Student's Name: ________________________________ Date: ___________

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*Raz-Kids*- www.raz-kids.com

*MobyMax*- www.mobymax.com

Reading books at home is also encouraged during this time of distance learning.

Thank you for your support,

3rd grade teachers
Every Man’s Treasure

Everyday Uses

Did you know that it takes at least thirty-five different minerals to make an average computer? In fact, the average car has at least thirty-nine different minerals and each person consumes almost 50,000 lbs of minerals each year! We find minerals in many different foods we eat, such as fruit, eggs, whole grains, fish and even table salt! In addition, inside your tube of toothpaste, you’ll find fluorine which comes from fluorite! All of these minerals keep our body functioning well and helps keep us healthy. It’s not just minerals that are important—rocks are just as valuable!

These natural resources of the Earth are utilized in many ways. Long ago our ancestors used rocks and minerals for buildings, roads, and even as tools, such as knives and spears. They also mixed many minerals to create metals.

Just like our ancestors, we also use an abundant amount of rocks and minerals. Nearly everything in your home had its start as either a rock or a mineral. For instance, if you were to take a trip to your kitchen, you’d find copper pipes, salt, tin cans, and perhaps a cast iron skillet. In your bathroom you would find an emery board coated with minerals, talcum powder, toothpaste, and medicine in the medicine cabinet. Our houses are constructed with nails, roofing, and cement, which all come from rocks and minerals. Rocks are also used to create beautiful art and statues. Granite is extremely popular when making tombstones. Additionally, the fact that you are staying warm right now is due to rocks within the Earth that create fossil fuels, such as coal.

Remember that next time you kick that rock or skip it across a lake, it has a very important use!
Every Man’s Treasure
Everyday Uses

Answer each question with complete, thoughtful sentences.

1.) Why are rocks and minerals important?

2.) Which materials are best for building?

3.) What would happen if your house was made of talc?

4.) Name two things that rocks are used for. Name two things that minerals are used for.

5.) If we didn’t have minerals, what would happen?
Task Card #12

Which of these is an example of a want?

- Water
- New clothes
- Food

Task Card #11

Which is an example of a want?

- A factory worker
- B. A peach tree
- A plastic toy
- C. A factory worker

Task Card #10

Why is it a risk for an entrepreneur to start a business?

- The business might not make much money enough money
- A. The business might make too much money
- B. The business might not make too much money
- C. A machine used in a factory

Task Card #9

Which is an example of a capital resource?

- B. Water used by a factory
Task Card #13
Which is a service that is provided by the government?

a. Public schools  
b. Movie theaters  
c. Restaurants

Task Card #14
Which is another service provided by the government?

a. Hotel  
b. Pet store  
c. Post office

Task Card #15
Which of these government services is a service provided by our national government?

a. Military  
b. Fire protection  
c. Libraries

Task Card #16
What is a service NOT provided by the national government?

a. Post offices  
b. National parks  
c. City swimming pools
TIME DETECTIVE

Read each story carefully. Draw the hands on the clocks to match the times mentioned in each story.

Arianna went to visit her grandmother in Paris. Her airplane left Canada at 3:30 pm, and arrived in France at 9:30 pm. She had no idea the trip would be so long!

Oliver has a very busy day today! He got up early and had his breakfast at 7:30 am, but he was only able to eat lunch at 2 o’clock. However, he had an amazing time at the Zoo.

Maria is having a hard time deciding to which party she should go to. Her cousin’s pool party starts at 3 o’clock. Her best friend’s birthday party starts at half past four. Which one would you choose?
Third Grade Distance Learning Day Packet

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3rd grade teachers
If you think about what you know about metamorphic rocks, you know that metamorphic rocks are igneous rocks, sedimentary rocks, or other metamorphic rocks that have been changed into metamorphic rocks due to heat and pressure. Have you ever wondered why all rocks aren’t metamorphic, then?

Many things in nature go through a continuous cycle. For instance, the moon cycles through many different phases approximately every 30 days. There is the water cycle, life cycle, and even the food chain! Rocks are no exception. Through the processes of weathering and erosion, rocks are continuously broken down and returned to earth in the form of small grains. These grains are then built back into layers through squeezing and pressure forming sedimentary rock.

Over time, the sedimentary rocks that did not work their way to the surface of the Earth will form into metamorphic rocks through heat and pressure. Sometimes metamorphic rock will work its way to the surface just as sedimentary rocks do (and eventually go through the processes of weathering and erosion again), or it will stay in the Earth, receiving more heat and pressure. Interestingly, sometimes metamorphic rock will melt from the really hot layers of the Earth. When this happens, it then transforms, or changes, into igneous rock.

Igneous rocks can stay below the surface near the magma chambers of volcanoes or get shifted around. When this happens, it could easily change back to metamorphic rocks over a long period of time with all the heat and pressure. Like sedimentary and metamorphic rocks, igneous rocks can work their way to the surface and over time become weathered. This begins the cycle again. What do you think? Do you need another go-around?
Around and Around
Rocks and Their Cycle

Answer each question with complete, thoughtful sentences.

1.) How can a sedimentary rock become a metamorphic rock?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

2.) Can a metamorphic rock become another metamorphic rock? Explain.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

3.) Why is it that not all rocks are metamorphic?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

4.) What process continuously breaks down rocks and returns them to the Earth?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

5.) Why do you think the rock cycle is important to know?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
Task Card #1
Which of these is an example of a natural resource?

a. A table made from wood
b. Gold dug from the ground
c. A necklace made of silver

Task Card #2
Which of these is an example of a need?

a. A chocolate cake
b. A glass of water
c. A CD player

Task Card #3
Which of these is an example of a capital resource?

a. Oil
b. Machine that pumps oil
c. A person who sells oil

Task Card #4
Which is a natural resource?

a. Money
b. A teacher
c. Water
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<tr>
<th>Task Card #5</th>
<th>Task Card #6</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Which of the following is a capital resource?</strong></td>
<td><strong>People who organize resources to make goods and services are called?</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>a. Sewing machine</td>
<td>a. Human resources</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Gold</td>
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<td>c. A doctor</td>
<td>c. Entrepreneurs</td>
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<td><strong>Which is an example of a human resource?</strong></td>
<td><strong>Which is an example of a natural resource?</strong></td>
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<td>a. A factory worker</td>
<td>a. Potatoes</td>
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<td>b. Education</td>
<td>b. Potato salad</td>
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<td>c. Money</td>
<td>c. Potato chips</td>
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SPACE SEARCH

- Answer each product.
- Color each space using the code below.

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MUTLIPLYING BY 6

©Leah Spongki / 85SpaceMathFun.com
Third Grade Distance Learning Day Packet

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Thank you for your support,

3rd grade teachers
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Metamorphic rocks are formed when the rocks of the Earth heat up and “bake” while being squeezed with pressure. These rocks are unlike igneous rock because they do not melt; they stay solid. These rocks are deep below the Earth’s surface and are slowly changed. In fact, metamorphic rocks were once igneous, sedimentary, or a different metamorphic rock originally before they were changed. The properties of metamorphic rocks are completely different from the original rock after it is altered. What kinds of properties it has and the rock it becomes depends on the original rock and the amount of heat and pressure that is applied.

Sometimes the pressure from the layers of the Earth can be intense because of how heavy they are. For example, a piece of paper is very light, but many pieces of paper, like in a telephone book, become heavy! All this pressure over time makes metamorphic rocks tough. Think about a snowball. The more pressure you put on snow when forming it, the harder the snowball will be. The Earth is much like this. The harder the Earth presses these layers, the more change the rock will have and the tougher it will be. Sometimes all the weight of the Earth can also cause the layers to fold.

One example of a metamorphic rock is marble. Marble is formed from limestone and is a beautiful rock. It has often been used in countertops, statues, and even the Taj Mahal in India is made completely of marble. Metamorphic rocks are the least common type of rock. That means marble is rare and therefore expensive.
Squeezing and Baking
Metamorphic Rocks

Answer each question with complete, thoughtful sentences.

1.) How are metamorphic rocks formed?

__________________________

__________________________

2.) What do the properties of metamorphic rocks depend on?

__________________________

__________________________

3.) What causes the layers of the Earth to sometimes fold?

__________________________

__________________________

4.) Why do you think marble is expensive?

__________________________

__________________________

5.) Why do you think metamorphic rocks are rare and less common than other types of rock?

__________________________

__________________________
Equator and Prime Meridian

The equator is an imaginary line on earth dividing the northern and southern hemispheres at 0 degrees latitude.

The prime meridian is an imaginary line on earth dividing the eastern and western hemispheres at 0 degrees longitude.

Directions: Complete the questions below using information from the map above.

1. The prime meridian is an imaginary line that runs __________
   - O north/south       O east/west

2. The equator is an imaginary line that runs __________
   - O north/south       O east/west

3. The continent of Asia is located __________ of the equator.
   - O north       O south

4. The continent of North America is located __________ of the prime meridian.
   - O east       O west

5. Fill in the blanks using the letter of the alphabet from the map.
   Equator ___________       Prime Meridian ___________
A grid of imaginary lines helps identify the exact location of each and every place on earth. This grid is made up of lines of latitude and lines of longitude.

Lines of latitude are completely flat lines that run from the east to the west. They are like rungs of a ladder and they never touch each other. Hopping from latitude line to latitude line helps you measure the distance between places north and south of each other.

Lines of longitude run from north to south—or up and down. They all touch each other at the north and south poles. Hopping from longitude to longitude line measures the length between places in an east and west direction.

The most important line of latitude is the equator, which is at zero degrees latitude. It divides the world into the northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere.

The most important line of longitude is the prime meridian. This line is at zero degrees latitude, runs straight through a town called Greenwich, England, and divides the world into the eastern hemisphere and the western hemisphere.

DIRECTIONS: Using the reading above, answer the questions below. Remember your question answering strategies!

1. Think and Search: What lines run north to south but MEASURE distances east to west?

2. Right there: What does the prime meridian divide the world into?

3. Look at the map. What continent is 40° north and 90° east?

4. Look at the map. What continent is at 90° south and 0° longitude?

5. Look at the map. What continent is at 0° latitude, and 30° east?
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Rivers

A river is moving water that usually feeds into an ocean or another river. Rivers always flow from higher elevation to lower elevation. There are 250,000 rivers in the United States. The largest river in volume is the Mississippi River. Look at the 6 labeled rivers on the map below.

Directions: Fill in the blanks using information from the map above.
1. The ____________ River can be found along the southern border of Texas?
2. The ____________ River can be found along the eastern border of the state of New York?
3. The ____________ River can be found on the southern borders of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois?
4. The Ohio River flows into the ____________ River at the southern tip of Illinois?
5. The ____________ River flows through Colorado, Utah, and Arizona.
6. The ____________ River is on the northern border of the United States and connects the Great Lakes.
7. Fill in the letter of the alphabet from the map above on the line.
   a. Mississippi River ______ b. Colorado River ______ c. Ohio River ______
Mountain Ranges

A mountain is a raised area of land higher than a hill. A mountain range is a series of mountains arranged together in a line. The United States has three mountain ranges: Appalachian Mountains, Rocky Mountains, and Sierra Nevada Mountains. The Rocky Mountain range is the longest of the three stretching 3,000 miles. The Appalachian Mountain range can be found on the eastern side of the United States stretching 1,500 miles.

Directions: Fill in the blanks using information from the map above.
1. The ____________ mountain range can be found on the eastern side of the country.
2. The ____________ mountain range can be found on the western side of the country.
3. Which mountain range is the longest stretching 3,000 miles.
   ____________ Mountains
4. Name the mountain range that is in the northern part of Georgia.
   ____________ Mountains
5. Fill in the letter of the alphabet from the map above on the line.
   Appalachian Mountains _______
   Rocky Mountains _______
Minerals are solid substances found in Earth. All rocks, including most fossils, are made of minerals. Different minerals have different characteristics. Scientists classify minerals based on their shape, color, and hardness.

Talc is a very soft mineral. It can be white, greenish, or gray. Talc can be ground to make talcum powder, which is used in makeup and baby powder.

Halite is a soft mineral. It is usually white, but it can also be other colors. Halite is also called rock salt. It contains the same chemicals as table salt.

Fluorite is a medium-hard mineral. It can be many different colors. Fluorite contains fluorine, a chemical that is used in toothpaste.

Quartz is a hard mineral. It is the most common mineral on Earth and can be found in many colors. It is used to make glass and electronics.

Sulfur is a soft mineral. It is yellow in color. When sulfur is mixed with water, it smells
unpleasant. Sulfur is used to make rubber and gunpowder.

**Malachite** is a medium-hard mineral. It is always green and sometimes has stripes. It can be used to make jewelry.

**Azurite** is a medium-hard mineral. Azurite is deep blue and is used in jewelry. It can also be used to make dye for fabric and paint.

**Diamond** is the hardest mineral. Diamonds can be colorless or colored. They are used in jewelry, and they can also be used in hard tools such as drills and saws.
1. What are minerals?
   A. chemicals used in toothpaste
   B. solid substances found in Earth
   C. dye for fabric and paint
   D. hard tools such as drills and saws

2. What does the author list in this text?
   A. types of electronics
   B. types of chemicals
   C. types of jewelry
   D. types of minerals

3. Halite is a soft mineral, fluorite is a medium-hard mineral, and quartz is a hard mineral.

   Based on this evidence, what conclusion can be drawn about minerals?
   A. All minerals can be used to make jewelry.
   B. Different minerals can have different characteristics.
   C. Different minerals are different shades of green.
   D. All minerals smell unpleasant when mixed with water.

4. Azurite is used to make dye for fabric and paint.

   What characteristic of azurite might make it a good mineral for making dye?
   A. its color
   B. its shape
   C. its hardness
   D. its texture
5. What is this passage mostly about?
   A. which fabrics and paints are dyed with azurite
   B. why sulfur smells unpleasant when it is mixed with water
   C. what minerals are and the different characteristics of different minerals
   D. how diamonds are used to make hard tools such as drills and saws

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"Different minerals have different characteristics. Scientists classify minerals based on their shape, color, and hardness."

Why might the author have mentioned shape, color, and hardness?
   A. to give some examples of the different characteristics of minerals
   B. to persuade readers to classify minerals in the same way that scientists do
   C. to compare the characteristics of minerals to the characteristics of scientists
   D. to show the order in which scientists classify minerals

7. Read this sentence from the text.

"Scientists classify minerals based on their shape, color, and hardness."

Who or what does the pronoun "their" refer to in this sentence?
   A. scientists
   B. minerals
   C. shapes
   D. colors

8. What is the hardest mineral?
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Please complete this packet and return it to your teacher when you return back to school. Remember to use neat handwriting and do your best work! 😊

Dear Parents,

Attached is a list of websites that your child uses at school. These are educational websites that help promote standards based skills that are being taught. While it is not required for your child to do any activities on these websites, it is encouraged. Utilizing these websites promote learning and prevent students from forgetting information that has been taught. Most of these links can also be found at the Polk School District website under student resources.

Websites:

*Study Island- www.studyisland.com
*Fast Forward- www.scilearn.com
*IXL- www.ixl.com
*Readworks- www.readworks.org
*EPIC- www.getepic.com
*Raz-Kids- www.raz-kids.com
*MobyMax- www.mobymax.com

Reading books at home is also encouraged during this time of distance learning.

Thank you for your support,

3rd grade teachers
Hiking the Appalachian Trail
by Kate Paixão

Eight-year-old Maya and her parents were on vacation. They were hiking in the Appalachian Mountains. The Appalachians are the longest group of mountains in eastern North America. These mountains start in the northern U.S. state of Maine. They end in the southern state of Georgia.

Maya's family was walking on a road that goes from one end of the Appalachians to the other. It is called the Appalachian Trail. Maya and her family had started near their home in Maryland. A native of Maryland, Maya had never left her state before. A native is someone who was born in a place. The family's first stop was in West Virginia.

Every evening, Maya and her family would make a campfire. She loved that! She also enjoyed sleeping in a tent each night. Maya wanted to remember everything that happened on her vacation. Whenever she came across a new animal, such as a beaver or a quail, she would draw a picture of it in her journal.

Maya learned that she had to be quiet if she wanted the animals to stay. She also drew a field of daisies. Maya thought that flowers were easier to draw than animals. They didn't run away!
1. What were Maya and her parents doing on their vacation?
   A. driving  
   B. sleeping  
   C. hiking

2. Where does this story take place?
   A. in a town in Maryland  
   B. on a highway in West Virginia  
   C. on a trail in the Appalachian Mountains

3. The Appalachian Mountains start in the northern state of Maine and end in the southern state of Georgia. Maya and her parents started hiking the Appalachian Trail near Maryland.

   Based on this evidence, what can you conclude about where Maryland is?
   A. It is south of Georgia.  
   B. It is between Maine and Georgia.  
   C. It is north of Maine.

4. Based on the information in the story, how could Maya and her parents be described?
   A. They don't like Maryland very much.  
   B. They are good at drawing flowers.  
   C. They like to spend time in nature.

5. What is the main idea of this story?
   A. The Appalachian Trail goes from one end of the Appalachian Mountains to the other.  
   B. Maya likes making campfires and drawing flowers and animals.  
   C. Maya has fun while hiking on the Appalachian Trail with her family.
# Rock Sorting

**Directions:** Cut out each characteristic and glue under its proper heading.

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<tr>
<th>Igneous Rock</th>
<th>Sedimentary Rock</th>
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- **Forms when melted rock cools and hardens**
- **Most common type of rock**
- **Volcanic rock**
- **Forms by heating and squeezing**
- **Granite is an example**
- **Has properties different from the original rock**
- **Limestone is an example**
- **Slate is an example**
- **Fossils are found in these rocks**
- **Small and large grains of minerals**
- **Forms from sediment**
- **Forms deep within the earth**
Rock Art

Read the characteristic in each rock below. If it is related to:

- rocks
- minerals
- rocks and minerals

- color it red
- color it yellow
- color it orange

- Formed by heat
- Found deep in the Earth
- Has layers
- Made by lava or magma
- Formed in common objects
- Contains fossils
- Luster is a property
- Can be weathered
- Made by nature
- Found in rocks
- Has a cycle
- Most of the Earth
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