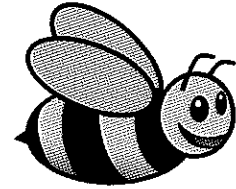


Ms. Perdisatt's
October 14, 2016
Classroom News



Spelling Week 7

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. rush | 8. graph | 15. shove |
| 2. northern | 9. whole | 16. phrase |
| 3. brush | 10. these | 17. headphone |
| 4. shed | 11. fifth | 18. width |
| 5. thanks | 12. whisk | 19. nowhere |
| 6. washer | 13. thirty | 20. whirl |
| 7. photo | 14. bother | |

Challenge Words : 21. theater 22. wherever

Upcoming Events:

- ❖ Science Quiz Ch.2-1: Thursday 10/22
- ❖ Reading Test: Friday 10/21
- ❖ Spelling Test: Friday 10/21

- ✓ Field Trip coming up on Tuesday October 18th!
- ✓ Math Test Corrections Due Mon. 10/17
- ✓ A sign- up genius to host Fun Friday is uploaded to the class website if you would like to come in and teach the class!
- ✓ Please remember to sign and return all progress reports, tests and quizzes!
- ✓ Thank-you to all the families who are supporting our classroom by adopting a class

Helpful Websites for Third Graders:

- ✓ www.mobymax.com
- ✓ www.pearsonrealize.com
- ✓ www.frontrow.com
- ✓ www.spellingcity.com
- ✓ www.tenmarks.com
- ✓ www.coolmath.com
- ✓ www.Xtramath.com
- ✓ www.prodigymath.com
- ✓ www.floridastudents.com

Our Focus this Week:
October - Responsibility

Reading: Key Details and Main Idea

Writing: Informational Writing

Math: Topic 2 Multiplication Facts

Science: Chapter 2 - Living Things Grow and Change

Social Studies: Unit 2 Celebrating Culture

Homework for This Week:

Monday due 10/18: Multiplication Practice

Tuesday due 10/9: Multiplication Practice

Wednesday due 10/20: Division Practice

Thursday due 10/21: Multiplication and Division

Reading Homework:

Monday due 10/18: The Giant Panda

Tuesday due 10/9: Setting - Time

Wednesday due 10/20: Too Cute

Thursday due 10/21: Writing Practice

***Although it is not part of the homework this week it is always excellent practice to read! ☺ ***

Contact Information:

Email: perdisattk@platoacademy.net

Website: <http://perdisattk.weebly.com>

Signup genius and access to homework assignments are available on my website!

I have read this newsletter with my child. We have completed the homework, reviewed the spelling words, and studied for any tests. Please sign & return this with your child's completed homework on: Friday, October 21st, 2016

Parent's signature _____ Student Name: _____

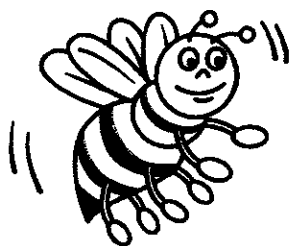
Spelling

Consonant Clusters:
Pretest

Name _____

Week 7

Fold back the paper along the dotted line. Write the words in the blanks as they are read aloud. When you finish the test, unfold the paper. Use the list at the right to correct any spelling mistakes.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____
21. _____
22. _____
23. _____
24. _____
25. _____

1. rush
2. northern
3. brush
4. shed
5. thanks
6. washer
7. photo
8. graph
9. whole
10. these
11. fifth
12. whisk
13. thirty
14. bother
15. shove
16. phrase
17. headphone
18. width
19. nowhere
20. whirl
21. arch
22. ketchup
23. cheap
24. theater
25. wherever

Review Words

Challenge Words



Monday

(due Tues.)

Read the passage.

The Giant Panda

The giant panda is a rare and interesting animal. Many people think it is cute and cuddly because of its markings. Like other bears, however, it can be dangerous. Of course, people can be dangerous to pandas, too. That is why there are laws to help protect these animals.

Body Type

A giant panda has black fur on its legs, shoulders, and ears, and around its eyes and mouth. The rest of the body is covered in white fur. The panda's thick fur keeps it warm in the cool mountain forests.

An adult panda can weigh up to 250 pounds. Standing on all four legs, it is between two and three feet tall. From its nose to tail, it measures four to six feet long.

The giant panda has a long wrist bone in each front paw. This bone acts like a thumb. It helps the panda hold its food while it eats. The panda also has a strong jaw and big teeth. The teeth are wide and flat. This helps the animal eat bamboo, its favorite food. Bamboo is a tall plant with a stiff stem.

Diet

In the wild, about 99 percent of a giant panda's diet is bamboo. The other one percent is grasses, bugs, fish, and small animals. Bamboo is not very nutritious. To stay healthy, a giant panda has to eat twenty to forty pounds of bamboo a day. A panda spends about half of each day gathering and eating bamboo.

This giant panda is using its front paws to eat bamboo.



Lesson 5: Articles 65

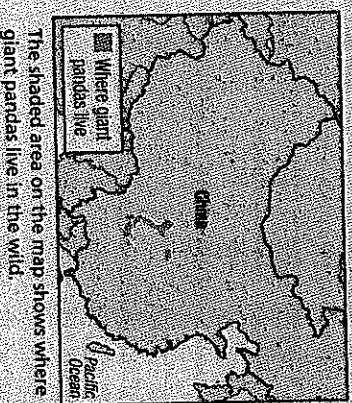
Habitat

In the wild, giant pandas live in bamboo forests high in the mountains. The mountains are located in a small area of China. Pandas move from mountain to mountain to find the bamboo that grows on the mountaintops.

Saving Pandas

People now use much of the land on which the pandas once lived. People live and work in the valleys between the mountains. This stops the pandas from moving from one mountain to another to find the bamboo that grows there. Many pandas cannot find the food they need. Now the giant panda is an endangered animal. There are only about 1,600 pandas left in the wild.

China is trying to save the pandas. One idea is to keep strips of land between the mountains clear of people. Chinese government workers plant bamboo on the strips of land. The pandas can follow the strips to the next mountain.



The shaded area on the map shows where giant pandas live in the wild.

Answer the following questions.

1 What is the article mostly about?

- A. China
- B. giant pandas
- C. bamboo
- D. mountains

Hint Look at the title and the headings. What do they all tell about?

2 Read the sentences from the article and the questions that follow.

Bamboo is not very nutritious. To stay healthy, a giant panda has to eat twenty to forty pounds of bamboo a day.

Part A

What does the word nutritious mean?

- A. healthy
- B. unhealthy
- C. stems
- D. pounds

Part B

What do you eat that is nutritious? Why do you think it is nutritious?

Write your answer on the lines below.

Hint For Part A, think about how the article uses the word *nutritious* and how you use it to make a real-life connection. Then, show your understanding of the word to answer Part B.

1

3 Under which heading in the article would you look to learn about what the Chinese government is doing to help giant pandas?

- A. Body type
- B. Diet
- C. Habitat
- D. Saving Pandas

Hint Remember that a heading tells what a section of a text is about. Which heading tells about helping pandas?

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

Part A

How are the sentences under the heading "Saving Pandas" organized?

- A. sequence
- B. step order
- C. cause and effect
- D. compare and contrast

Part B

Why is it difficult for pandas to find the food they need? Choose **all** that apply.

- A. People now use much of the land on which the pandas once lived on.
- B. People live and work in the valleys between the mountains.
- C. Now the giant panda is an endangered animal.
- D. There are only about 1,600 pandas left in the wild.

Hint Look back at the section "Saving Pandas" to answer Part A. Are the sentences organized in order, or do they tell what happens and why? For Part B, look for the causes that explain why the pandas have trouble finding food.

1

Tuesday Night
(due wed.)

Name _____

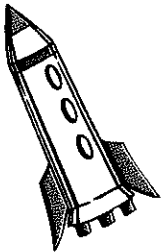
Setting—Time

The **setting** is the place where the story happens. The setting is also the **time** in which the story happens. A reader needs to know when the story is happening. Does it take place at night? On a sunny day? In the future? During the winter?

Time can be:



time of day
a holiday
a season of the year
a time in history
a time in the future



Directions: Read the following story. Then, answer the questions below.

Pizza Night

Last Tuesday, we made pizzas for dinner. We made mini-pizzas out of pita bread, tomato sauce, mozzarella cheese, and vegetable toppings. Then, my mom put our "M.P.s" (mini-pizzas) into the oven for the cheese to melt. Mmm-m-m! Delicious!

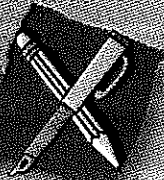
What time of day did this story take place? _____

What day of the week did this story take place? _____

What happened in the story?



Reading
A. Directions
B. Sequencing
C. Main Idea
II. Writing
A. Capitalization
B. Proofreading

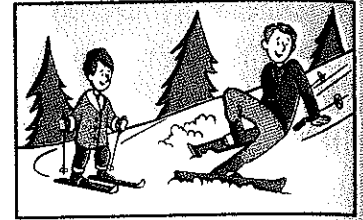


Name _____

When and Where?

Directions: A **setting** tells **when** and **where** a story takes place. Read the story settings below. Describe when and where each story takes place.

Last winter, Michael's family went skiing in Stratton, Vermont. They spent a week skiing and sledding down the snowy slopes.



When did this story take place? _____

Where did this story take place? _____

Today we went to the Fourth of July Parade in West Hartford, Connecticut. All the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and high school bands marched through the quaint town center.



When did this story take place? _____

Where did this story take place? _____

Living on the International Space Station for three months was not easy. The astronauts had to watch out for random asteroids and space debris. Because they were in space all summer, the astronauts missed out on swimming and picnics back on Earth.



When did this story take place? _____

Where did this story take place? _____

Wednesday
(due Thurs)

Use the Reading Guide to help you understand the passage.

Too Cute!

Reading Guide

Why does the author talk about certain parts of the face in paragraphs 3 and 4?

Find the word *same* in paragraph 4. What does that clue word tell the reader?

How does the author answer the question in the heading?

People gather around a puppy in the park. When they visit a zoo, the first thing they want to see is the new baby elephant or panda. Or, they crowd around to see a baby monkey riding on its mother's back. What is it about these animals that draws a crowd? Experts say it can be explained through science.

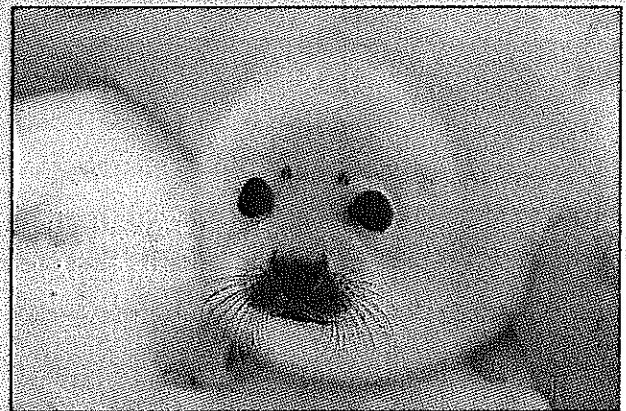
What Makes Something Cute?

Scientists think our idea of what makes something cute is planted in our brains. Because human babies cannot survive without help, our brain makes us see babies as cute so we will want to take care of them.

What does this have to do with animals? Think about a human baby. Babies have round heads that seem large for their bodies. They have big eyes and small noses. They have chubby cheeks and round ears. Their round bodies and loose skin make them look soft. The human brain identifies these features as cute.

Now picture a baby animal, such as a puppy or a kitten. Do the same features come to mind? Most baby animals also have big eyes, small noses or snouts, round ears, and big cheeks. Scientists believe that because our brain likes these features in human babies, we like animal babies for the same reasons.

A baby harp seal has a rounded body and big eyes, just like a human baby.



- 3 What does the author say about how cute baby animals help zoos?
- A. Zoos put pictures of the animals in magazines and online.
 - B. Zoos let visitors adopt the new animal babies.
 - C. Zoos hold contests to name the animals and offer special programs.
 - D. Zoos sometimes have new or adopted baby animals.

- 4 According to the article, what makes a baby animal look cute?
Write your answer on the lines below.

- 5 The following question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A

Which **two** text features are used in the article?

- A. sidebars
- B. captions
- C. hyperlinks
- D. headings

Part B

How do the photographs help you understand the main idea of the article?

- A. The photographs show cute animal babies and their mothers.
- B. The photographs show unusual animals in the wild.
- C. The photographs show how some cute animals look and act.
- D. The photographs show adult animals.

Thursday
(due Friday)

- 6 Tell about the article "Too Cute!" in your own words. Identify the main idea and the details that support it.

Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

Write your answer on the lines below.
