Third Grade Supply List

1 composition notebook

2 Mead notebooks

1 pack of sticky notes

2 dozen Ticonderoga pencils

1 pack of thick expo markers- multi colored

1 pack of thin expo markers- black

1 pack of big erasers

1 pack of pencil topper erasers

1 pack of loose-leaf lined paper

1 pack of 10 thick markers

1 pack of 10 thin markers

1 pack of crayons

1 pack of 12 colored pencils

1 hard pencil case

1 pack of child's scissors

1 bottle of purell hand sanitizer

1 box of tissues

1 pack of disinfectant wipes

Hello Rising Third Graders,

I am so excited to have you in my class! I know that you are excited for summer and to have some time to do fun activities in your free time.

You have worked so hard in second grade preparing for third grade. This is why I am asking you to continue to practice all the things you have learned this school year.

I have given you a packet to help you review everything you have learned. This will help you get ready for the fall in third grade. You are asked to fill out the packet (spread out the assignments throughout the summer) and to complete the reading bingo. I hope that you read many books throughout the summer. When you have chosen your favorite book I ask that you complete the character analysis.

If you have any questions please tell someone at home to email me at calista.resendes@bradfordchristianacademy.org

Please bring all of your items to school with you in August for a special prize. I have also attached the supply list of everything you are asked to bring for third grade.

I can't wait to hear all about your amazing summer.

Love,
Your New Third Grade Teacher

Miss Resendes

Summer Break Reading Bingo

Check the box for each reading activity you complete. Try to get bingo before summer ends!

☐ Read outside.	☐ Read in a swimsuit.	☐ Read a poem.	☐ Read a book about animals.	☐ Read in your pajamas.
☐ Read aloud to someone.	☐ Read while eating something frozen.	☐ Read with a flashlight.	☐ Read a book with summer in the title.	☐ Have a reading party with your family.
☐ Read an adventure book.	☐ Read in the car.	☐ Free Space	☐ Read at the beach.	☐ Read under a blanket fort.
☐ Read wearing sunglasses.	☐ Read under a tree.	☐ Read for 30 minutes.	☐ Read on vacation.	☐ Read to your pet.
☐ Read in a tent.	☐ Read under the stars.	☐ Read a nonfiction book.	☐ Read to a relative on the phone.	☐ Read a book in the library.
☐ Read by the pool.	☐ Read a nature book.	☐ Read a funny book.	☐ Read a fairy tale.	☐ Read for 60 minutes.

Character Analysis

Book Title _____

Chapter _____

Pick one character from this chapter to write about.

Character's Name _____

1. Why did you choose the character?

_____

_____

2. Describe one thing the character does in this chapter.

_____

_____

3. What is something the character says in this chapter?

_____

_____

4. Describe how the character feels in this chapter.
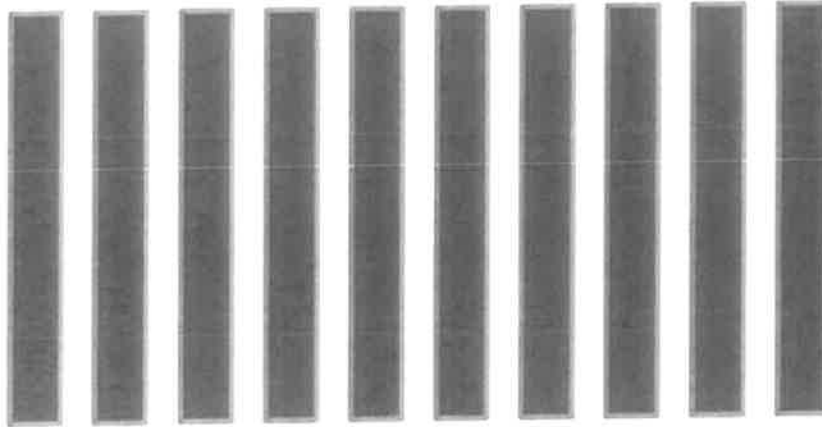
_____

_____

5. Draw a picture of the character.

Day 1

Name _____

Date _____

Directions: Solve the following problem and explain your thinking.
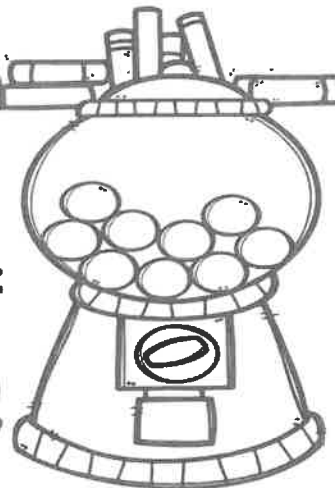

If you have ten sticks of ten, how many do you have?

_____

Explain your thinking:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name: _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Reading and Retelling Through Drawing:

The Gumball Machine

Today, my teacher brought in a huge gumball machine! It had a round, clear top, which sits on a bright red stand. Inside of this machine are 15 red gumballs, 14 green gumballs, 13 orange gumballs, and 12 yellow gumballs. My teacher placed this machine in the bottom right corner of our classroom, right next to our blue reading rug and our brown shelves, which hold a lot of books that we are allowed to read when we finish our work early. I love this gumball machine!

Draw and color a picture of the gumball machine and its surroundings that accurately matches the descriptions within the text:
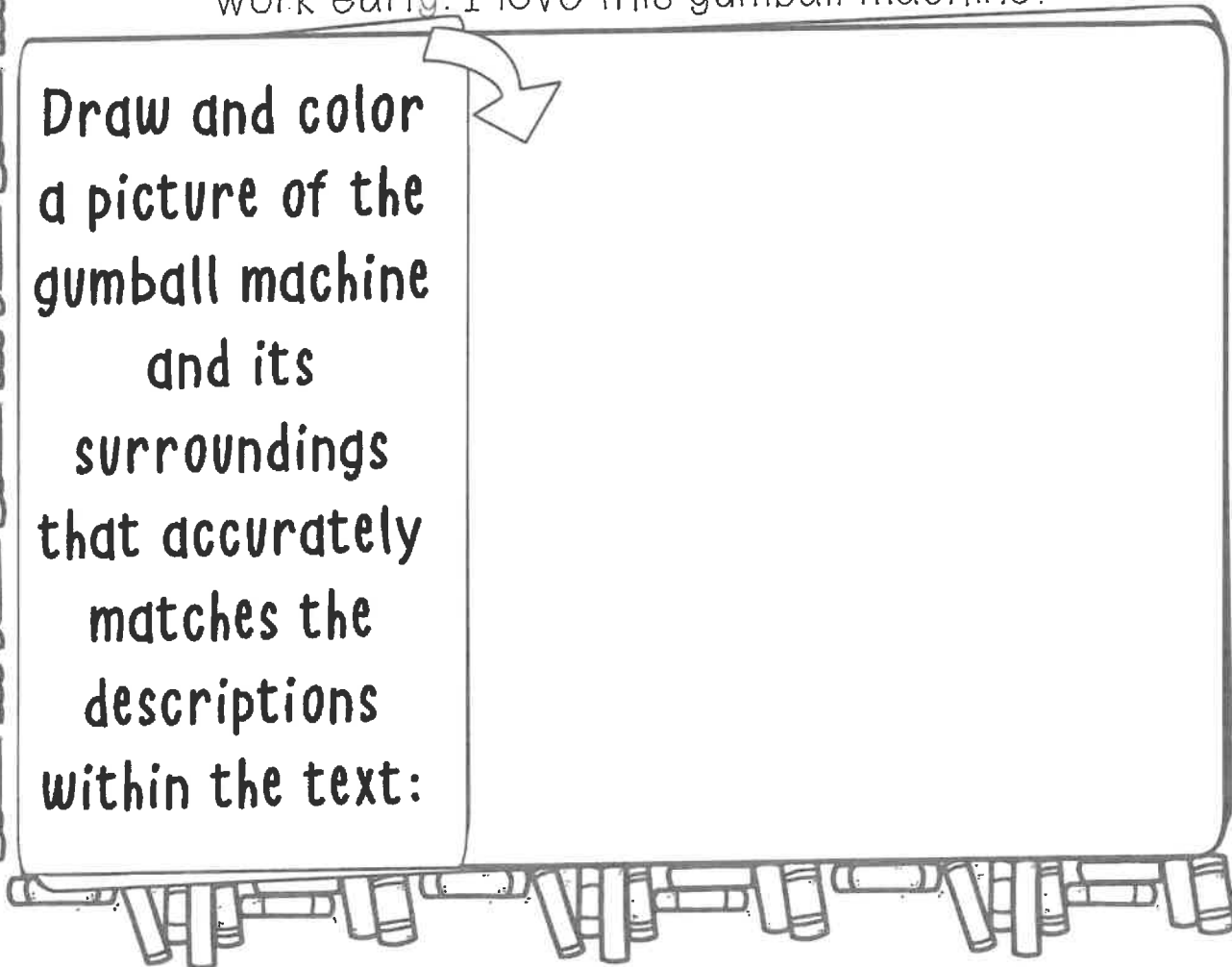
©Amy Lynn Teaches

Day 3

Name _____   Date _____

Directions: Solve the following problem and explain your thinking.

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■
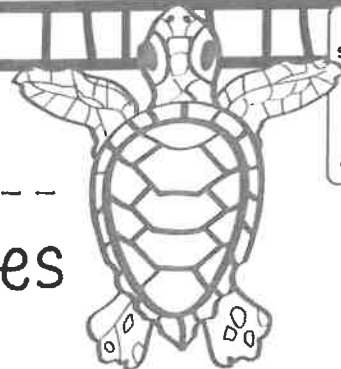
If you have ten single cubes how many do you have?
What could you trade your ten single cubes in for?

_____

Explain your thinking:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Day 4

Name: _____

Reading and Retelling: Sea Turtles

Sea turtles are one of the Earth's oldest creatures. They have been around for millions of years! There are currently seven species of sea turtles alive today. Their colors vary between yellow, green, and black depending on their species.

Sea turtles are on the lower end of the food chain. Common items for sea turtles to eat include jellyfish, seaweed, crabs, shrimp, sponges, and snails.

At one time, millions of sea turtles swam in our oceans. Today, all of the species in the United States waters are now listed as endangered or threatened, as they are being captured, eaten by predators, or killed by pollution, oil spills and nets from humans.

1) Write two things that sea turtles eat. _____

_____

2) What is happening to sea turtles today? _____

_____

_____

3) Write an idea that could help to save the sea turtles from extinction:

_____

_____

_____

_____

CAUTION
Sea Turtle Nest

Do Not Disturb
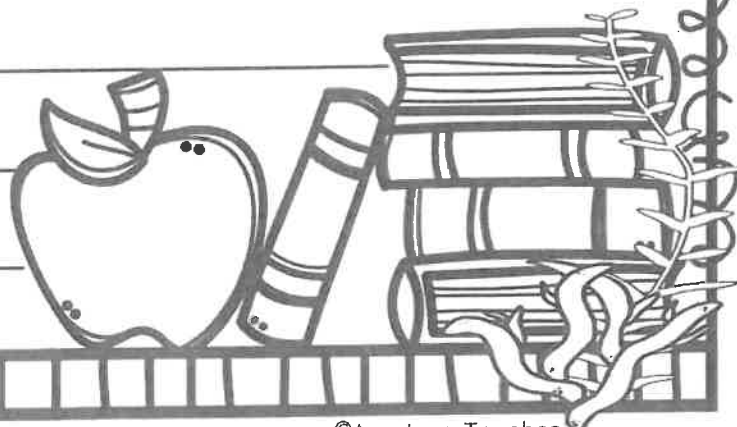
Day 5

Name _____

Date _____

Directions: Fill in the missing numbers 1,'s 5's and 10's.

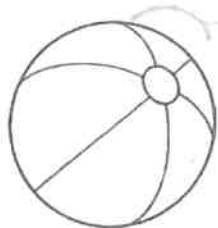| |
|---|
| 771, 772, _____, 774 |
| 430, _____, 450, 460 |
| _____, 269, 270, 271 |
| 90, 100, 110, _____ |
| 55, 60, _____, 70 |
| 860, 865, _____, 875 |

Jay, 6 ,

Noun, Verb, or Adjective

Directions:
Color the balls with the nouns red and yellow.
Color the balls with the verbs blue and green.
Color the balls with the adjectives orange and purple.

pool

tropical

swim

beach

surfboard

beautiful

hike

run

humid

bike

play

bright

sandcastle

sunny

surf

Day 7
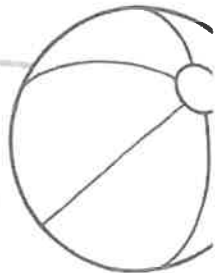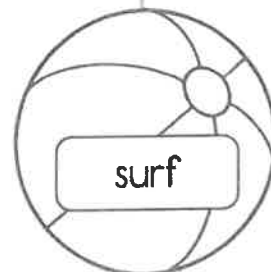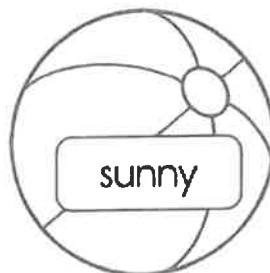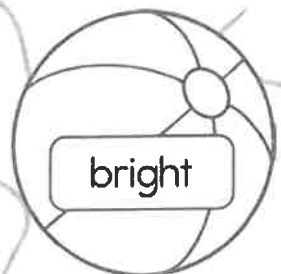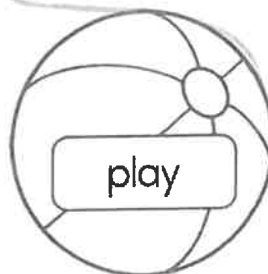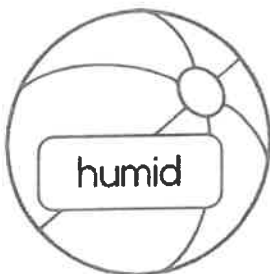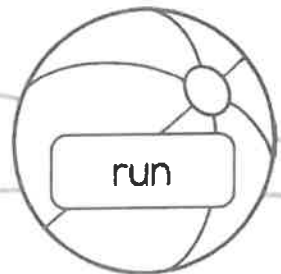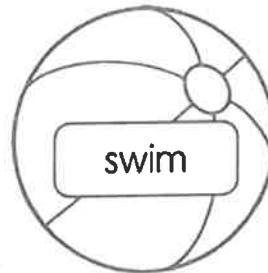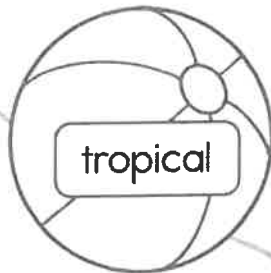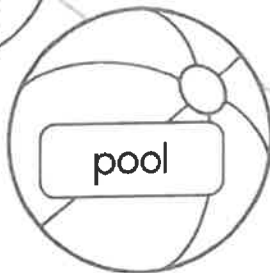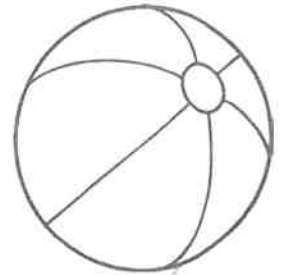
Repeated Addition

You can use repeated addition to find the total number of objects in equal groups. For example, look at this problem.

= 6

Since there are 3 equal groups of 2, the repeated addition sentence is: $2 + 2 + 2 = 6.$

Use repeated addition to find the total number of objects in each question below.

=

=

=

=

=

=
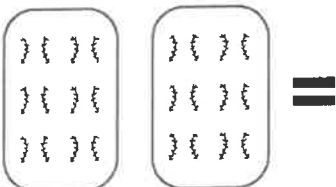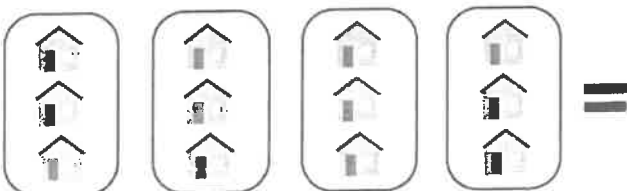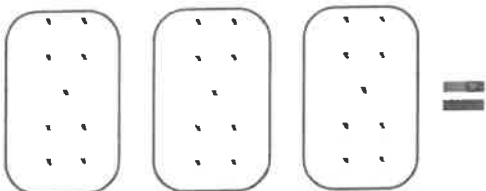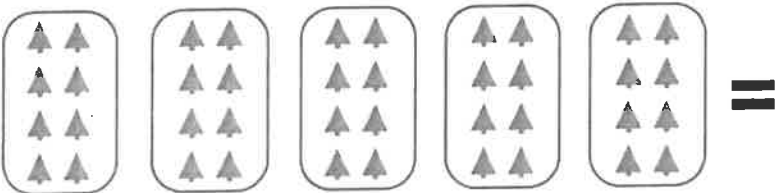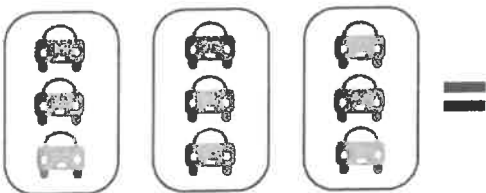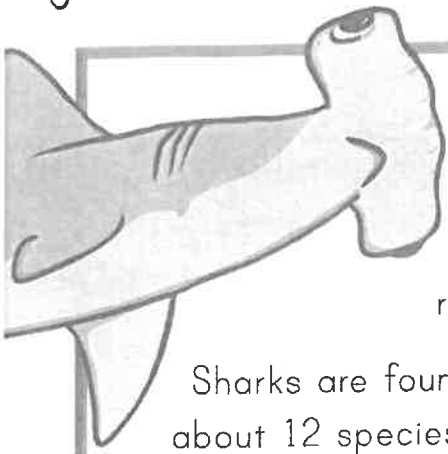
All About Sharks

There are more than 500 different species of sharks. A few species of sharks include great white sharks, gray reef sharks, hammerhead sharks, and tiger sharks.

Sharks are found in every ocean. Some sharks can be deadly, but only about 12 species have ever attacked humans. Most sharks are meat eaters Some larger sharks eat dolphins, sea lions, and small whales Smaller sharks eat small aquatic life like clams and crabs.

Sharks can smell a single drop of blood in the water from 400 meters away. They can hear fish moving from 500 meters away. Great white sharks can swim up to 18 mph! Most sharks die if they stop swimming. As long as they keep swimming, water keeps moving over their gills.

1. In which body of water would you most likely find a shark?
   - Great Salt Lake
   - Atlantic Ocean
   - Lake Superior
   - Nile River

2. Which sentence best describes sharks?
   - They are plant eaters that live in the ocean.
   - They are fast swimmers that live in rivers.
   - They can live outside of water.
   - They are meat eaters and can be found in oceans.

3. Do you think that sharks are good hunters? Why or why not?

_____

_____

Day 9

Name _____   Date _____

Add the following two digit numbers.

Show your thinking.

43 + 55 = _____

37 + 24 = _____

62 + 46 = _____

59 + 18 = _____

The Titanic

The Titanic was a British passenger liner. It was the biggest ship of its time. It carried over 2,200 passengers and crew. Its first journey began from Southampton, England. It was supposed to sail to New York. But, the boat never reached the United States.

The Titanic was an amazing ship. There were four restaurants and a swimming pool. There were also two barber shops, two libraries, a gym, and a squash court. There were even elevators to move between floors. The crew included deckhands and engineers. There were also stewards and galley staff. Restaurant servers and musicians even worked on the Titanic.

The Titanic hit an iceberg. It sank in the North Atlantic Ocean on April 15, 1912.

1. What was the Titanic?
   - O airplane
   - O ship
   - O train
   - O car

2. Where did the Titanic begin its journey?
   - O England
   - O United States
   - O Africa
   - O Russia

3. What happened to the Titanic?
   - O It caught fire.
   - O It was disposed of
   - O It was lost at sea.
   - O It sank.

Day 11
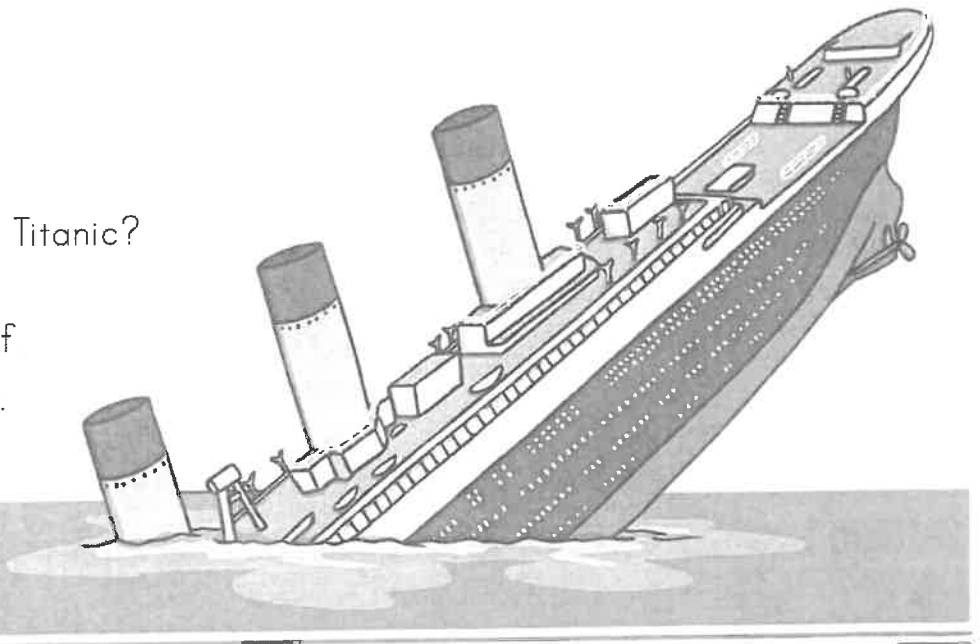
Name _____

Date _____

Please put in the correct symbol <   > or =

to make the statement true.

162 _____ 201

48 _____ 81

195 _____ 316

138 _____ 158

611 _____ 116

100 _____ 100

185 _____ 191

156 _____ 195

67 _____ 117

349 _____ 349

1,135 _____ 1,274

165 _____ 166

Statue of Liberty

The Statue of Liberty is an important symbol. During the American Revolution, France and the United States worked together. Later France built the statue for the United States. The word liberty means freedom.

The statue was built with sheets of copper. As time passed, the brown copper turned green. This gave the statue its famous color. The statue took nine years to build. It was finished on October 28, 1886. It is 305 feet tall. It weighs 450,000 pounds.

At the time the statue was built, many immigrants were moving to America. Immigrants arrived in ships. The Statue of Liberty welcomed new citizens to the United States.

1. The Statue of Liberty is a symbol of _____
   - O   freedom
   - O   the ocean
   - O   ships
   - O   copper

2. In what year was the Statue of Liberty finished?
   - O   1876
   - O   1776
   - O   1886
   - O   1986

3. Why is the Statue of Liberty green today?
   - O   The copper was painted green.
   - O   The copper turned green.
   - O   The wood was painted green.
   - O   They used green materials to build it

Name _____

Date _____

Subtract the following two digit numbers.

Show your thinking.

78 - 65 = _____

84 − 23 = _____

72 − 59 = _____

61 − 34 = _____

Seahorses

Seahorses are small fish. They range in size from half an inch to 14 inches. Seahorses live in warm waters. They live in seagrass or coral reefs.

Seahorses do not have scales. They have skin over a skeleton. Seahorses resemble horses. They have a long bent neck. They have long tails. Their tails keep them in place. They are slow swimmers. They use their fins to move. They also swim upright. They use camouflage. Camouflage helps them hide from predators.

Seahorses eat small shrimp and crustaceans. They use their long snout to eat. Baby seahorses are called fry. The female seahorse lays the eggs. The male seahorse carries them in a pouch. The eggs hatch in about 45 days.

1. How do seahorses resemble horses?

   O They are large.
   O They have a long bent neck and long tail.
   O They eat hay.

2. How does the seahorse use its tail?

   O to swim
   O to eat
   O to help it stay in place

3. Explain why camouflage is important to a seahorse.

   _____
   _____
   _____

Day 15

Name _____

Date _____

Use your strategies to add these numbers. Don't forget it's important to regroup sometimes! Show your thinking.

153 + 165 = _____

218 + 145 = _____

283 + 549 = _____

545 + 137 = _____

Jan .16

Rainforest Food Chains

All food chains have producers, consumers, and decomposers. One example of a rainforest food chain starts with a coconut tree. A fruit bat eats from the coconut tree. An emerald boa will eat the bat. Worms will break down waste. Another way to think about a food chain is to start at the top. A jaguar is at the top of the food chain. A jaguar eats a red-eyed tree frog. A red-eyed tree frog had eaten the grasshopper. A grasshopper fed from the banana tree. In this food chain, fungi are decomposers. Termites, ants, and bacteria are decomposers too. Other producers in the rainforest are trees, vines, mosses, grasses, and tropical fruit trees. Other consumers are birds, spiders, monkeys, and crocodiles.

1. What are the three main components of a food chain?

   ○ composers, consumers, produce
   ○ producers, composers, consumers
   ○ decomposers, producers, consumers
   ○ compost, produce, consuming

2. Which of the following creatures is a decomposer?

   ○ jaguar
   ○ tree frog
   ○ termite
   ○ fruit bat

3. Create a rainforest food chain based on the living things listed at the end of the passage.

   _____ → _____ → _____ → _____

Name _____

Date _____

Use your strategies to subtract these numbers. Don't forget it's important to borrow sometimes! Show your thinking.

$654 - 162 =$ _____

$465 - 142 =$ _____

$852 - 166 =$ _____

$458 - 298 =$ _____

Ocean Food Chains

Ocean food chains are different than other food chains. There are still producers, consumers, and decomposers. But some of the ocean producers are very, very tiny. They are called phytoplankton. In an ocean food chain, a small fish eats the plankton. A large fish will eat the small fish. Bacteria eat the fish after it dies. The phytoplankton is helped by the food the bacteria leaves behind. Seaweed is an ocean producer. Some ocean consumers are zooplankton, seals, sharks, and squid. Ocean decomposers might be sea cucumbers, sea urchins, and sea stars.
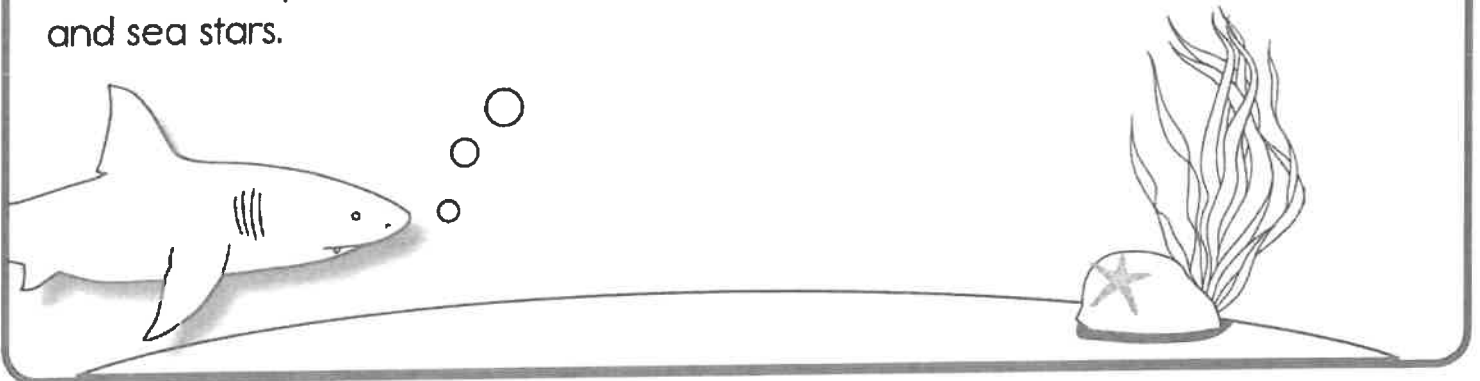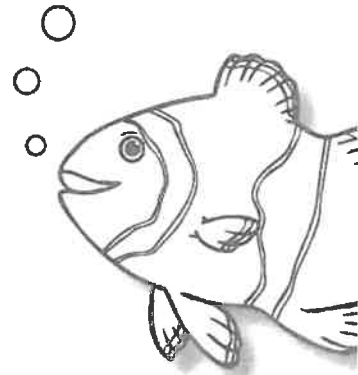
1. Which of these statements is true?

   O Zooplankton and phytoplankton are the same living thing.
   O Bacteria is a decomposer.
   O Seaweed is the only ocean producer.
   O Squid are decomposers.

2. Which of the following creatures is **not** an ocean consumer?

   O shark
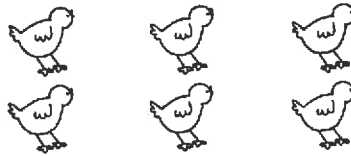   O seals
   O zooplankton
   O hippopotamus

3. What does the passage say is a way ocean food chains are different from other food chains?

   _____

   _____

Day 14

Write how many.

There are 3 groups.

There are 2 in each group.

You can add.

You can multiply.

$2 + 2 + 2 = 6$

3 twos = 6

$3 \times 2 = 6$
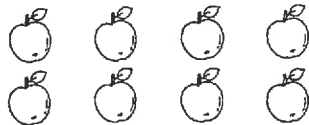
Write how many.

$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 =$

4 twos =

$+ =$

twos =
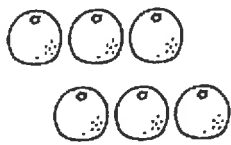
$+ + + =$

twos =

$3 + 3 =$

2 threes =

$+ + =$
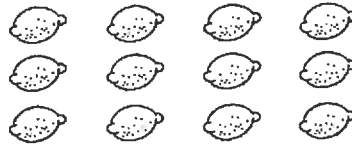
threes =

$+ + =$

threes =

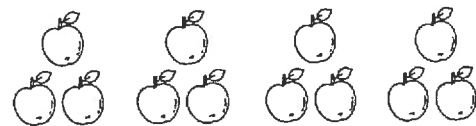
Write how many.

How many groups?

How many in each group?

Write as addition.

$+ + =$

Write as multiplication.

$\times =$

How many groups?

How many in each group?

Write as addition.

$+ + + =$

Write as multiplication.

$\times =$

Sunflower Life Cycle

Sunflowers are a flowering plant. There are around 60 different types of sunflowers. They can be yellow, dark red, or orange.

1. **Seed and Germination** – The seed is black or striped. It is planted in soil in spring. It sprouts roots after 1-2 weeks.

2. **Seedling and Shoot** – A seedling grows, and leaves appear on the stem. The roots grow deeper underground.

3. **Bud and Bloom** – The plant gets taller as it grows towards the sun. Buds form after 30 days. The flower head opens. After 90 days, the sunflower is fully grown.

4. **Wilt and Regrowth** – The petals wilt and the plant dies. The flower dries. The seeds from its head fall and settle in the ground. The new sunflower plant's life cycle begins
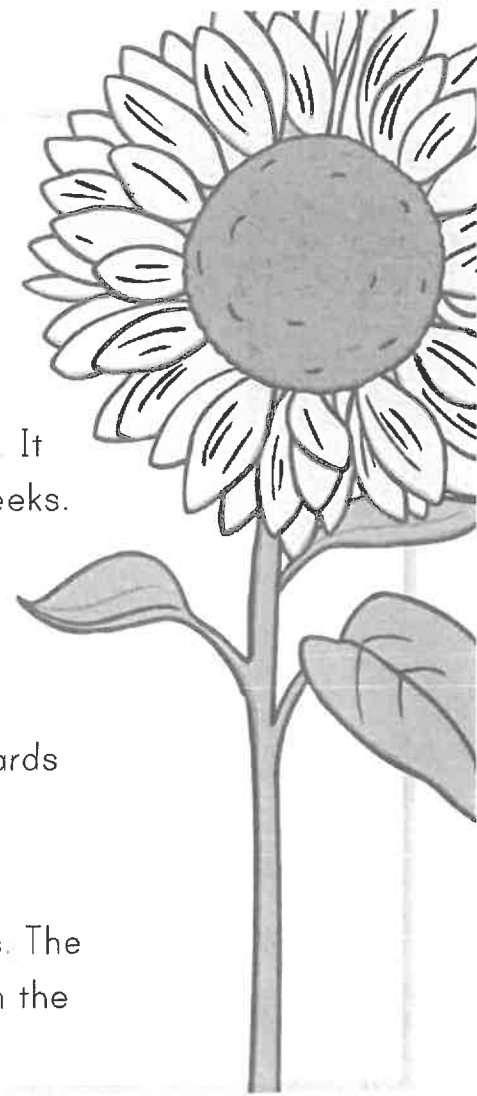
1 What does the word "sprout" mean?
   - O full-grown flower
   - O small seed
   - O growing roots
   - O leaf on a stem

2 How does a sunflower begin its life?
   - O small seedling
   - O seed
   - O wilting plant
   - O full-grown plant

3. How does a new sunflower's life cycle begin again from the old dead plant?
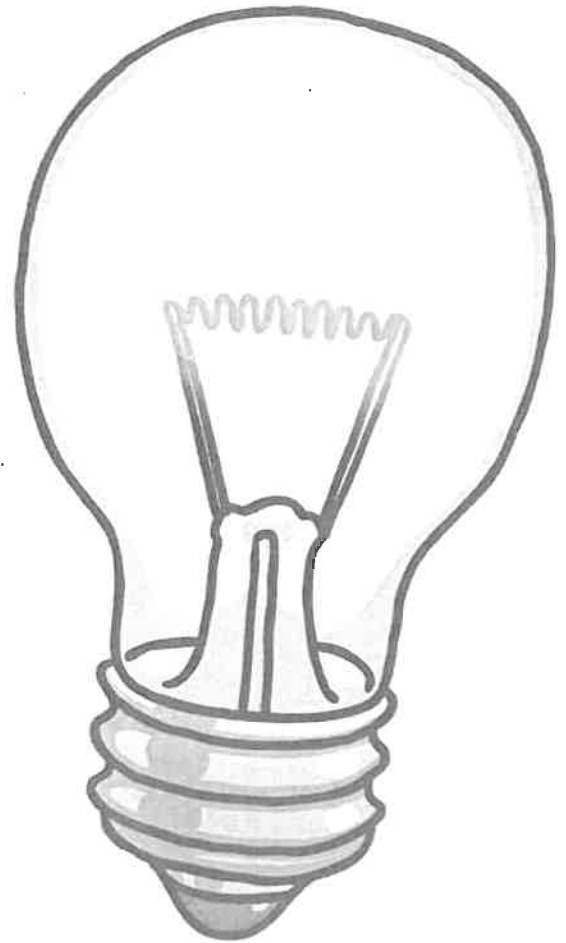
_____

_____

Electricity

Electricity is a type of energy. It flows from place to place. It can be stored to be used somewhere else. Many things use electricity. Lights, washing machines, televisions, and trains all use electricity.

Electricity is made in different ways. You can make it by burning oil and coal. It can be made using wind and sun power. It is made in power stations, wind farms, and solar panels. It flows along metal wires to where it is needed, like homes and schools.

Oil and coal will run out one day and burning them to make electricity can hurt animals and people. Wind and sun power will not run out, and using them does not harm animals and people.

1. What is electricity?
   - O type of energy
   - O type of battery
   - O type of book
   - O type of store

2. What is a benefit of electricity?
   - O It will run out one day.
   - O It can be made with wind and sun power.
   - O It is expensive.
   - O It is easy to make.

3. How does electricity travel?
   - O through pipes
   - O along metal wires
   - O through faucets
   - O through the air

July 22

⭐ Multiplication as repeated addition

Write how many.
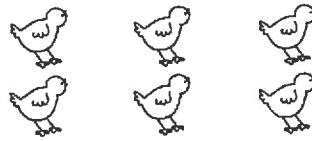
There are **3** groups.

There are **2** in each group.

You can add.
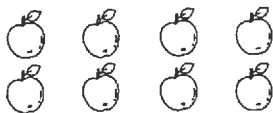
You can multiply.

$2 + 2 + 2 = 6$

3 twos = 6

$3 \times 2 = 6$
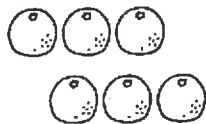

Write how many.

$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8$

4 twos = 8

$2 + 2 = 4$

2 twos = 4

$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 10$

5 twos = 10

$3 + 3 = 6$

2 threes = 6

$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 12$

4 threes = 12

$3 + 3 + 3 = 9$

3 threes = 9
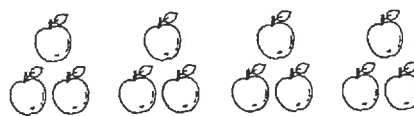

Write how many.

How many groups? **3**

How many in each group? **5**

Write as addition.

$5 + 5 + 5 = 15$

Write as multiplication.

$3 \times 5 = 15$

How many groups? **4**

How many in each group? **3**

Write as addition.

$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 12$

Write as multiplication.

$4 \times 3 = 12$

This page reinforces the 2 and 3 times tables. Children can count the items shown to verify their addition.

My Summer Vacation

Write a postcard to someone and describe a day of your summer vacation. Then, illustrate your summer vacation writing on the back of the postcard.