

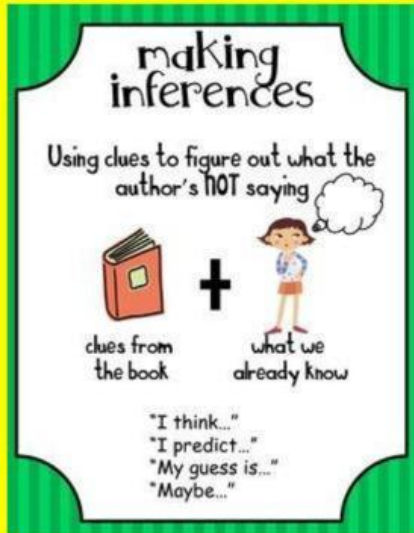
Grade 3

End of Month Quiz- March

Topics

Reading Comprehension

Making Inferences



Cause and Effect



Phonics

Hard and Soft C and G

SOFT & HARD C

The letter c can represent two sounds!

city 

soft c

If the letter after the c is **e, i, or y**, it makes the soft sound /s/.

camp 

hard c

If the letter after the c is **anything else**, it makes the hard sound.

SOFT



celery



pencil



circle



center



ceiling



rice



cent



cereal



cider

HARD



cub



cone



crib



crayon



coat



cart



clip



cuff



cake

Hard & Soft G

When g it's followed by e, i, or y, it usually makes the /j/ sound as in **g**age. If g is followed by any other letter, it makes the hard sound /g/ as in **g**lasses.

SOFT G

g + e, i, or y may say /j/



ge
gy
gy > /j/

soft g words

giraffe	angel
gem	page
gym	cage
giant	bridge
gentle	edge
fragile	general
age	huge
range	genius
change	danger

HARD G



g + any other letter says /g/

hard g words

go	frog
gum	log
glow	bag
grow	angle
glue	gobble
globe	gallop
goat	green
gallon	grass
gab	glass

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Trigraph dge and ge

GE or DGE

How do you know which one to use?

-GE Use GE if the sound has a **anything except a short vowel before it.**

 huge	 cage	 garbage
 bulge	 stage	 luggage

-DGE Use DGE if the sound is at the **end of the syllable with a short vowel right before it.**

 bridge	 fudge	 ledge
 badge	 lodge	 wedge

Silent Consonants

Ghost Letters

These are letters you see, but do not hear.



Consonant +le



The Tur/tle Rule

c+le syllable division



Syllables with c+le come at the end of the word. They have 3 letters and end with -le. The final e is silent.

can/dle bub/ble pic/kle

count back 3 letters from the end of the word and divide it into syllables

 -tle bottle title bottle	 -ble able wobble dribble	 -cle circle cycle uncle
 -fle waffle sniffle duffle	 -gle giggle wiggle juggle	 -kle tackle sparkle freckle
 -dle puddle fiddle ladle	 -ple apple maple steeple	 -zle fizzle dazzle puzzle

Mathematics

Mode and Range

mode	range
• The mode is the number that appears the most. • Arrange the numbers from least to greatest. • Find the number(s) that occurs most often.	• The range is the difference between the largest and smallest number. • Arrange the data and subtract the smallest from the largest number.
2, 5, 7, 12, 12, 19 mode = 12	48, 16, 54, 52, 20 $54 - 16 = 38$ range ↗

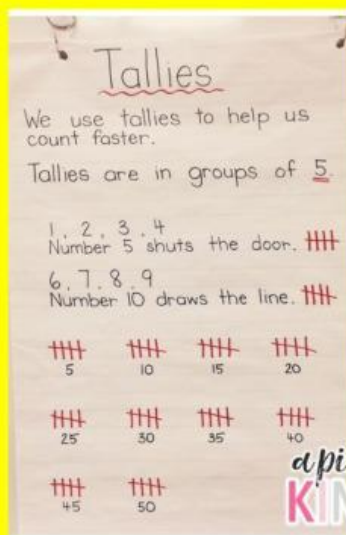
Converting Time



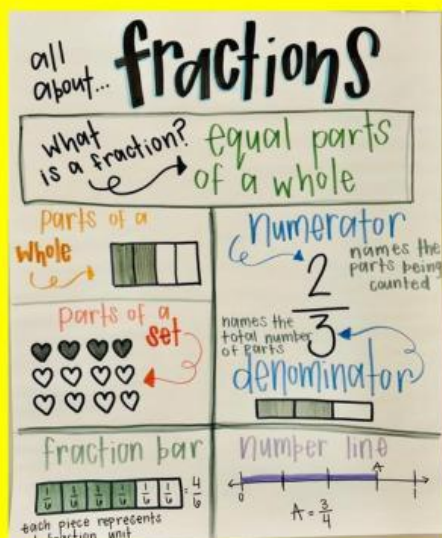
Time

- 60 seconds = 1 minute
- 60 minutes = 1 hour
- 24 hours = 1 day
- 7 days = 1 week
- 52 weeks = 1 year
- 365 days = 1 year
- Decade = 10 years
- Century = 100 years

Tally Charts



Fractions



Division

Division

fair sharing/partitioning

There are 15 students on the playground.
They need 3 teams for their game. How many students are on each team?

$$15 \div 3 = 5$$

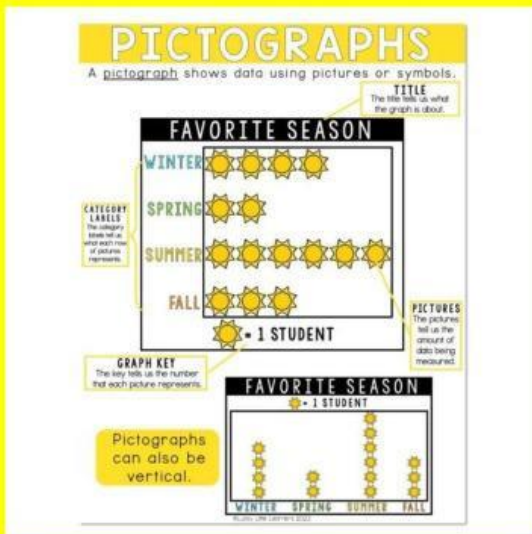
Dividend	Divisor	Quotient
total number of students	total number of teams	number of students on each team



Dividend – total number of objects
Divisor – total number of groups
Quotient – how many objects in each group

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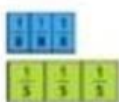
Picture Graphs



Comparing and Ordering Fractions with like Denominators and like Numerators

Comparing Fractions

> greater than **=** equal to **<** less than

Same Numerator	Same Denominator
If the numerator is the same, the fraction with the smaller denominator is greater.  $\frac{3}{8} < \frac{3}{5}$	If the denominator is the same, the fraction with the larger numerator is greater.  $\frac{7}{8} > \frac{3}{8}$

Writing

Friendly Letter



FRIENDLY LETTERS

Greeting → Heading → January 10, 2022

Dear Jamal, Body

How are you? I liked reading your letter. I'm so glad we are pen pals. What is your favorite food? I really like noodles with red sauce. What do you like to do after school?

Your friend, Closing

Hannah Signature

Grammar

Possessive Pronouns

Possessive Pronouns:

- Some pronouns can take the place of possessive nouns.
- A pronoun that shows ownership is called a possessive pronoun.

my your her his
its our their

→ An ant crawled on her leg.

Simple Subject and Simple Predicate

SIMPLE	
SUBJECT	PREDICATE
• The ONE word that tells who / what the sentence is about • NOUN	• The ONE word that describes the subject, or tells what the subject is <u>doing</u> • VERB
The ELA teacher simple subject	<u>gave us a quiz.</u> simple predicate

Subject- Verb Agreement

Subject Verb Agreement

When a sentence is about one person or thing, add s to the verb.

Sophie drops the pencil.
The dog jumps on the chair.

When a sentence is about more than one person or thing, do not add s.

Addie and Beckett play outside.
The dogs jump on the table.

Conjunctions

CONJUNCTIONS

A conjunction joins phrases or sentences together.

For	Jack ate six apples.  He was hungry. Jack ate six apples, for he was hungry.
And	Jess likes cats.  Jess likes dogs. Jess likes cats and she likes dogs.
Nor	I do not like soda.  I do not like tea. I do not like soda, nor do I like tea.
But	He did not read.  He did do his chore. He did not read, but he did do his chore.
Or	Do you want milk?  Do you want cake? Do you want milk, or do you want cake?
Yet	The race was hard.  The race was fun! The race was hard, yet it was fun!
So	She was tired.  She went to bed. She was tired, so she went to bed.

TIP: When joining simple sentences, place a comma before the conjunction.

Spelling

giant

range

comb

pick

large

sign

once

bridge

ghost

wagon

wrong

middle

badge

knife

little

Social Science

Vertebrates

Vertebrates

God created a variety of animals. Some He created with backbones. Animals with backbones belong to a group of animals that we call vertebrates. Mammals, birds, and fish belong to this group.



MAMMALS

Mammals are covered with hair or fur. They give birth to live young and feed them with milk. They use lungs to breathe. Mammals are warm-blooded. This means that their body temperatures stay the same no matter how cold or how hot it might be.



BIRDS

Birds are covered with feathers. Feathers help to keep birds warm. Birds' feathers and wings help them to fly. Birds have two feet. The shape of a bird's foot can be used to tell where a bird lives. Birds reproduce by laying eggs.



Birds are warm-blooded. Like mammals, birds have lungs to help them breathe air. Many birds also care for their young for a while after they are born. Unlike most young mammals, young birds hatch from eggs. Birds have beaks that they use to help them eat. The shape of a bird's beak determines what they eat. Flamingoes, seagulls, and pigeons belong to this group of animals.

FISH

Fish live in water. They are covered with scales and have fins. Fins help them move through the water. Fish breathe through gills and lay eggs. Fish are cold-blooded animals. This means that their body temperature changes with the environment.



I am a Law-Abiding Citizen

Laws are rules made to let everyone know what is right and acceptable. When we do things that are wrong or break the rules or laws, there are bad consequences. For example, if we are caught cheating on a test, we may get points taken off or a failing grade. However, when we do things that are good and follow the rules or law, there are good consequences or rewards. For example, if we find money that did not belong to us and find the rightful owner, then we might get a prize or treat for doing the right thing.

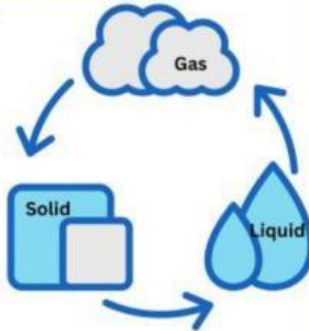


Matter

Matter

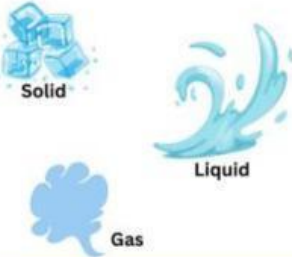
Matter is anything that takes up space and has mass. It can also be in three different states:

- **Solid:** It has a definite shape and does not lose it. Think of a rock!
- **Liquid:** It takes the shape of its container, like water in a cup!
- **Gas:** It fills up its container and does not have a definite shape, like the air around you!



Water is like a shapeshifter! It can be three different things:

- **Solid:** ice cubes or snow
- **Liquid:** water you drink or in which you swim
- **Gas:** steam rising from a hot cup of tea.



My Community

My Community

A community is a place where people live, work, play, and attend school and church.

In a community, you can find buildings such as houses, churches, libraries, clinics, police stations, shops, and schools. All communities have roads, and some may have parks.



There are many individuals, such as cashiers, librarians, nurses, doctors, police officers, teachers, and other community helpers, who work in a community to keep it healthy and safe.

