



THIRD GRADE LEARNING PACKET

- _____ Story—Pictures on Papyrus—Read Story and Answer Questions
- _____ Author's Purpose Practice Set
- _____ Cause and Effect Practice Set
- _____ Math Spirial Review Set
- _____ Standard 3.OA.3 Practice Set

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage and then answer the questions that follow.

Pictures on Papyrus

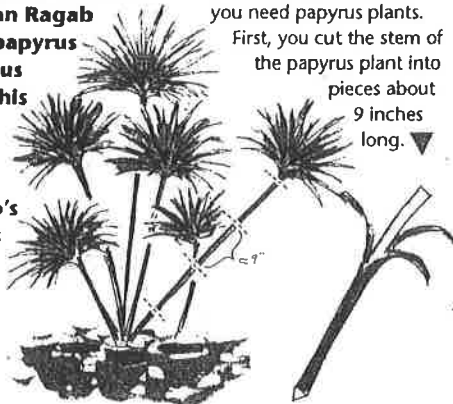
by Jane Hill McHugh

- 1 My package arrived in six days from Cairo, Egypt. I tore it open and found everything I had hoped for, and more—a colorful picture of Queen Cleopatra painted on a sheet of papyrus. Papyrus looks like stiff paper, but it isn't paper at all. (Read below to find out how it's made.) Egyptian hieroglyphs made a handsome background behind the queen. In the package, I also found three plain pieces of papyrus the same size as the picture.
- 2 The papyrus felt smoother than I had expected, but stiff. The edges were rough. I could see the crisscrossing lines of the fiber of the plant it was made from. The color was tan, and none of the sheets were alike. Their thicknesses were different. When I held up a thin piece, I could see light through the reeds. I could imagine myself writing on it.
- 3 Papyrus is an amazing plant. In the marshy areas around Egypt's Nile River, papyrus often grows as high as 15 feet. In ancient Egypt, the people made boats, sails, candles, cloth, mats, and more with it. They ate some parts of the plant, and they burned the roots for fuel. But most important, they made papyrus into thin, flat sheets, much like paper.
- 4 Papyrus sheets were a fantastic invention. They were lightweight, could be rolled up, and were easy to write on with a reed pen. What a change from carving hieroglyphs into stone! (Hieroglyphs were carved in gold, painted on pottery, sculpted on the walls of tombs, and—eventually—written on sheets of papyrus.)
- 5 Egyptian kings didn't want to share this invention. They decided the making of papyrus sheets should be a secret. It didn't take too long, however, before others figured out how to copy this Egyptian invention. After several thousand years of use, there wasn't enough papyrus left to keep up with the demand. Meanwhile, around the year 105, paper was invented in China. Over time, people around the world learned how to make paper, and papyrus was no longer used.

Get Ready to Write . . .

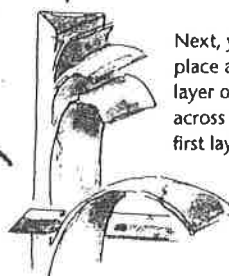
- 6 In 1965, an Egyptian scientist named Dr. Hassan Ragab began to grow papyrus and make papyrus sheets, just like his ancestors had done thousands of years ago. Today, Dr. Ragab's family continues the tradition of making papyrus "paper."
- 7 To make papyrus sheets, you need papyrus plants. First, you cut the stem of the papyrus plant into pieces about 9 inches long.
- 8 Then you slice the pieces into thin strips, which you lay out side by side on a flat surface.
- 9 Next, you place another layer of strips across the first layer.
- 10 Then you hammer this sheet flat and leave it to dry in the sun. The sticky juices from the plant act like glue to hold the sheet together. Once the sheet is dry, you cut the edges to make them even.
- 11 Then, you glue several sheets together, end to end. This makes one long piece.
- 12 Now your papyrus is ready to be written on, rolled into a cylinder, tied with a string, and sealed.

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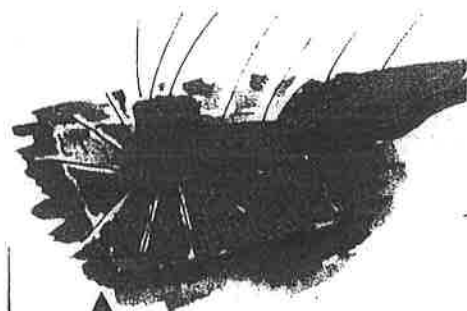
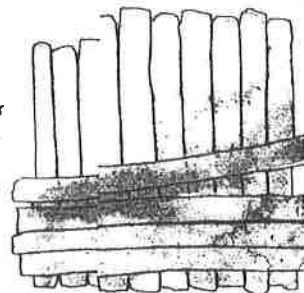


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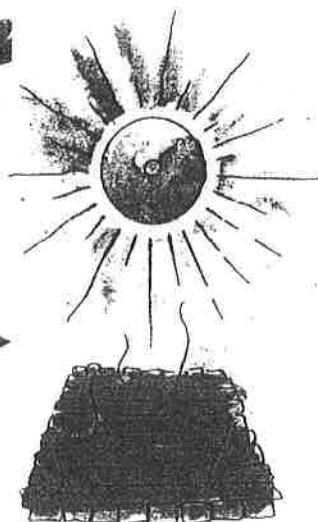
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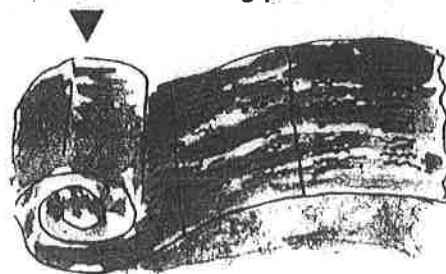
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Then you hammer this sheet flat and leave it to dry in the sun. The sticky juices from the plant act like glue to hold the sheet together. Once the sheet is dry, you cut the edges to make them even.



Then, you glue several sheets together, end to end. This makes one long piece.



Now your papyrus is ready to be written on, rolled into a cylinder, tied with a string, and sealed.

13. Read the sentence from paragraph 1.

Egyptian hieroglyphs made a handsome background behind the queen.

What does the word handsome mean in the sentence?

A beautiful

B brave

C stiff

D strong

14. The following question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

Read the sentence from paragraph 3.

In ancient Egypt, the people made boats, sails, candles, cloth, mats, and more with it.

What is the meaning of the word ancient as it is used in the sentence?

- A busy
- B hot
- C far away
- D very old

15. Part B

Which quotation from paragraph 5 supports the answer in Part A?

- A "Egyptian kings didn't want to share this invention."
- B "They decided the making of papyrus sheets should be a secret."
- C "It didn't take too long, however, before others figured out how to copy this Egyptian invention."
- D "After several thousand years of use, there wasn't enough papyrus left to keep up with the demand."

16. Why did the author include the illustrations in the passage?

A to help the reader see how to make papyrus sheets

B to help the reader understand the length of papyrus sheets

C to help the reader understand the importance of hammering the sheets

D to help the reader see the crisscross pattern of the reeds on the sheets

17. What would be a good title for the diagram?

A Writing on Papyrus Paper

B Creating Papyrus Sheets

C How to Cut Papyrus Scrolls

D Papyrus Paper Past and Present

18. What question is answered by paragraph 10?

A Where does papyrus come from?

B How are the sheets of papyrus cut?

C How are sheets of papyrus held together?

D Where should the papyrus plant be cut?

19. How is the section titled "Get Ready to Write . . ." different from paragraphs 1–5?

- A Paragraphs 1–5 are a narrative about papyrus and "Get Ready to Write . . ." is information on the papyrus plant.
- B Paragraphs 1–5 are a narrative about papyrus and "Get Ready to Write . . ." is about how to make papyrus paper.
- C Paragraphs 1–5 give information on the papyrus plant and "Get Ready to Write . . ." is about how to make papyrus paper.
- D Paragraphs 1–5 list the problems of using papyrus as paper and "Get Ready to Write . . ." is information about the papyrus plant.

20. What is the main idea of paragraphs 3–5?

- A Papyrus was a secret kept by Egyptian kings.
- B Papyrus was copied by other Egyptian inventors.
- C Papyrus was a paper used by ancient Egyptians.
- D Papyrus was grown by an Egyptian scientist in 1965.

21. What is the author's point of view in the section titled "Get Ready to Write . . ."?

- A She wants to describe how papyrus was used as paper in 1965.
- B She wants to explain how to make paper out of papyrus.
- C She wants to compare papyrus to regular paper.
- D She wants to show how papyrus was a plant.

ANSWER KEY:

Q1:B

PTS:1

Q2:C

PTS:1

Q3:C

PTS:1

Q4:A

PTS:1

Q5:B

PTS:1

Q6:D

PTS:1

Q7:D

PTS:1

Q8:D

PTS:1

Q9:C

PTS:1

Q10:C

PTS:1

Q11:D

PTS:1

Q12:C

PTS:1

Q13:A

PTS:1

Q14:D

PTS:1

Q15:D

PTS:1

Q16:A

PTS:1

Q17:B

PTS:1

Q18:C

PTS:1

Q19:B

PTS:1

Q20:C

PTS:1

Q21:B

Name _____ Date _____

Test ID _____ Student ID _____

Determine author's purpose in the following examples.

1. These are the best shoes in the world! If you wear these shoes you will jump higher, run faster, and score more points in a ballgame than anyone. Get a pair today! They are refreshing! Get your pair of SkyHigh Flyers TODAY!

Why did the author write this article?

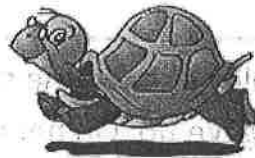
- A. to persuade
- B. to inform
- C. to entertain



2. Rabbit thought turtle was slow, so he challenged Turtle to a race. But Rabbit was so confident that he would win the race he decided to take a nap during the race. Turtle knew he could win the race if he just kept on going. Turtle did just that and he WON!

What is the author's purpose for writing this passage?

- A. to persuade
- B. to inform
- C. to entertain



3. The impressive eagle is a national symbol in the United States for patriotism and freedom. Because the bald eagle was once hunted for sport, it is on the verge of extinction. If you kill a bald eagle, you can go to jail. Unfortunately, the bald eagle still may become extinct.

What is the author's purpose?

- A. to persuade
- B. to inform
- C. to entertain



4. What do you do with aluminum cans? Do you throw them in the trash, or do you recycle when you are finished with them? At the rate we are filling our landfills, we will not have anywhere else to put our trash. If you recycle, you will help the environment. The next time you throw away your Coke can, think about putting it in a recycling bin. Your effort will help save your community.

What is the author's purpose?

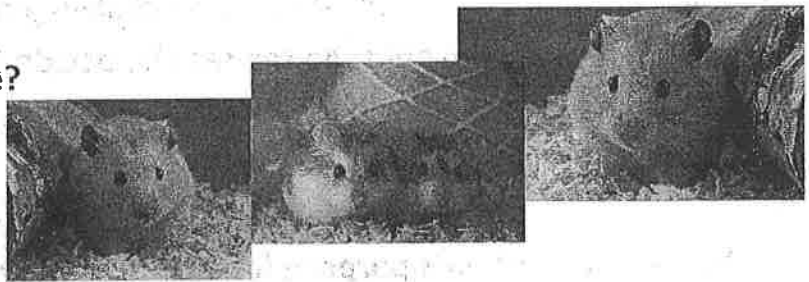
- A. to persuade
- B. to inform
- C. to entertain



5. HAMSTERS FOR SALE: Humble Pet Store, in the mall: We have a large selection of hamsters for sale this week. They are interesting pets, and you will enjoy having one! They are only \$17.99 this week! Come and buy yours today!

What is the author's purpose?

- A. to persuade
- B. to inform
- C. to entertain



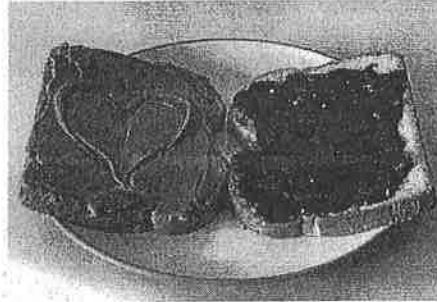
6. One day a beautiful princess was walking down the street hoping to find her prince. She looked high and low and finally gave up. On her way home she found a lonely little frog. She picked him up and began to talk to him telling him all her problems. When she was done she said good-bye to the frog and gave him a kiss on top of his head. Before her very eyes appeared the man of her dreams and they lived happily ever after.

What is the author's purpose?

- A. to persuade
- B. to inform
- C. to entertain



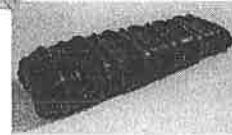
7. To make a peanut butter and jelly sandwich you must first get your items together. You will need: bread, peanut butter, jelly and a knife. First get out two pieces of bread. Then with your knife spread on some peanut butter and jelly. Put the two slices of bread together and enjoy your sandwich. You might want a nice glass of milk too.



What is the author's purpose?

- A. to persuade
- B. to inform
- C. to entertain

8. Chocolate candy is the best candy there is. It is so good because it tastes sweet and creamy. Every time you eat candy you should make it a chocolate kind of candy because it is so delicious. I hope you eat chocolate candy today!



What is the author's purpose?

- A. to persuade
- B. to inform
- C. to entertain

9. We have a new playground at our school. It is red, yellow and green with a long tube slide. There are five swings and two sets of monkey bars. We had to raise a lot of money to build our new playground.



The author wrote this to:

- A. persuade
- B. inform
- C. entertain

10. Paul Bunyan was so big that he could not fit inside most people's houses. He would have to talk with people outside. One day he went to visit some friends outside their house. Then it began to rain. Paul Bunyan pulled the roof off their house. He held the roof over everyone like a huge umbrella.

What is the author's purpose?

- A. to persuade
- B. to inform
- C. to entertain



RL.3.6 Distinguish their own point of view from that of the narrator or those of the characters.

RI.3.6 Distinguish their own point of view from that of the author of a text.

ANSWER KEY:

Q1:A

PTS:1

Q2:C

PTS:1

Q3:B

PTS:1

Q4:A

PTS:1

Q5:A

PTS:1

Q6:C

PTS:1

Q7:B

PTS:1

Q8:A

PTS:1

Q9:B

PTS:1

Q10:C

Name: _____

3. RI.3.3- Cause and Effect

Directions: Read the following passages, then circle the correct answer in each question. (1 point each)

Doctor Tom Dooley

In the 1950s, an American doctor named Tom Dooley decided to go to Laos, in Southeast Asia. He knew that doctors were needed in this poor country. He wanted to set up a small hospital there.

When Dooley arrived in Laos, he found that there was only one other doctor in the whole country. Dooley opened his hospital in 1956, with three other Americans.

Word soon spread about Dooley's hospital. Many Laotians came to be treated. Most of them had no money. They paid in chickens, eggs, and vegetables.

Dooley's work was very hard. In the mornings he would see patients in the hospital. In the afternoons, he would visit nearby villages to treat the sick.

In 1957, Dooley started a second hospital in a mountain village of Laos. The village was very poor, and Dooley's hospital was a simple bamboo hut. He treated dozens of people each day. Dooley still traveled on foot from his hospital to treat people who were too sick to come to him. He often had to cross rope bridges and climb steep rocks to reach his patients.

Dooley himself became sick after three years in Southeast Asia. He learned that he didn't have long to live, but he insisted on continuing to lead his hospitals. In 1960, Tom Dooley was too sick to continue his work. He returned to the United States, where he died, in 1961. In just a few years, Dooley had helped thousands of people in Laos.

1. What was the cause of Tom Dooley going to Laos?

- A. He wanted to see the country.
- B. The country needed doctors.
- C. The Laotian government invited him.
- D. Three friends asked him to go.

2. What happened after word spread that Dr. Dooley had opened his first hospital?

- A. Many people came to be treated.
- B. Few people came to be treated.
- C. Dr. Dooley got sick.
- D. Dr. Dooley's friends joined him.

3. Why did the Laotians pay Dr. Dooley in chickens, eggs, and vegetables?

- A. Dooley needed food for the hospital.
- B. Dooley wouldn't accept their money.
- C. They had no money.
- D. They wanted Dooley to try their foods.

4. What was the cause of Dr. Dooley traveling on foot to treat some patients?

- A. Dr. Dooley wanted to take a break from the hospital.
- B. People were afraid to come to Dooley's hospital.
- C. The people did not have a way to get to the hospital.
- D. The people were too sick to come to his hospital.

5. According to the passage, what was the effect of Tom Dooley's work in Laos?

- A. Many people were helped.
- B. Dooley became very ill.
- C. More hospitals were opened.
- D. Dooley made many friends.

Passage 2

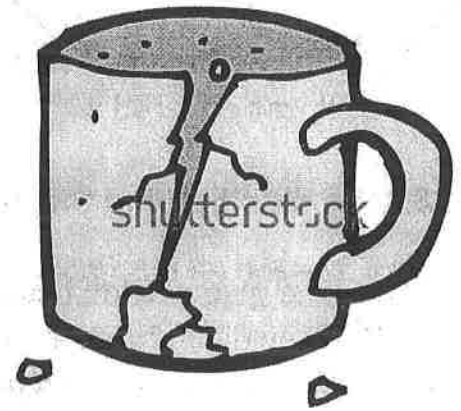
Read this story about Pete, who accidentally breaks his mother's favorite mug. As you read, think about what happens and why.

The Mug Story

We didn't mean to do it, we really didn't. But, however you look at it, it was a disaster. It all started with a game of paper-towel basketball between Jo-Jo, Chip, and me. I was standing by the counter trying for a jump shot into the trash bin by the refrigerator. Jo-Jo tried to block me, so I swerved to avoid his block. The next thing I knew, my mother's favorite coffee mug was in pieces on the floor!

I was stunned. I had made this mug for Mom when I was six years old. I knew it was her favorite because she'd had her morning coffee in it every day since then. What could I possibly do to make up for this mistake?

At first we tried to glue the pieces back together, but we soon realized that this mug would never hold water! Too many small pieces were missing. We needed a new idea. Jo-Jo wanted to go downtown because he knew that together we had enough money to buy another mug. I knew that a mug from the store wouldn't be the same for Mom, but I went along with the idea because I didn't have a better idea of my own.



As we wandered around downtown, I was feeling pretty discouraged, but all of a sudden, Chip's eyes lit up. He grabbed my arm and dragged me over to a store a little way down a side street. Inside were some picnic tables with paints and paintbrushes on them, and along the walls were shelves filled with white plates and bowls and—mugs! It was a paint-your-own pottery studio. I could make a new mug for my mom!

The three of us went inside, pooled our money, and brought a mug over to the table. At first, we couldn't decide what to paint on the mug. Jo-Jo thought we should paint it the same color as the one we broke so that Mom wouldn't know the difference. I didn't think that was a great idea because this mug really didn't look like the broken one. Chip thought we should paint flowers on it because his mom always liked things with flowers. I didn't think that would work since my mom has never shown any real interest in flowers. I was about to give up when I had a brilliant idea—we'd show the story of both mugs in pictures on the new mug.

Since Jo-Jo is the best artist, he sketched my ideas on the mug. The first two scenes showed me making the first mug and Mom drinking out of it, and the next two scenes showed us breaking Mom's mug and then making this new one. Then I painted all four scenes. The lady at the store took a picture so we could show Mom the new mug, and she told us to come back in four days to pick up the finished version. I know that Mom will love this mug just like she loved the first one—for the same special reason.

6. What caused Mom's favorite mug to break?

- A. It was knocked onto the floor during a paper-towel basketball game.
- B. Chip and Jo-Jo threw it against the wall in anger.
- C. Pete threw it in the trash.
- D. The coffee in the mug was too hot.

7. Why was the broken mug his mom's favorite mug?

- A. She bought some other mugs just like it.
- B. She drank her coffee from it each day.
- C. She had made it when she was six years old.
- D. It was covered with her favorite flowers.

8. Why didn't gluing the broken mug work?

- A. The glue wouldn't stick.
- B. They didn't have enough glue.
- C. Mom wanted a new mug anyway.
- D. Too many small pieces were missing.

9. What caused Chip's eyes to light up?

- A. He found mugs with flowers on them.
- B. He spotted his mom shopping in a store.
- C. He spotted a paint-your-own pottery studio.
- D. He was an artist who liked to paint.

10. What will probably be the effect of giving his mom the new mug?

- A. She will love it because he made it.
- B. She will love it because he bought a new one from the store.
- C. She will hate it because he made it.
- D. She will break it.

ANSWER KEY:

	Q1:B
	PTS:1
	Q2:A
	PTS:1
	Q3:C
	PTS:1
	Q4:D
	PTS:1
	Q5:A
	PTS:1
	Q6:A
	PTS:1
	Q7:B
	PTS:1
	Q8:D
	PTS:1
	Q9:C
	PTS:1
	Q10:A

PTS:

Math Spiral Review Quiz

1. What is the greatest number Jessica can make with the numbers 3, 8, 2?

2. Which numbers are in order from **least to greatest**?

- a. 392, 384, 345, 322
- b. 322, 345, 392, 384
- c. 322, 345, 384, 392

3. Which statement is **true**?

- a. Any number plus zero is one.
- b. Any number plus zero is itself.

Write an **example**.

4. Over the summer, Walker collected 38 shells at the beach. Cooper collected 29 shells at the beach. How many shells did they collect **altogether**?

5. Write 842 in **expanded form**.

6. Which expression is **true**?

- a. $5 + 3 = 3 + 8$
- b. $17 + 0 = 17$
- c. $4 + 0 = 0$

7. Write the **word form** for 265.

8. Which **2** comparisons are **true**?

- a. $227 < 284$
- b. $316 = 361$
- c. $834 > 863$
- d. $726 < 762$

9. Dan, Ted, and Kate went to the store. Dan spent \$8, Ted spent \$4, and Kim spent \$3. How much **total** money did they spend?

10. Emery paid for her lunch with \$20. If her lunch cost \$3, how much change did she receive? Show your work.

- a. \$18
- b. \$16
- c. \$17

$7 + 6 = 6 + \underline{\quad} =$

- a. 13
- b. 7
- c. 13
- d. 0

problems for homework. Mrs. Green gave her students 13 problems for homework. How **many more** problems did Mrs. Winchester give than Mrs. Green? Show your work.

13. There are 19 cars in the car rider line. There are 8 buses in the bus line. How many **total** cars and buses are there? Show your work.

- a. 28
- b. 11
- c. 17
- d. 27

14. Samantha has 52 stamps in her stamp collection. She told her friend Rachel that she has **about** 60 stamps. Is this correct? Why or why not?

15. Select **2** equations that are correct.

- a. $5 + 3 + 4 = 13$
- b. $6 + 6 + 6 = 18$
- c. $3 + 9 + 2 = 13$
- d. $4 + 3 + 8 = 15$
- e. $3 + 3 + 3 = 10$

16. Show the number 426 using **base ten blocks**.

17. Claire has 3 cats and 2 dogs. Lauren has 3 dogs and 2 cats. **Who** has more animals? **Explain.**

18. Which equation is **true**?

- a. $555 < 505$
- b. $241 > 214$
- c. $438 > 483$

19. Which shows the correct way to show 739 in **expanded form**?

- a. $7,000 + 300 + 9$
- b. $700 + 300 + 9$
- c. $700 + 30 + 9$

20. Look at the pattern below:

22, 27, 32, 37

What is the rule?

What will be the next number in the pattern?

Key:

- 1) A
- 2) C
- 3) D
- 4) B
- 5) C
- 6) A
- 7) B
- 8) B
- 9) B
- 10) C
- 11) A
- 12) D
- 13) A
- 14) C
- 15) A
- 16) C
- 17) C
- 18) B
- 19) A
- 20) C

[Faint, illegible text from a document or book, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side. The text is mostly obscured by a grid pattern.]

Name:**Class:****Date:**Question #1

Jamie ordered 12 pizzas of the same size for a party. She cut each pizza into 4 equal slices. How many slices did she get?

A $12 \div 4 = 3$

B $12 - 4 = 8$

C $12 + 4 = 16$

D $12 \times 4 = 48$

Question #2

There are 40 students in fourth grade who are going on a boat trip. Each boat holds 8 people. Which equation below can be used to find the number of boats, n , they need?

A $8 \div n = 40$

B $8 \times n = 40$

C $8 + n = 40$

D $8 \times 40 = n$

Question #3

There are 36 students signed up for after-school soccer. If the coach divides the students into 4 equal teams, how many students are on each team?

A 40 students

B 32 students

C 9 students

D 8 students

Question #4

A chef makes 6 cheese pizzas. Each pizza has the same amount of cheese.

If the chef uses a total of 36 ounces of cheese to make all 6 pizzas, which two equations can be used to find the ounces of cheese, c , on each pizza?

A $36 \div 6 = c$

B $36 \times 6 = c$

C $c \div 6 = 36$

D $c \times 6 = 36$

E $c + 6 = 36$

Question #5

Martha has 9 beads in each of 5 different containers. How many total beads does Martha have?

A 14 beads

B 19 beads

C 40 beads

D 45 beads

Question #6

Jenna has 8 beads in each of 5 different containers. How many total beads does Jenna have?

A 14 beads

B 19 beads

C 40 beads

D 45 beads

Question #7

The table shows soccer practice drills for four teams. Each team must divide its players in groups with 4 players in each group.

Soccer Teams

Team	Number of Players
Rockets	16
Lions	24
Stars	12
Eagles	20

Which team will have the *most* groups?

- A Stars
- B Rockets
- C Lions
- D Eagles

Question #8

A chef makes 6 cheese pizzas. Each pizza has the same amount of cheese.

If the chef uses a total of 36 ounces of cheese to make all 6 pizzas, which equation can be used to find the ounces of cheese, c , on each pizza?

- A $36 \div 6 = c$
- B $36 \times 6 = c$
- C $c \div 6 = 36$
- D $c + 6 = 36$

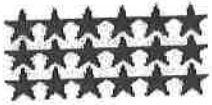
Question #9

Mr. Smith has 7 cases of bottled juice. Each case has 8 bottles. He uses the expression 7×8 to find the total number of bottles of juice. How many total bottles of juice does Mr. Smith have?

- A 7 bottles
- B 15 bottles
- C 49 bottles
- D 56 bottles

Question #10

Study the array.



Which equation can represent the array?

- A $6 \times 3 = 18$
- B $2 \times 9 = 18$
- C $6 \div 3 = 18$
- D $9 \div 2 = 18$

Question #11

Tina collects comic books. Each comic book costs \$6.

If Tina buys 9 comic books, how much money will she spend?

- A \$54
- B \$48
- C \$36
- D \$15

Question #12

Pedro has placed 4 gold fish in each of his 9 bowls of water.

How many gold fish does Pedro have in the 9 bowls of water?

- A 38
- B 36
- C 34
- D 32

ANSWER KEY: Practice Set - 3.015 - 3rd Math

1. D

2. B

3. C

4. A ÷ D

5. D

6. C

7. C

8. A

9. D

10. A

11. A

12. B

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

19. _____

20. _____

21. _____

22. _____

23. _____

24. _____

25. _____