

Irvington Public Schools



Grade 3

2019

Summer Packet

Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

Crow's Message

Crow perched on a tree branch in the town park. He looked down at the other animals. They were taking each other's food. They were poking each other. They were making fun of each other.

"What is the matter with you?" Crow scolded. "Why can't you be nice?" he shouted.

Crow gave a long speech. He told the animals how disgusting their behavior was. He even recited a poem:

*You don't know how to act,
And that is a true fact!
You never show you
care. It's more than I can
bear!*

None of the animals even looked at Crow.

"I guess I have to try another way to get through to them," he thought. "I will try e-mail." So he typed a note to each of the animals. He commanded them to be polite. He ordered them to share. He ended with, "If you don't, you will be sorry!"

Not one animal mentioned the e-mail. The animals were still unkind and selfish.

"I need a more exciting way to deliver my message," Crow decided. He made a long banner. He picked up one end in his beak. Then he flew back and forth above the park. He tried to get the animals' attention. The animals continued their activities and paid no attention to the sign.

Down on the ground, Rabbit was hopping around the base of a tree looking for tender green leaves to eat. He saw a pile of acorns.

Rabbits are not fond of acorns, so he started to kick them out of his way. Then he thought, “Squirrels like acorns. I could tell Squirrel they are here.” He waved to Squirrel, who thought Rabbit was probably trying to play a mean trick on him. But he was curious, so he ran over to Rabbit.

Squirrel was very pleased with the crunchy acorns. “Looking for food is a full-time job,” said Squirrel. “It is nice to have some help. Thank you.” Rabbit felt good about helping.

Squirrel dashed off toward the other side of the park. On the way, he saw Mouse. She was stretching high trying to reach some twigs to make a nest. Squirrel started to make fun of Mouse for being so little. Then he stopped. He reached up and grabbed a bunch of twigs. He gave them to Mouse.

“Thank you!” said Mouse with surprise.

Mouse felt very good, so she was friendly to Duck. Then Duck helped Cricket. Soon, all the animals were being kind and helpful. Crow watched in amazement from his perch. Owl flew up to keep him company.

Crow said, “You are smart, Owl. Help me understand what happened. I tried to get the animals to be kind. They paid no attention. Now, they are all being friendly to each other.”

“The reason is easy,” said Owl. “Actions speak louder than words. You tried to tell them what to do, but Rabbit showed them. Good deeds are like seeds. Once they are planted, they can grow.”

Read the poem from the passage.

*You don't know how to act,
And that is a true fact!
You never show you
care. It's more than I can
bear.*

Which sentence uses bear in the **same** way it is used in the sentence above?

- A The bear roared and showed its sharp claws.
- B Henry can't bear to see his sister cry.
- C Those beams bear the weight of the roof.
- D Our peach trees bear quite a lot of fruit.

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

Part A: What is the first problem that Crow faces in the passage?

- A The animals do not like Crow.
- B The animals sit on Crow's branch.
- C The animals do not pay attention to Crow.
- D The animals like to listen to Crow's poem.

Part B: Which sentence from the passage **best** helps you answer part A?

- A Crow perched on a tree branch in the town park.
- B They were making fun of each other.
- C Crow gave a long speech.
- D None of the animals even looked at Crow.

Read the sentence from the passage.

He commanded them to be polite. What is the root word of commanded?

- A command
- B comma
- C mand
- D ed

What does each character do in the story? Draw a line from the character to the event.

Crow

helps Cricket

Owl

is friendly to Duck

Mouse

explains what happened

Duck

gives acorns to Squirrel

Rabbit

recites a poem

Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

Shh! Someone Is Asleep!

We sleep to stay well. We sleep to get energy to work and play. Animals do, too.

Cozy in a Tree

Some animals sleep a lot. Koalas sleep 20 hours a day. They move very slowly when they wake up. Koalas are not lazy. They have a reason to be sleepy and slow. Their main food is a certain kind of leaf. These leaves are hard to digest. It takes a lot of energy for the koala's body to digest the leaves. Koalas must rest a lot to get enough energy.



Koalas eat and sleep in the same place—high in a tree.

Koalas sleep in the day. They wake up at night. They look for food. It would be easy for enemies to catch these slow animals. They spend their days and nights in trees. This helps them to keep safe from other animals. A high branch is their cozy, safe bed.

A Long Winter's Nap

Brown bears also sleep a lot. They nap for four to six months a year. A bear digs a den in a hill. It uses its claws. Then the bear crawls into this den to sleep.

It is hard to find food in cold weather. So bears sleep through the winter. Their hearts slow down. A bear's heart beats 70 times a minute when it is awake. A sleeping bear's heart beats just 10 times a minute. This helps them use less energy. Bears eat very big meals before their winter nap. They do not need to hunt for food until spring.

Asleep in the Deep

Sea animals sleep, too. Some sleep as they float in the water. Others find a safe spot to sleep. They might slide down deep into the mud or sneak behind a rock so no one can see them.

African mudfish live in streams. The streams dry up in the summer. The mudfish must save itself from drying up, too. Its body gives off slime. The slime mixes with mud. The slime and mud form a sack like a sleeping bag around the fish. There is a little opening in the sack. There is a tube in the opening. The fish breathes through the tube. It sleeps until the stream flows again.

Dolphins sleep in the sea. They need a way to breathe as they nap. Their bodies hold a lot of air. The air helps them float. A dolphin floats near the surface of the water as it sleeps. Its tail moves a bit once in a while. This pushes the dolphin up. The animal takes a breath of air. Then it floats down to rest some more.

Many sea animals swim at night. They rest during the day. Most fish do not have eyelids. Their eyes are wide open night and day.

A Wink of Sleep

Some land birds sleep in trees or barns. Others sleep in grasses. Most water birds sleep in shallow water. Others sleep on small

pieces of land in the water. Some birds that live in cold places dig holes in snow. These holes are their beds.

Birds can sleep with one eye open and one shut. They can also sleep with half their brain awake. These tricks help them stay safe. It is hard for an enemy to sneak up on them.

Hours of Sleep Each Day	
Animal	How much it sleeps
brown bat	20 hours
armadillo	18 hours
lion	13 hours
dog	11 hours
horse	3 hours
giraffe	2 hours

Goodnight to All

Tonight, you will sleep in your bed. You will be safe and warm. Outside, lots of animals will be sleeping, too. They will be cozy in trees, holes, and streams.

What is the **most likely** reason the author chose to use pictures of a koala in a tree in the passage?

- A to show that koalas can see far if they are up high
- B to show that koalas spend most of their time in trees
- C to show that koalas climb trees faster than they can walk
- D to show that koalas are too tired to look for beds on the ground

Part B: Which sentence from the passage **best** helps you answer part A?

- A They move very slowly when they wake up.
- B It would be easy for enemies to catch these slow animals.
- C They spend their days and nights in trees.
- D A high branch is their cozy, safe bed.

Read the paragraphs from the passage.

Brown bears also sleep a lot. They nap for four to six months a year. A bear digs a den in a hill. It uses its claws. Then the bear crawls into this den to sleep.

It is hard to find food in cold weather. So bears sleep through the winter. Their hearts slow down. A bear's heart beats 70 times a minute when it is awake. A sleeping bear's heart beats just 10 times a minute. This helps them use less energy. Bears eat very big meals before their winter nap. They do not need to hunt for food until spring.

Why did the author **most likely** call this part of the passage “A Long Winter’s Nap”?

- A Winters are very cold.
- B Bears hunt in the spring.
- C Many animals take naps.
- D Bears sleep for many months.

Part B: Which sentence from the passage **best** helps you answer part A?

- A Then the bear crawls into this den to sleep.
- B So bears sleep through the winter.
- C A sleeping bear’s heart beats just 10 times a minute.
- D Bears eat very big meals before their winter nap.

Read the paragraph from the passage.

It is hard to find food in cold weather. So bears sleep through the winter. Their hearts slow down. A bear’s heart beats 70 times a minute when it is awake. A sleeping bear’s heart beats just 10 times a minute. This helps them use less energy. Bears eat very big meals before their winter nap. They do not need to hunt for food until spring.

Which sentence **best** describes the main idea of the paragraph?

- A Bears do most of their hunting in the spring.
- B When bears eat a lot, they need to take a nap.
- C When bears are asleep, their hearts beat very slowly.
- D Bears sleep all winter because they do not have much to eat.

Part B: Which sentence from the paragraph **best** helps you answer part A?

- A It is hard to find food in cold weather.
- B A sleeping bear's heart beats just 10 times a minute.
- C Bears eat very big meals before their winter nap.
- D They do not need to hunt for food until spring.

Read this sentence from the passage.

They might slide down deep into the mud or sneak behind a rock so no one can see them.

What does the word sneak **most likely** mean?

- A to move without being noticed
- B to move in a smooth way
- C to move around something
- D to move very quickly

Part B: Which words from the sentence **best** help you answer part A?

- A slide down deep
- B into the mud
- C behind a rock
- D no one can see them

Look at the chart near the end of the passage.

What is the **most likely** reason the author added the chart to the passage?

- A to show that animals sleep for different amounts of time
- B to show that some animals sleep more than people do
- C to show that some animals do not need very much sleep
- D to show that all animals need to get some sleep each day

Part B: Which sentence from the passage **best** helps you answer part A?

- A We sleep to stay well.
- B Some animals sleep a lot.
- C Many sea animals swim at night.
- D Tonight, you will sleep in your bed.

Which sentences from the passage **best** tell the main idea of the passage?

Pick **three** choices.

- A We sleep to stay well.
- B Some animals sleep a lot.
- C Koalas sleep in the day.
- D Many sea animals swim at night.
- E Outside, lots of animals will be sleeping, too.
- F They will be cozy in trees, holes, and streams.

Which **one** of the following words from the passage is a compound word?

- A animals
- B energy
- C weather
- D eyelids

Why did the author **most likely** write this passage?

- A to teach about how different animals sleep
- B to tell the reader about the habits of koalas
- C to point out that ocean animals swim while they sleep
- D to show the reader that people need rest to get energy

Read the directions. Then answer the questions.

A student is writing a report about peacocks. She wrote an opinion in the report. Read the sentences from the student's report and the directions that follow.

My family took a trip to the zoo. We saw lots of different animals while we were there. The male peacock was my favorite. I love to watch it fan out its feathers. I think it is the most beautiful animal that there is.

The student found a source about peacocks. Choose **two** sentences from the source that **best** support the student's opinion.

- A A peacock can weigh up to 13 pounds.
- B Peacocks cannot fly like most other birds.
- C Peacock tail feathers shimmer in the light.
- D Some people keep blue peacocks as pets.
- E Peacocks have over 200 brightly colored feathers.
- F The natural habitat for peacocks is in forests and rainforests.

A student is writing a report about butterflies. The student took notes and thought of three main ideas for his report.

What main idea does each note support? Draw a line from the note to the main idea.

Butterflies can suck nectar from flowers.

How Big Do
Butterflies Grow

Butterflies have four wings.

What Butterflies
Look Like

Queen Alexandra's Birdwing is the largest butterfly.

What Butterflies Eat

Tiny scales on butterflies make them colorful.

A student is writing a report about insects. Which source would **most likely** have information for the report?

- A "Spiderman" comic book
- B "The Itsy Bitsy Spider" song
- C "The Life of a Spider" website
- D "Miss Spider's Tea Party" children's book

A student is writing a report about types of flowers. Which website is **most likely** to be a useful source of information for the report?

- A www.flowercrafts.net
- B www.marysflowerblog.com
- C www.dangerousflowers.gov
- D www.flowersoftheworld.edu

A student is writing a report for science class about snakes. The student wants to **revise** the draft to delete details that do not support the main idea. Read the draft of the report. Then complete the task that follows.

Snakes are interesting animals. Snakes do not have noses. So, they use their forked tongues to smell. Some snakes, like a rattlesnake, cannot see very well. They use pit holes, which are openings in front of their eyes, to help them sense body heat. Snakes do not have ears. Instead, they have a bone in their lower jaw to help them feel movement. Some people do not like snakes.

They have two fangs. Many snakes have venom, or poison, in their fangs. Snakes shed their skin. Their new skin looks shiny and wet.

Which sentence is the **best** way to revise the information in the underlined sentence?

- A Snakes can be weird.
- B Snakes can be nasty.
- C Snakes can be boring.
- D Snakes can be dangerous.

A student is writing a story for her class about playing outside. The student wants to **revise** the draft to introduce a character. Read the draft of the story. Then answer the question that follows.

“I wonder what I will do first?” she asked. First, Maddy decided to jump rope. “1, 2, 3, 4, 5!” Maddy sang. She loved to jump rope. No one was there to clap for her. Next, she wanted to play on the swings. “Whee!” Maddy shouted. But no one was there to push her or see how high she could go. She could almost reach the sky! Finally, she decided to join her friend Luke. “You know, Luke,” Maddy said, “playing alone can be fun, but playing with a friend is even better!”

Choose the **best** beginning sentence to introduce the character.

- A Maddy wanted to play alone.
- B Maddy stumbled over a rock.
- C Maddy listened to the birds chirping.
- D Maddy smiled about playing with her friend.