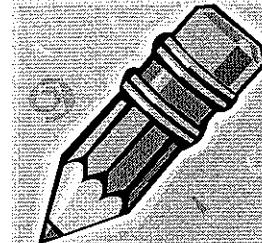


Elliott's Events



Mrs. Elliott: 3B

April 13, 2012

julie.elliott@thompsonschoools.org 613-5749 www.3b2011.wikispaces.com

Dear Parents and Guardians,

On Monday I sent home information and a permission slip about our upcoming field trip on April 26. Please be sure to send your permission slips and money back to school by Friday, April 20 if you wish for your child to attend.

I sent the students' literacy assessment day/time confirmation slips home in Friday Folders on March 30 before Spring Break. If you have not sent you slip back to school yet, please do so as soon as possible. The testing days will be on Monday, April 30 and Tuesday, May 1. The students do not have a regular school schedule on these days and will only attend school during their scheduled literacy assessment time.

The third graders had a visitor who works for the city of Loveland come in to talk about bike helmet safety on Tuesday this week. Hopefully your child told you about what he/she learned. Our presenter left us with some coupons that can be redeemed for a new bike helmet at various locations in Fort Collins and Loveland. If your child does not have a helmet and you are unable to purchase one, please let me know so I can send a coupon home for you.

Please feel free to contact me with any comments, questions or concerns you may have regarding your child at 613-5749 or julie.elliott@thompsonschoools.org

Sincerely,
Julie Elliott

Learning Targets:

Math: Students will be able to find equal parts of a whole and name them with fractions.

Reading: Students will be able to enjoy reading and discuss their thinking.

Writing: Students will be able to plan and draft a narrative story.

Science: Students will be able to tell about the water cycle.

OUR WORD OF THE WEEK THIS
WEEK IS: Self-Control

Specialist Schedule



Monday: Computer/P.E.
9:15 to 10:15

Tuesday: P.E.- 9:45 to 10:15
Art- 11:15 to 12:15

Wednesday: Library
9:45 to 10:15

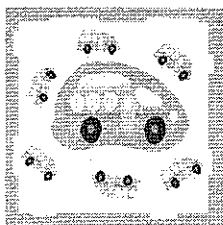
Thursday: Computer/Music
9:15 to 10:15

Friday: Library/Music
9:15 to 10:15

Spelling List

Sort 23

1. monkeys
2. alleys
3. valleys
4. toys
5. donkeys
6. boys
7. trays
8. journeys
9. ponies
10. babies
11. ladies
12. fireflies
13. duties
14. berries
15. families
16. candies
17. stories
18. parties
- 19.
- 20.



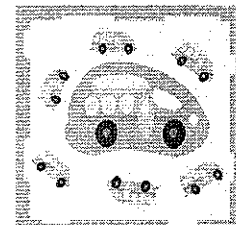
School-Home Connection

CMES Read-A-Thon: 4/16-4/27

Book Orders Due: 4/25

3rd Grade Field Trip: 4/26

Literacy Assessments (no school for students): 4/30-5/1





Spelling Practice



Below is a list of ways to study your spelling words. Choose at least one activity from the list to practice your spelling words.

1. Write your words in alphabetical order.
2. Write each of your spelling words and circle the vowels.
3. Write each of your spelling words and underline the consonants.
4. Play "Snowman": This is a nonviolent version of Hangman. On a separate sheet of paper, draw a snowman with a hat, three buttons, two eyes, a nose and a smile. Erase a part of the snowman for each guess. Try to guess the word before the snowman melts!
5. Riddle Me!: Write some riddles using your spelling words.
6. Connect the Dots!: Make a square of four rows of dots with four dots in each row. Before taking a turn, a player must spell a spelling word. If the word is spelled correctly, the player connects two dots. When a player forms a square, he/she can write their initials in the box. The player with the most boxes in the end wins.
7. Write each word in sentence that is at least 5 words long.
8. Write each word and its definition.
9. Make a word search and have a member of your family find the words.
10. Story Story!: Write a short story using all of your spelling words. Underline the words in your story.
11. Colorful Words: Use two different color pens to write your spelling words. Use one color to write the consonants and the other for the vowels.
12. Stair Steps: Write your words as if they were stairs, adding one letter each time.

Example: s

sp

spe

spel

spell

Text 16 When did people first land on the moon?

Putting Men on the Moon

Have you ever heard of the “space race”? It sounds like a game, but it was not. The “space race” was a kind of contest between the United States and the former Soviet Union. Both countries wanted to be the first to send people into outer space.

Both the Soviet Union and the United States sent rockets into space in the 1950s, but not people. Then in 1961, a man from the Soviet Union became the first person to travel in space. Yuri Gagarin went around Earth in a spaceship. He was in space for 108 minutes as he orbited Earth.

People in the United States were unhappy. They had hoped an American would be first in space. Soon President John F. Kennedy announced that Americans would be the first to land on the moon. He said they would get there by 1970.

Landing on the moon hardly seemed possible at the time. Only one American had ever traveled in space and for only 15 minutes. A trip to the moon and back would

take eight days! But President Kennedy’s promise was kept.

On July 16, 1969, a huge white rocket blasted off from the United States. It was carrying a spacecraft called *Apollo 11*. In the spacecraft were three U.S. astronauts: Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins, and Buzz Aldrin. They had been in training for many months. Now they were heading for the moon.

Apollo 11 traveled quickly through space. On the fourth day, it was near the moon. Armstrong and Aldrin put on spacesuits. They crawled into the *Eagle*. That was their landing craft. It would leave the command ship and land on the moon.

Collins stayed in the command ship. He orbited the moon while

the *Eagle* went in for a landing. Armstrong and Aldrin watched the moon getting closer and closer. Finally Armstrong eased the landing craft down. He used his radio to tell people on Earth, “The *Eagle* has landed.” He and Aldrin stepped out into a strange new world. They were walking on the moon!



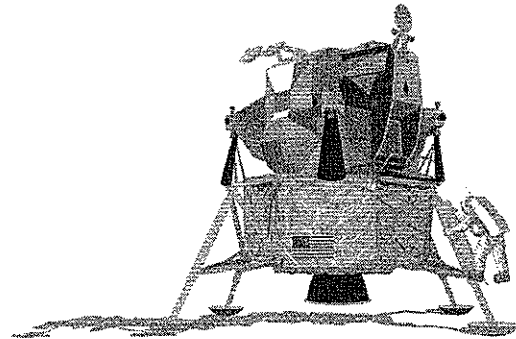
1. Who was the first person to travel into space?
 - (A) Buzz Aldrin
 - (B) Neil Armstrong
 - (C) Michael Collins
 - (D) Yuri Gagarin

2. The article says, "He orbited Earth." What does orbited mean?
 - (F) went to
 - (G) left
 - (H) went around
 - (J) watched

3. Which men walked on the moon in 1969? Write their names.

4. Which of these things did Neil Armstrong do first?
 - (A) eased the *Eagle* down on the moon
 - (B) put on a spacesuit
 - (C) used his radio to talk to people on Earth
 - (D) crawled into the *Eagle*

5. Write a summary of *Apollo 11's* trip to the moon.



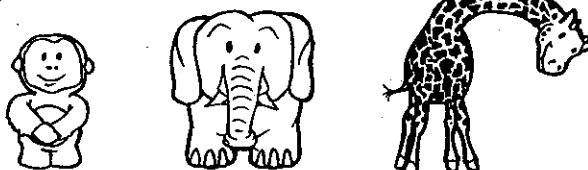
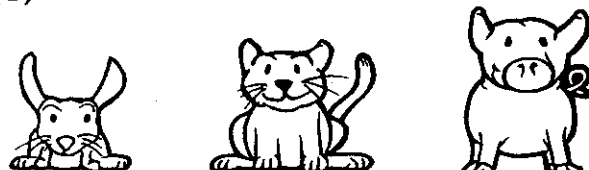
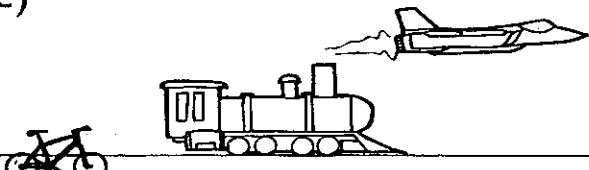

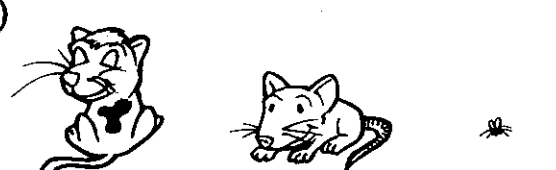

Adjectives: comparatives and superlatives — 1 —



When we compare two things we use special adjectives. These are called comparatives because we are comparing. Many comparatives are made by adding “-er” to the adjective. For example: fat — fatter, long — longer, dirty — dirtier, great — greater.

When we compare more than two things we also use special adjectives, called superlatives. Many superlatives are made by adding “-est” to the adjective. For example: fat — fattest, long — longest, dirty — dirtiest, great — greatest.

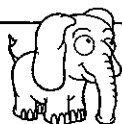
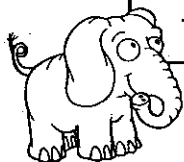
Compare the items in each picture. The first one has been done.

<p>(a)</p> 	<p>(b)</p> 
<p>The gorilla is tall.</p>	<p>The rabbit is fat.</p>
<p>The elephant is taller.</p>	
<p>The giraffe is the tallest.</p>	
<p>(c)</p> 	<p>(d)</p> 
<p>A bike is fast.</p>	<p>Tom is strong.</p>
<p>(e)</p> 	<p>(f)</p> 
<p>A kitten is small.</p>	<p>This person is old.</p>

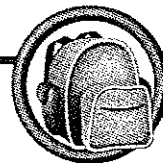
— Adjectives: comparatives and superlatives — 2 —

1. Now you know what comparatives and superlatives are, complete this table.

	comparative	superlative
hot	<i>hotter</i>	<i>hottest</i>
thin		
smooth		
heavy		
pretty		
wet		
strong		
rich		
small		
naughty		
angry		
tough		



2. Look at the words you have used in the table and check your spelling. Can you make up at least two spelling rules?



Solving Multiplication Problems

NOTE Students practice solving multiplication problems.

SMH 40–41

Solve the problems below. For story problems, write a multiplication equation for each problem and show how you solved it.

1. $6 \times 7 =$ _____

2. Markers come in sets of 8. Mr. Thompson has 5 sets in his classroom. How many markers does he have in all?

3. Folders come in packs of 12. Mr. Thompson orders 3 packs. How many folders does he order?

4.
$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Student Name _____ Date _____

Trace the words. Then complete the line.

monkeys monkeys

allergies allergies

maths maths

toys toys

stomachs stomachs

boys boys

The babies cried. The babies cried.

Don't Forget! Proper pencil holding is the most important skill for achieving neatness in handwriting.

Materials provided from your friends at www.handwritingworksheets.com