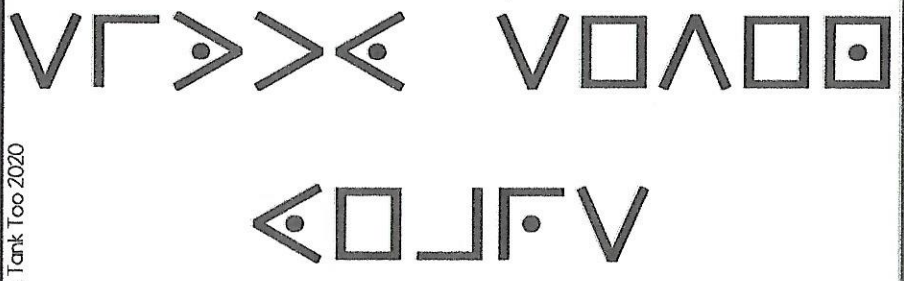
6. Thutmose III ruled from 1479-1425 BC as the (#) _____ pharaoh.

7. Ramses II invaded _____ to expand territory.

8. Thutmose III built over (#) _____ temples.

CLUE #3

Ramses II ruled Egypt for...



TEXT MARKING

CIRCLE THE WORDS ON THE "WORDS TO KNOW" LIST

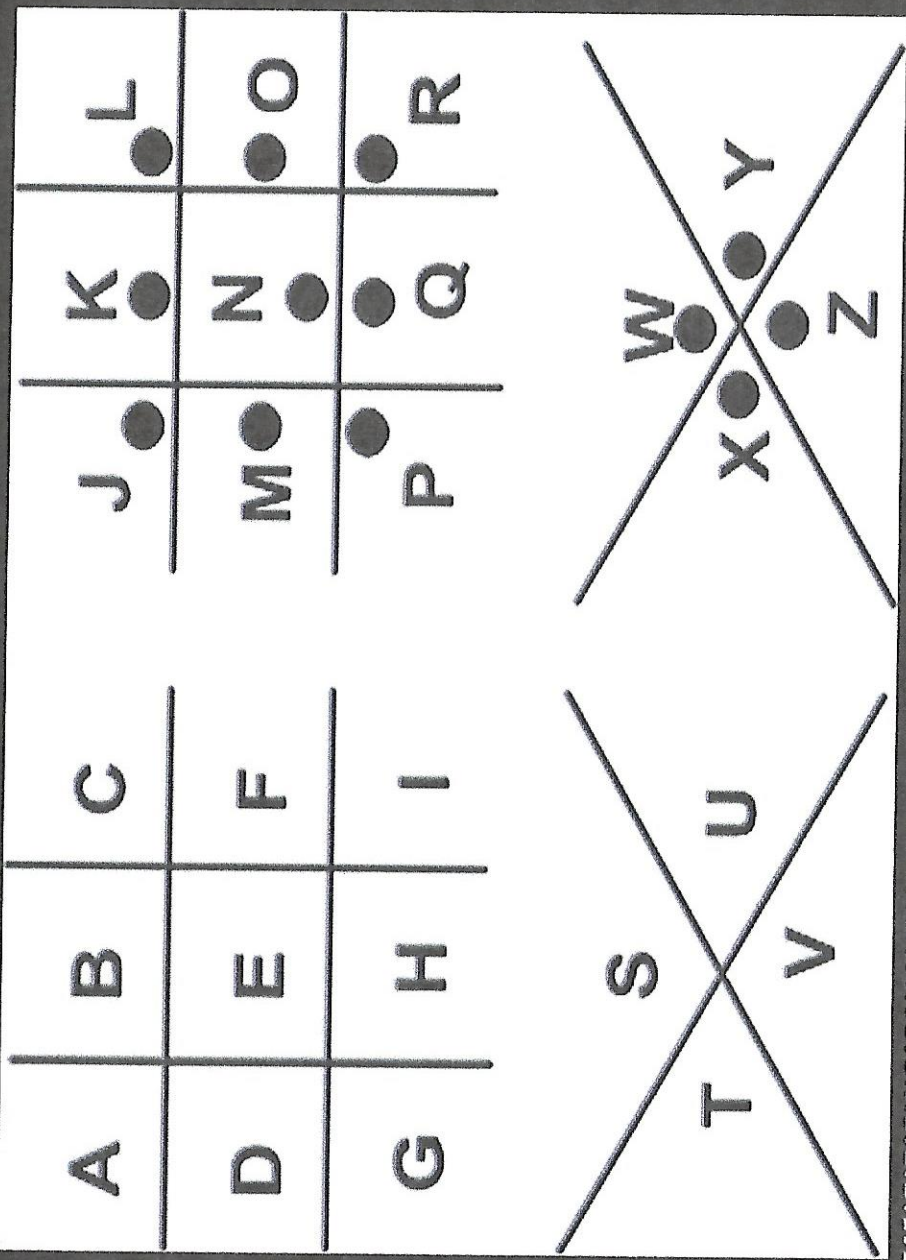
UNDERLINE WORDS YOU DO NOT UNDERSTAND

? SOMETHING YOU HAVE A QUESTION ABOUT

! SOMETHING THAT SURPRISED YOU

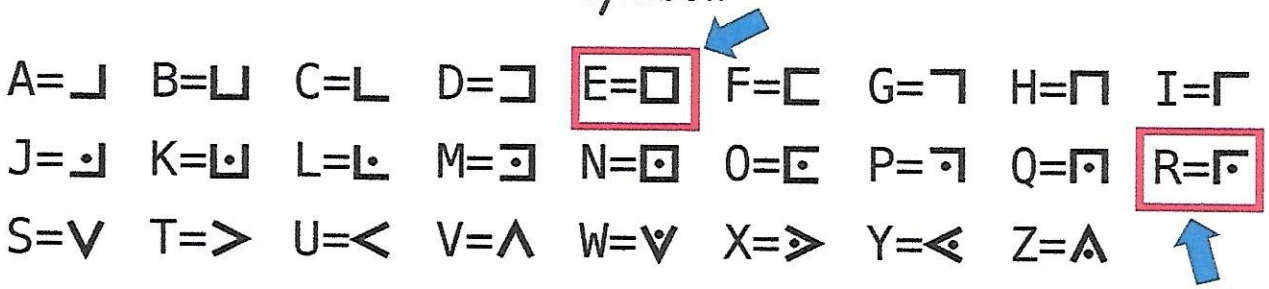
♥ YOUR FAVORITE FACT

DECODER #3



HOW TO DO PUZZLE #3

A PigPen Cipher is a simple substitution cipher. There are 26 symbols, one for each letter of the alphabet. If you break it down, the letters below are represented by the corresponding symbol.

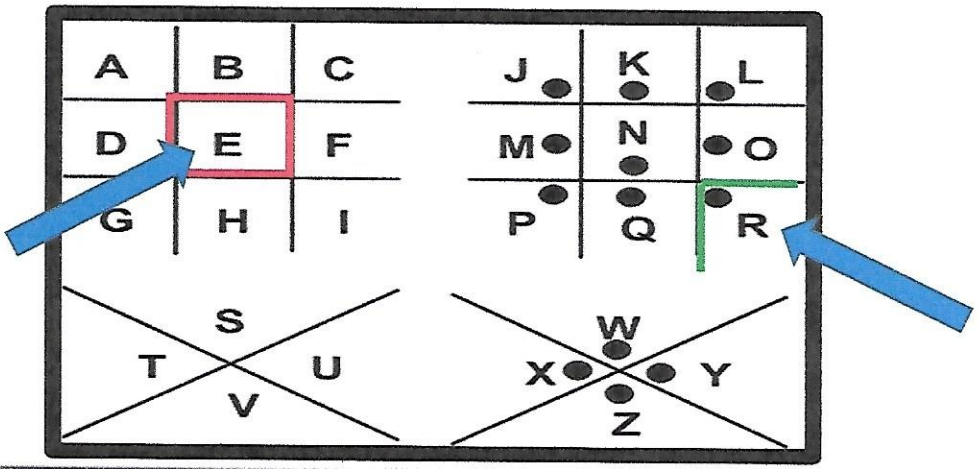


Example #1:

The letter "E" would be found as the symbol in the red box below. The "E" is found in the middle so it is the symbol of a square. There is a line above, below, to the left and to the right.

Example # 2:

The letter "R" would be represented by the symbol in green found below. The letter "R" has a line above it and to the left of it with a dot in between the two lines.



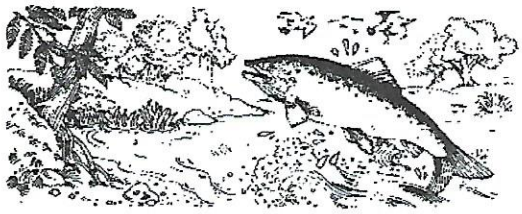
Multiplication

×7

Name _____

Read the story.

Answer the questions.



The Path of the Salmon

Salmon do a lot of traveling in their lives. After they are born in a stream, they travel long distances downstream to the ocean to eat and grow. When a female salmon is at the end of her life, she goes back to the stream where she was born. She lays eggs, and then dies.

A salmon that wants to go home faces many obstacles. Some other animals catch salmon for food. For example, salmon are a favorite meal for bears. Bears wade into the cold water of a river and catch salmon with their paws. Even if a salmon escapes, it faces other obstacles, such as waterfalls and fallen trees.

The salmon's biggest problem is human beings. People sometimes change rivers or streams by building dams or bridges. Then salmon cannot swim back home to lay their eggs. Over the years, some towns have dumped waste and trash into their rivers. Dirty water makes fish sick or too weak to keep swimming. Today, oceans, rivers, and streams have far fewer salmon than they used to.

People are working hard and spending money to solve the salmon's problem. In some places, clubs and schools have adopted part of a river or stream. Volunteers from these groups spend their free time picking up trash along the riverbanks. Cities are building water treatment plants so that human waste does not get dumped into rivers. To trap dirty rainwater that runs off roads

School + Home **Home Activity** Your child identified the main idea and details in an article about salmon. Read another nonfiction article and have your child tell the main idea. Together, list details that support that main idea.

and highways, cities build storm drains next to the roads and highways. That keeps the dirty water out of the rivers. People clear places where a stream runs under a road. Over time, thanks to all these workers, the water in a river gets cleaner. That's good for all of us, but especially good for the salmon!

Salmon need a shallow, quiet place in the water to lay their eggs. People can plant trees along the water for shade. They can make hiding places with logs and big plants. Then the salmon have a quiet place to rest or hide.

Why is it important to keep salmon healthy? First of all, many wild animals that live near rivers and streams depend on salmon for food. Second, salmon eat harmful plants and animals. Last, their habits are a special treat for people, too. Each year, thousands of fish make the long journey upstream past towns, parks, and campsites. Families enjoy watching them or trying to catch a few for dinner. These wild creatures are part of our natural world. They deserve to share our rivers and streams with us.

1. What is the main idea of this story?

_____

_____

2. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?

_____

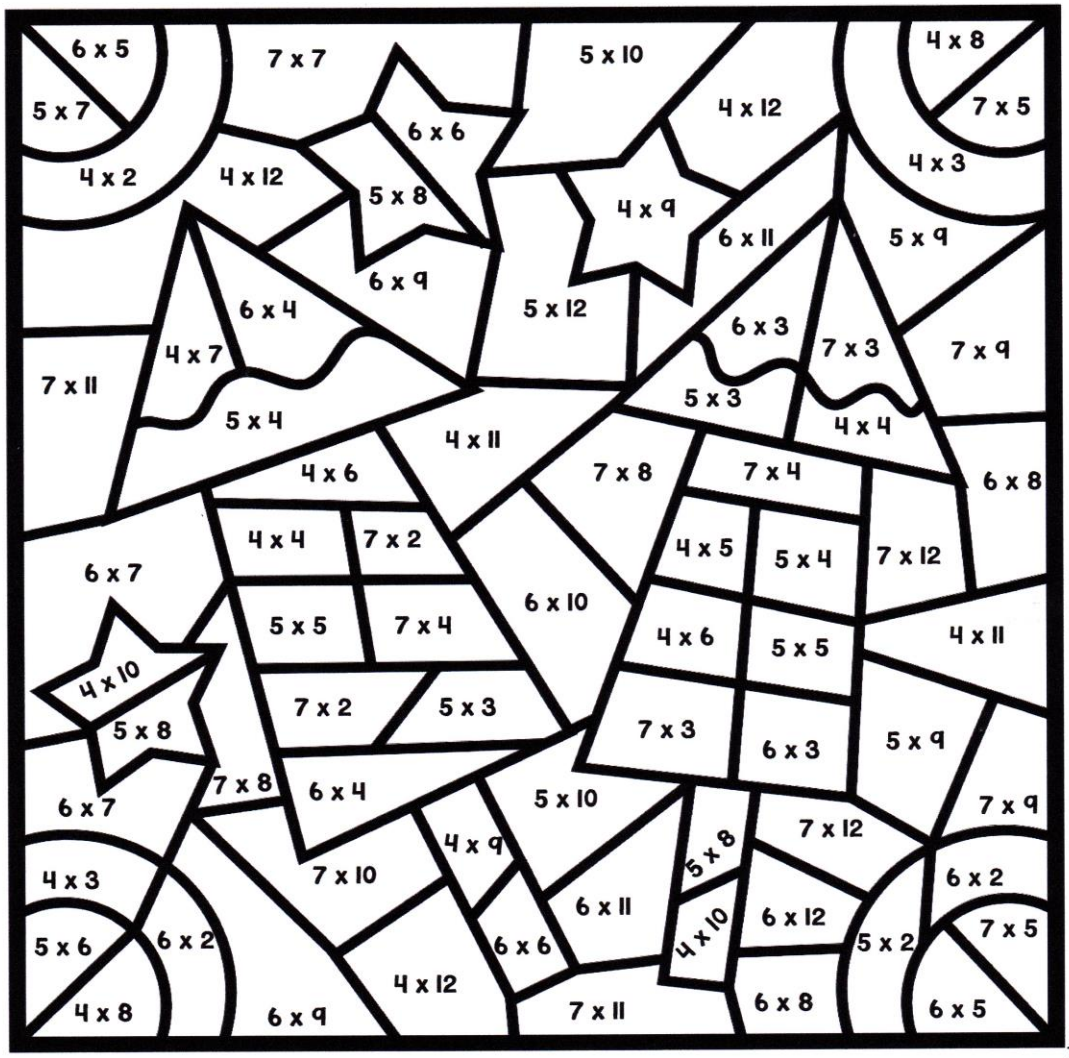
3. List two details that support the main idea.

_____

_____

Name _____ 4x, 5x, 6x, 7x

Multiplication Facts



PRODUCT COLOR CODE

Product = 0 to 12 Purple	Product = 22 to 28 Red	Product = 41 to 84 Black
Product = 13 to 16 White	Product = 29 to 35 Green	
Product = 17 to 21 Blue	Product = 36 to 40 Yellow	

Pablo Picasso

MEET THE ARTIST

Pablo Picasso was born in Spain on October 25, 1881. His father was a painter and art teacher. Pablo liked to draw from an early age. His mother encouraged him to become an artist.

When he was fourteen Pablo attended a famous art school in Barcelona, A few years later he went to another school in Madrid. However, Pablo did not want to paint like everyone else in art school. He wanted to create something new in his own style.

Blue Period (1901-1904)
In 1901, Pablo's close friend died. Pablo was living in Paris, France at the time and became very sad. For the next few years most of his painting used a lot of blue paint and had sad figures in them. Some people say he painted in the color blue because he was "feeling blue" and was sad.

Rose Period (1904 - 1906)
Picasso began to feel better and was no longer so sad about losing his friend. He also fell in love . He began to use warmer colors in his paintings including pinks, reds, oranges, and beiges. This happier period in his life is called the Rose Period. During this period he painted happy scenes of people enjoying themselves.

Cubism (1907 - 1921)
In 1907 Picasso tried a new style of painting that he really liked. He started to paint his figures in shapes and broken up into pieces. By 1909 he had helped create a new style of painting called Cubism. In Cubism the pieces of a painting are broken up into shapes, like a puzzle. The pieces are back together again in a different way. Sometimes the figures are easy to recognize. Sometimes they look funny. Sometimes they are like a puzzle you have to figure out.

Pablo Picasso is considered the greatest artist of the 20th century. He took risks and developed his own style. He followed his dream of becoming a painter. He created a new style of painting that many other painters followed. He changed his style depending on his feelings and became a great famous artist.

Name _____

VOCABULARY MATCHING

Draw a line from the word to the definition

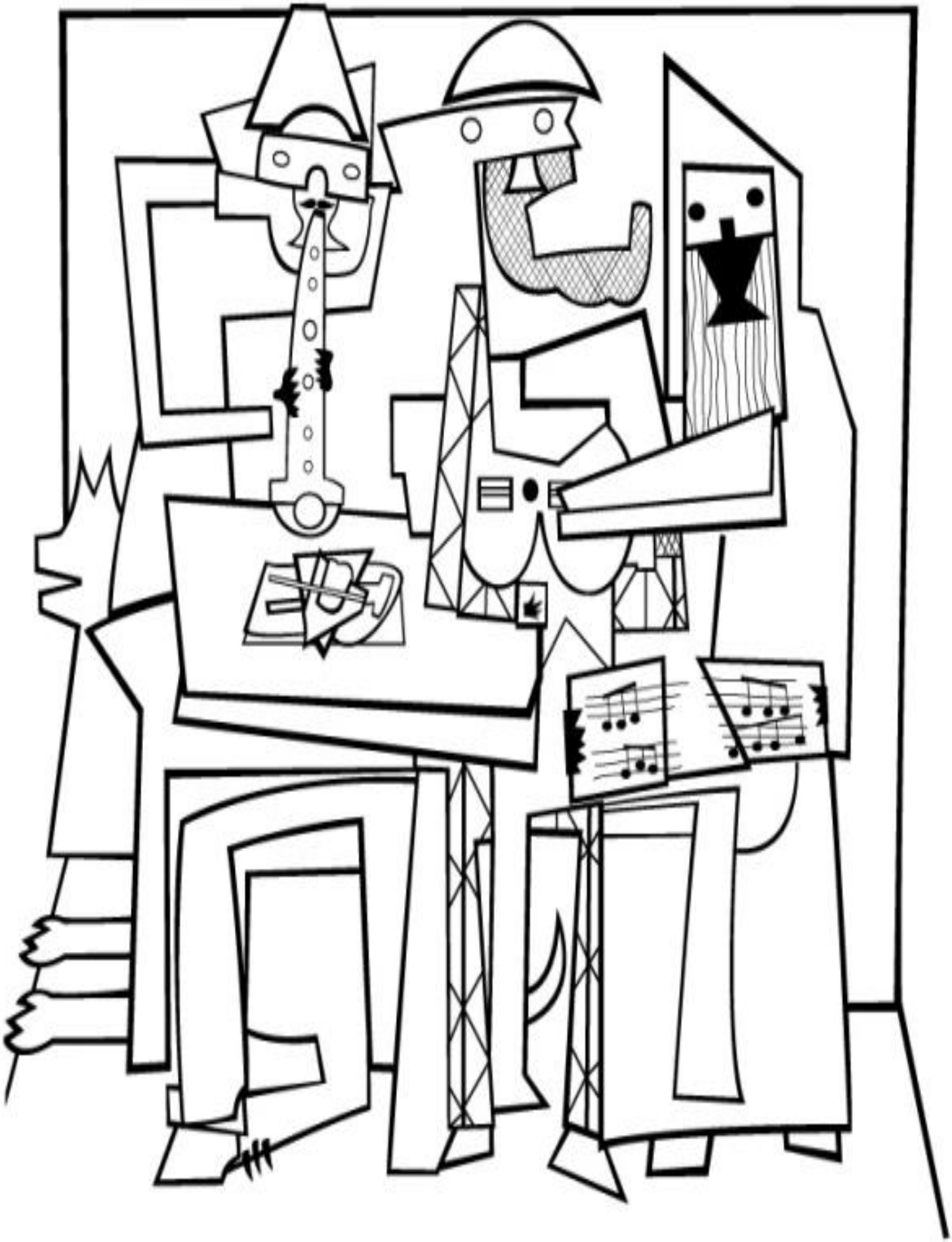
artist	A sad time when Picasso painted in blue
Blue Period	a style of painting with shapes like a puzzle
Cubism	art created with brushes and paint
painting	A happy time in Picasso's life
Rose Period	a creative person who draws or paints

Name _____

WORD SEARCH

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

period
color
blue
Paris
artist
Picasso
museum
rose
cubism
famous



Bedroom Planetarium

The STEAM Behind the Fun

What is a Constellation?

A constellation is a group of visible stars that form a pattern when viewed from Earth. The pattern they form may take the shape of an animal, a mythological creature, a man, a woman, or an inanimate object such as a microscope, a compass, or a crown.

How many constellations are there?

The sky was divided up into 88 different constellations in 1922. This included 48 ancient constellations listed by the Greek astronomer Ptolemy as well as 40 new constellations.

Star Maps

The 88 different constellations divide up the entire night sky as seen from all around the Earth. Star maps are made of the brightest stars and the patterns that they make which give rise to the names of the constellations.

The maps of the stars represent the position of the stars as we see them from Earth. The stars in each constellation may not be close to each other at all. Some of them are bright because they are close to Earth while others are bright because they are very large stars.

Hemispheres and Seasons

Not all of the constellations are visible from any one point on Earth. The star maps are typically divided into maps for the northern hemisphere and maps for the southern hemisphere. The season of the year can also affect what constellations are visible from where you are located on Earth.

Uses for Constellations

Constellations are useful because they can help people to recognize stars in the sky. By looking for patterns, the stars and locations can be much easier to spot.

The constellations had uses in ancient times. They were used to help keep track of the calendar. This was very important so that people knew when to plant and harvest crops.

Interesting Facts about Constellations

- ★ The largest constellation by area is Hydra which is 3.16% of the sky.
- ★ The smallest is Crux which only takes up 0.17 percent of the sky.
- ★ Small patterns of stars within a constellation are called asterisms. These include the Big Dipper and Little Dipper.
- ★ The word "constellation" comes from a Latin term meaning "set with stars."
- ★ Twenty two different constellation names start with the letter "C."

Nelson, Ken. (2020). Astronomy for Kids: Constellations. Ducksters. Retrieved from https://www.ducksters.com/science/physics/constellations.php

Bedroom Planetarium

Learn to recognize the constellations by making a planetarium in your bedroom.

Estimated Project Time: 30 minutes

Materials:

Template (printed on card stock)
Tape
Flashlight (or smartphone flashlight)
5 toilet paper rolls
Scissors
Duct tape
Toothpicks

Instructions:

1. Cut out constellation templates and cards.
2. Cut toilet paper rolls in half.
3. Cut a strip of duct tape and lay it on a table with the sticky side up. Place one circular constellation card on the duct tape face up.
4. Use a toothpick to carefully poke through the dots in the constellation. You can use different sized toothpicks or pins to make holes of different sizes to match the star brightness.
5. Place a toilet paper roll over the constellation card and pull duct tape tightly over the tube end. Add duct tape to seal off light leaks.
6. Tape the constellation card onto the side of the tube.
7. Repeat Steps 1-6 for additional constellations.

How to View:

Method 1

Hold the tubes up to a light or the sky and look into them.

Method 2

In a dark room, position a flashlight to shine into the tube. Tip: A smartphone flashlight is ideal because it casts uniform light.
To eliminate any light leaks, lay the smartphone on the bed and place the constellation tube on top of it. You will see the constellation projected *on your ceiling!* You can also project it on a nearby wall.

Project Extensions:

- ★ After learning to recognize some of the constellations, try going outside to see if you can find them in the night sky.
- ★ Find a star map online and try making a planetarium for a larger section of the night sky to be able to see the constellations in context to one another.
- ★ Another fun way to learn the constellations is to make a Constellation Geoboard or using a smartphone constellation app.

STEM CHALLENGE DATA & RESULTS

TODAY MY CHALLENGE IS:

WHAT PROBLEM DO I NEED TO SOLVE?

WHAT SUPPLIES WILL I USE?

WHAT IS MY PLAN?

WHAT WORKED FOR ME?

WHAT DID NOT WORK FOR ME ?

STEM CHALLENGE DATA & RESULTS

TODAY MY CHALLENGE IS:

THIS IS WHAT MY FINAL PROJECT LOOKS LIKE.

WHAT DID I LEARN?

WHAT CAN I CONCLUDE ABOUT MY STEM CHALLENGE?