

Grade 3 Homework

As per the agenda contract signed in September:

- *“All students are expected to complete and hand in assigned work on time”*
- *“Parents should be actively involved in their child’s homework”*
- *“Parents should be available to assist their children if difficulties arise”*

Parents are asked to check over their child’s work for accuracy and to assist with editing. Parents are also asked to please initial the pages of their child’s homework upon completion before it is handed in.

Spelling will continue to be done on a nightly basis while the other homework will be done on a bi-weekly basis and due on every second Friday (or Thursday if there is no school.) In accordance to the CBE homework policy of 10 minutes per night, the spelling and part of another assignment are to be completed over the span of the two weeks.

Homework checklist ✓

Subject	Due	Completed
Spelling	EVERYDAY	
Math	Feb 7 th	
Science Review	Feb 7 th	
Reading Comp.	Feb 7 th	

Math

Please complete the attached math sheet.

Reading comp.

Please read and complete the comprehension questions.

Science Review

We are coming near the end of the rocks and minerals unit in Science. Please complete the attached Science review sheets in preparation for a unit test. Some of the Grade 3 classes might have some classroom specific study sheets and those on the classroom pages on weebly (Room 1, Room 3, Room 5, Room 25).

Rocks and Minerals Review

Use these words to fill in the blanks in the paragraph below:

jewelry salt sandstone concrete graphite limestone

Rocks are all around us. In the past and today, humans have found many different uses for rocks and minerals. For example, in the far past, humans used caves for shelter, stones for hammers and axes, millstones to grind grain into flour and slate for writing on. Today, we still use rocks and minerals in our everyday lives. Our sidewalks are made out of _____ which is made from _____. We use gemstones, semiprecious stones and crystals to make beautiful _____. We even write with minerals when we use pencils, which have cores of _____. Many buildings are made with stone, and some of the oldest buildings in Calgary are made from _____. We even flavour our food with minerals when we say "please pass the _____"! Any metal tools (hammers, nails, pots and pans, cutlery, etc.) are also made from minerals! Rocks and minerals really are everywhere!

Use these words to fill in the blanks in the paragraph below:

streak hardness lustre metallic vinegar non-metallic

Rocks and minerals are not the same thing. Minerals are made from two or more elements, which are pure chemical substances. On the other hand, rocks are made of many pieces of minerals. These minerals are pressed together and heated until they form a rock. It can be difficult to tell the difference between rocks and minerals just by looking at them. To tell the difference, we will look at different characteristics of the sample, for example its texture, _____ and colour.

When we observe a rock or mineral's lustre, we describe how much light it reflects, or how shiny it is.

There are two types of lustre: _____ and _____. Once we have observed the colour, lustre and texture, we will perform different tests on the samples.

To see if a mineral makes a mark on a piece of paper, we can scratch a sample on paper and see if it leaves a mark. We call this the _____ test. Some minerals are softer than others. To test this characteristic, we can scratch samples with our fingernails, a penny, a nail or an emery board. We call this test the _____ test. Finally, we can test if a sample contains any calcium carbonate, which will fizz in the presence of a weak acid like vinegar. We call this test the _____ test.

True or False:

- _____ Humans only used rocks and minerals in their daily lives during the Stone Age.
- _____ The earth is made up mostly of rock.
- _____ Both sedimentary and metamorphic rocks can have layers.
- _____ The inner core of the earth is actually a solid ball of metal – even though it is very, very hot, it is believed that the core cannot melt because there is so much pressure.
- _____ Quartz is the hardest known mineral.
- _____ Many minerals (diamonds, for example) come in different colours.
- _____ Minerals are made up of many pieces of rock.

Write a definition for the following terms:

fossils: _____

igneous: _____

rock cycle: _____

rocks: _____

metamorphic: _____

minerals: _____

mantle: _____

core: _____

sedimentary: _____

crust: _____

Use these words to fill in the blanks in the paragraph below:

wind erosion

water erosion

ice erosion

Erosion is the process that occurs when rock is worn down and carried away. There are three main kinds of erosion. Water can work its way into tiny cracks in rocks, and then freeze. When water freezes, it expands – it gets bigger. The force of water expanding can widen the cracks in the rock. When the water thaws, it leaves a bigger crack. Then more water gets in the crack and when it freezes and thaws again, it leaves a bigger crack. We call this kind of erosion _____. When strong winds blow tiny particles against a rock, they can blast away the rock over long periods of time. We call this process _____. In rivers and streams, strong currents in water can carry stones and rocks along, smashing them against other rocks and sand. This wears down the stones and rocks until they are quite smooth. We call this _____.

Name _____

Narrative

A Picnic Spot

It feels great to sit down and munch on a picnic lunch! You can enjoy a picnic in the park. You can enjoy a picnic at the beach. You can enjoy a picnic in your own yard. When you open your picnic basket, you know how fresh and good each bite will taste!

I have a place that is my favorite picnic spot. It is on the steps of a hard, high cliff above the sea. My family loves to share a picnic there! We each choose a different step to sit on. The sound of the crashing ocean waves is so loud that we cannot speak. We just listen to the power of the sea. We taste the salt of the sea with each bite of our lunch. We can relax and think and dream on the steps of the cliff above the sea!



1. What are three nice places to have a picnic? _____

2. Describe the cliff in this story. _____

3. What is interesting about being at the ocean? _____

4. Why doesn't this family speak during their picnic? _____

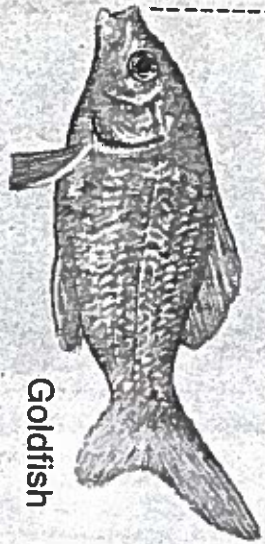
5. How does their picnic lunch taste different in that place? _____

6. Why does this family like to have a picnic on the cliff above the sea? _____

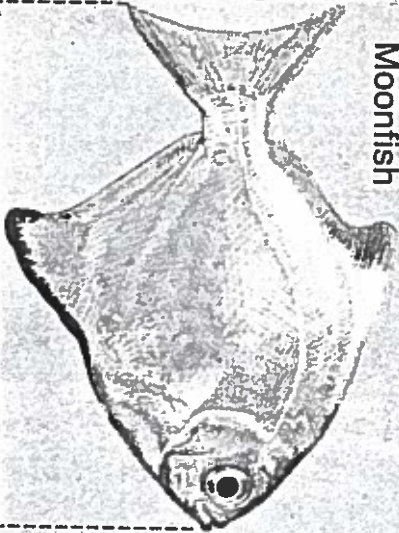
7. Plan a picnic lunch. Write down everything you want to have in your own picnic basket.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

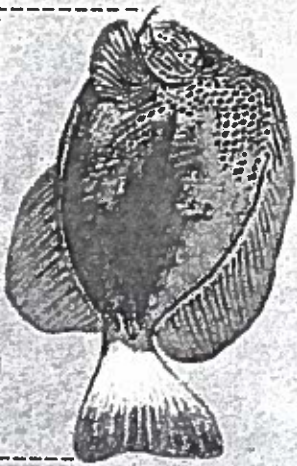
Fish to measure



Goldfish



Moonfish



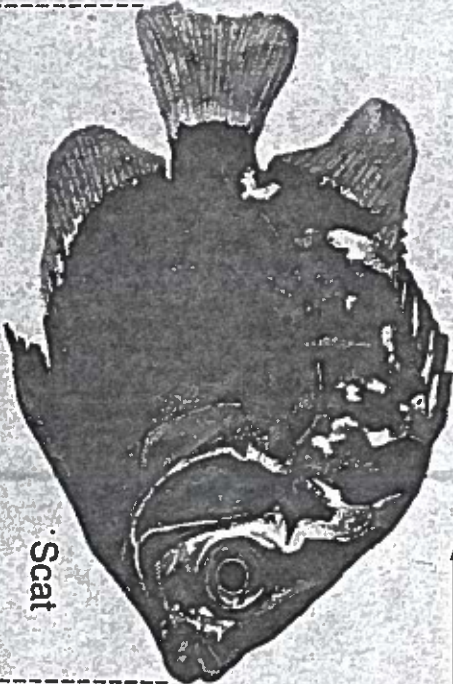
Doctorfish



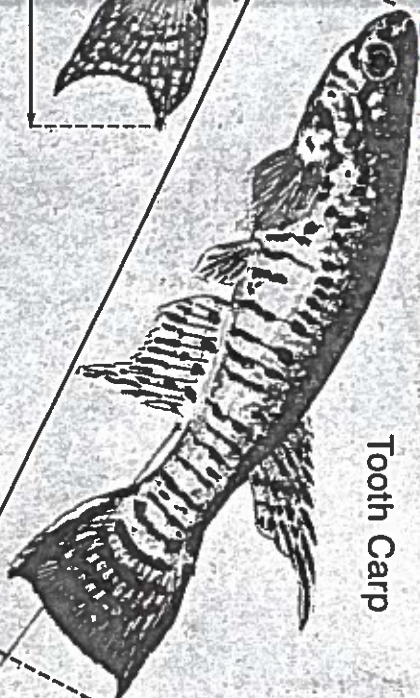
Longfin



Angelfish



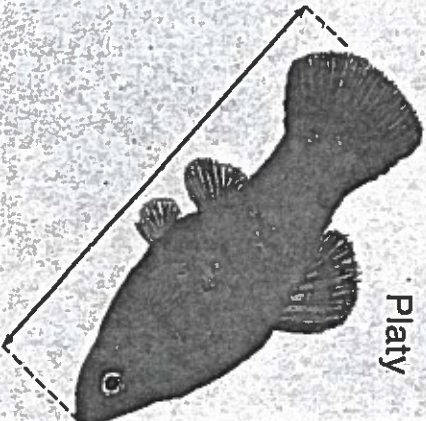
Scat



Tooth Carp



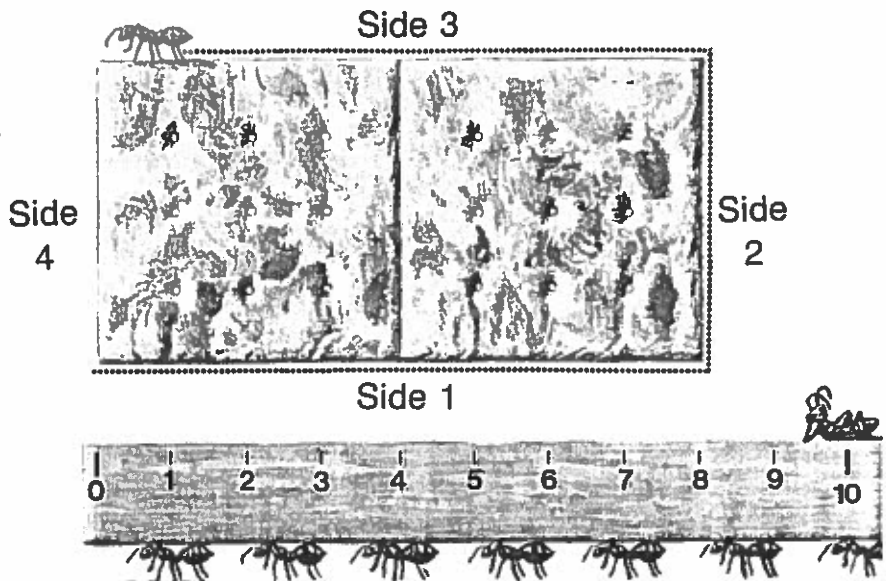
Tigerfish



Platy

Perimeter

An ant walked all the way around the outside of this cracker. How far did it walk?



By measuring, we find:

$$\text{Side 1} \quad \text{Side 2} \quad \text{Side 3} \quad \text{Side 4} \\ 8 \text{ cm} + 4 \text{ cm} + 8 \text{ cm} + 4 \text{ cm} = 24 \text{ cm}$$

The ant walked 24 cm.

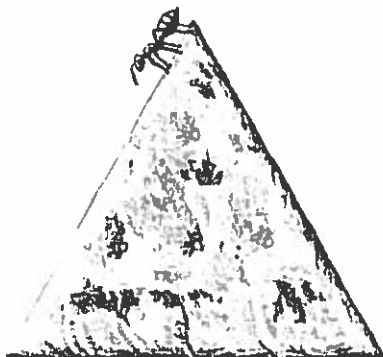
The distance around the cracker is 24 cm.

We say: The perimeter of the cracker is 24 cm.



Find the perimeter of each cracker. Use your ruler.

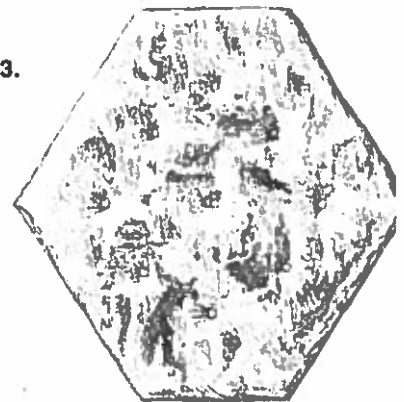
1.



2.

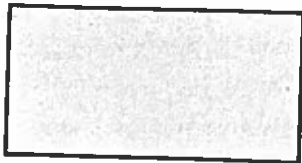


3.

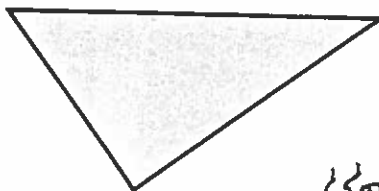


Find the perimeter of each figure.
Use your ruler.

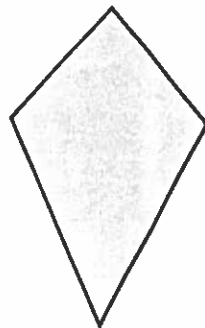
1.



2.



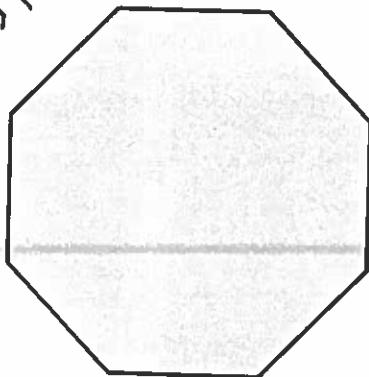
3.



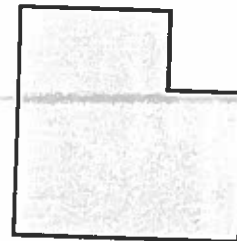
4.



5.



6.



Draw rectangles with
the following perimeters.

7. 14 cm

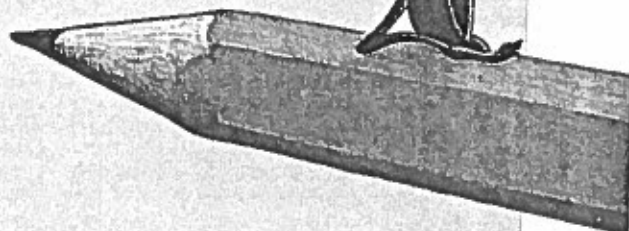
8. 8 cm

9. 24 cm

PROBLEM SOLVING



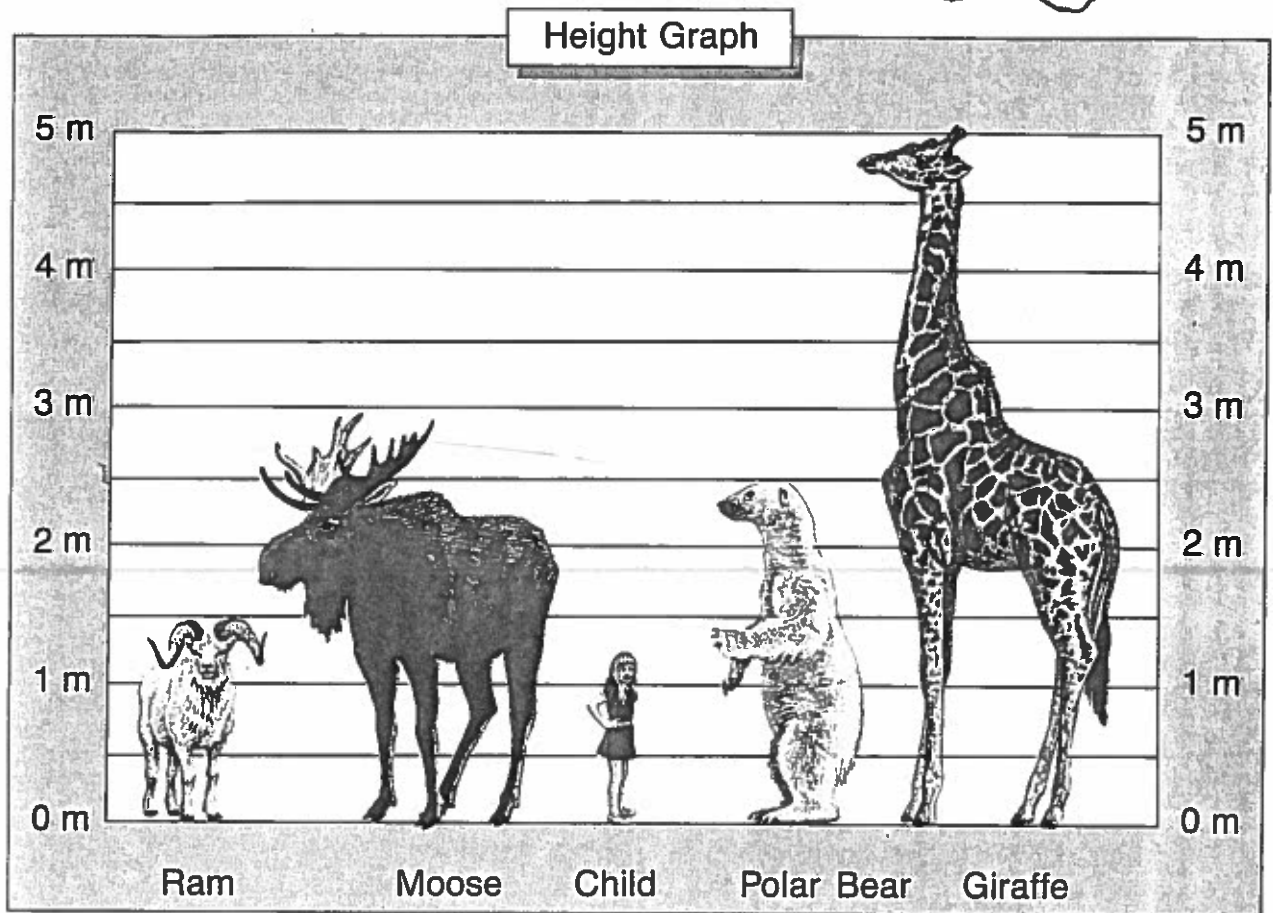
Draw as many
rectangles as you
can with a perimeter
of 16 cm.



Heights to the Nearest Metre

Read the height of each animal to the nearest metre.
Record in a table like this.

	Height to Nearest Metre
Child	1 m
Giraffe	■ m



- Which of the animals is the tallest?
- Which of the animals is about the same height as the child?
- Would a tower of 2 children be as tall as a moose?
- Would a tower of 3 children be as tall as a giraffe?
- Write your own question about this graph.