



3rd Grade Optional Home Learning Guide

We miss you already students! Below you will find a list of activities to engage in learning while we are away from school. All we ask is that you try your best, and have fun learning. Stay healthy and safe; we will see you soon! Mrs. Kiggins & Ms. Graham

	Reading □	Math $x + =$	Movement 	Writing □
Daily Total Time (Recommended 20 minutes per day and subject)	20 minutes Reading something you enjoy	20 minutes practicing multiplication, division.	20 minutes of movement to stay active	Write about the assigned article.
Learning Objective:	I can read grade level text, and refer back to it to answer questions.	I will solve for the unknown in a division problem using the array model.	I can stay active by...	I can write a response with details to the provided question.
Learning Experiences	<p>Read the Newsela article “Why do baby animals have pink ears?”</p> <p>Read the questions on the quiz. Read the article for a second time with the quiz questions in mind.</p> <p>Take the quiz. Refer to the text to answer the questions. Underline the text where you found the answer.</p>	<p>Use the pictures and directions in Lesson 6 to determine the meaning of the unknown in each problem. Draw an array to help you.</p>	<p>Examples:</p> <p>Riding my bike</p> <p>Count by 2’s, 5’s, and 10’s while jumping with each number.</p> <p>Walking around my neighborhood</p> <p>Dancing to music.</p> <p>Racing my dog or any animal around my yard.</p>	<p>Use the Newsela article “Why do baby animals have pink ears?”</p> <p>Write a short paragraph that explains the central (main) idea of the article. Use at least two details from the article to support your response.</p>

Name _____

Date _____

1. Mr. Hannigan puts 12 pencils into boxes. Each box holds 4 pencils. Circle groups of 4 to show the pencils in each box.



Mr. Hannigan needs _____ boxes.

_____ \times 4 = 12

12 \div 4 = _____

2. Mr. Hannigan places 12 pencils into 3 equal groups. Draw to show how many pencils are in each group.

There are _____ pencils in each group.

3 \times _____ = 12

12 \div 3 = _____

3. Use an array to model Problem 1.

a. _____ \times 4 = 12

b. 3 \times _____ = 12

12 \div 4 = _____

12 \div 3 = _____

The number in the blanks represents

The number in the blanks represents

_____.

_____.

4. Judy washes 24 dishes. She then dries and stacks the dishes equally into 4 piles. How many dishes are in each pile?

$$24 \div 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$4 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 24$$

What is the meaning of the unknown factor and quotient? _____

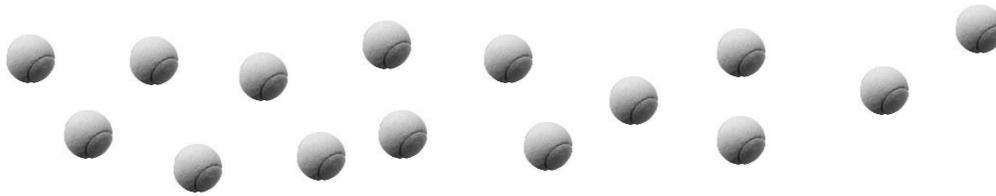
5. Nate solves the equation $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 5 = 15$ by writing and solving $15 \div 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. Explain why Nate's method works.

6. The blanks in Problem 5 represent the number of groups. Draw an array to represent the equations.

Name _____

Date _____

1. Rick puts 15 tennis balls into cans. Each can holds 3 balls. Circle groups of 3 to show the balls in each can.



Rick needs _____ cans.

_____ \times 3 = 15

15 \div 3 = _____

2. Rick uses 15 tennis balls to make 5 equal groups. Draw to show how many tennis balls are in each group.

There are _____ tennis balls in each group.

5 \times _____ = 15

15 \div 5 = _____

3. Use an array to model Problem 1.

a. _____ \times 3 = 15

15 \div 3 = _____

The number in the blanks represents

_____.

b. 5 \times _____ = 15

15 \div 5 = _____

The number in the blanks represents

_____.

4. Deena makes 21 jars of tomato sauce. She puts 7 jars in each box to sell at the market. How many boxes does Deena need?

$$21 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \times 7 = 21$$

What is the meaning of the unknown factor and quotient? _____

5. The teacher gives the equation $4 \times \underline{\quad} = 12$. Charlie finds the answer by writing and solving $12 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$. Explain why Charlie's method works.

6. The blanks in Problem 5 represent the size of the groups. Draw an array to represent the equations.

Big Questions: Why do baby animals have pink ears?

By The Conversation, adapted by Newsela staff on 03.24.20

Word Count **507**

Level **550L**



Image 1. Animals in colder parts of the world have lighter skin. If a light-skinned animal has blood vessels close to the surface of their ear skin, this will make the ears look pink. Photo from Wikimedia Commons.

Question: Why do baby animals have pink ears when their bodies are not all pink?

Answer: Animals have many blood vessels in their ears. Blood vessels carry warm blood through the body. Some blood vessels are right under the skin. They sit very close to the surface of the ear. The skin there is pretty thin, so the vessels show through a bit. They make the ears look pink.

Keeping Temperature Right

Having blood vessels close to the skin helps animals keep their body temperature just right. This is true for people, too. When we're cold, the blood vessels close to our skin react. They tighten up. This makes it harder for blood to flow. Less blood gets close to our skin. This means less heat escapes our bodies.

When we're hot, the opposite happens. The blood vessels near our skin widen. More blood can flow. That means more heat can escape our bodies. It helps cool us down.

Are baby animal ears really pink, though? Read on to find out.

Animal Types Can Change

A species is a kind of animal. Over a very long time, animal species can change. They adapt and develop new traits that help them survive. A trait might be what the animals eat. It might be how they hunt.

Animals with these helpful traits will live on. If an animal lives long enough, its children can also have traits that help them survive. Animals without these traits might get eaten. Or they might die out for other reasons.

Skin color is another animal trait. Animals living in hot climates often have darker skin. This includes the skin on their ears. One example is the African elephant. Its ears are quite dark. They are also huge. The African elephant has the biggest ears of any animal!

Animals who live in colder environments usually have lighter skin. Why is skin color darker in hot places and lighter in cold ones? It is because of something called pigment. Our bodies make pigment. It gives our skin color. The more pigment our body makes, the darker our skin looks. Pigment helps protect skin against the sun's hot rays.



A Pink Glow

Animals in warmer climates make a lot of pigment.

They need dark skin to protect themselves from the sun. Without it, they would be in danger.

The sun is not as strong in colder regions. Animals living there do not need dark skin to survive. So they make less pigment. Their skin is lighter.

Some of these light-skinned animals do not have fur or feathers on their ears. Their ears look pink. What you are really seeing, though, is the color of the blood vessels. They sit right under the ears' thin skin. This gives some animal ears a pink glow.

Quiz

1 Read the paragraph from the section "Animal Types Can Change."

Animals who live in colder environments usually have lighter skin. Why is skin color darker in hot places and lighter in cold ones? It is because of something called pigment. Our bodies make pigment. It gives our skin color. The more pigment our body makes, the darker our skin looks. Pigment helps protect skin against the sun's hot rays.

Which question is answered in this paragraph?

- (A) How does pigment help make pink ears?
- (B) How much pigment do elephants have?
- (C) Why is pigment helpful in cold places?
- (D) Why is pigment important in hot places?

2 Read the section "A Pink Glow."

Select the sentence from the section that BEST explains why some animals look like they have pink ears.

- (A) Animals in warmer climates make a lot of pigment.
- (B) They need dark skin to protect themselves from the sun.
- (C) What you are really seeing, though, is the color of the blood vessels.
- (D) This gives some animal ears a pink glow.

3 Which section from the article gives information about an animal that has skin with a lot of pigment?

- (A) Introduction [paragraphs 1-2]
- (B) "Keeping Temperature Right"
- (C) "Animal Types Can Change"
- (D) "A Pink Glow"

4 What information will the reader find in the section "Keeping Temperature Right"?

- (A) a description of how an animal's blood vessels make its ears look pink
- (B) an explanation of how hot and cold weather changes how blood vessels act
- (C) a description of how animals with dark skin are able to live in hot temperatures
- (D) an explanation of why some animals have fur or feathers in cold areas

**Write a short paragraph that explains the central idea of the article.
Use at least two details from the article to support your response.**
