Read the passage. Then answer each question.

THE LIFE CYCLE

When you plant a seed, does it stay a seed forever? No! Plants and animals grow and change throughout their lives.

Many plants begin as seeds. As the seed gets what it needs (water, sunlight, and nutrients from the soil), it begins to grow. The seed turns into a little sprout. It keeps growing until it is a full-grown plant. Then the plant makes new seeds, so that new plants can grow even after the plant grows old and dies. Those seeds will then go through their growth process. Because seeds go through this process over and over again, it is called a life cycle.

Animals also have life cycles. A frog begins as an egg. When the egg hatches, it turns into a tadpole. The tadpoles grow legs and arms, and eventually grow into adult frogs. The adult frogs lay eggs, so that new frogs can live even after the frog grows old and dies.

A dog's life cycle is a little different than a frog's, because a dog does not start out as an egg. It is born from its mother's belly. The puppy keeps growing and is eventually an adult dog. Then the adult dog might have puppies to continue the life cycle!

Insects like caterpillars go through life cycles, too. Caterpillars begin as eggs. When they hatch, they are larva. The caterpillar becomes a pupa, and inside of the pupa it turns into an adult. The adult is not a caterpillar; it is a butterfly! Then the butterfly lays eggs, so that new caterpillars and butterflies can live even after the butterfly grows old and dies.

Plants and animals don't stay the same throughout their lives, they grow and change through their life cycle.

Answer each question:

1. What is the passage mostly about?

2. What is a life cycle? Do all life cycles have things in common?

3. What is the main topic of the second paragraph?

4. Do you know about the life cycle of any other plants or animals?

5. Describe it. If not, how could you learn about different life cycles?

6. Draw pictures of one of the life cycles described in the passage.

3rd Grade Opposite Words/Antonyms #4

Grade 3 Vocabulary Worksheet

Write down the word that has the opposite meaning.

1. _____ sameness
2. _____ rare
3. _____ always
4. _____ summer
5. _____ flawed
6. _____ free time
7. _____ last
8. _____ cheer

A. plain	B. sometimes	C. changes	D. gloom
E. chore	F. winter	G. first	H. perfect

Reading Comprehension Worksheet

Read the passage. Then answer each question.

THE STORY OF A WISE WOMAN.

You may have read how Thomas Smith first raised rice in Carolina. After his death, there lived in South Carolina a wise young woman. She showed the people how to raise another plant. Her name was Eliza Lucas.

The father of Miss Lucas did not live in Carolina. He was governor of one of the islands of the West Indies. Miss Lucas was fond of trying new things. She often got seeds from her father which she planted in South Carolina.

Her father sent her some seeds of the indigo plant. She planted some of these in March, but a frost came. The indigo plant cannot tolerate frost, and her plants all died.

But Miss Lucas did not give up. She planted some more seeds in April. These grew very well until a cut-worm found them. The worm wished to try new things too. So he ate the indigo plants.

But Miss Lucas was one of the people who try, try again. She had lost her indigo plants twice. Once more she planted some of the seeds. This time the plants grew very well.

Miss Lucas wrote to her father about it. He sent her a man who knew how to get the indigo out of the plant.

The man tried not to show Miss Lucas how to make the indigo. He did not want the people in South Carolina to learn how to make it. He was afraid his own people would not get so much money for their indigo if other people made it as well.

So he would not explain how it was done. He spoiled the indigo on purpose.

But Miss Lucas watched him closely. She figured out how the indigo could be made. Some of her father's land in South Carolina was now planted with the indigo plants.

Then Miss Lucas was married. She became Mrs. Pinckney. Her father gave her all the indigo growing on his land in South Carolina. It was all saved for seed. Some of the seed Mrs. Pinckney gave to her friends. Some of it her husband sowed. It all grew and was made into that blue dye that we call indigo. When it is used in washing clothes, it is called bluing.

In a few years, more than a million pounds of indigo were made in South Carolina every year. Many people got rich from it, and it was all because Miss Lucas did not give up.

Questions

1. Why did the indigo plants die the first time?

2. How did Miss Lucas help the people of South Carolina?

3. How would you describe Miss Lucas?

4. Why do you think Miss Lucas was successful?

Find the missing place value from a 4-digit number

Grade 3 Place Value Worksheet

Find the missing numbers:

1) _____ + 70 + 100 + 4,000 = 4,171

2) 5,000 + 300 + _____ + 1 = 5,361

3) 80 + _____ + 500 + 5,000 = 5587

4) _____ + 6 + 0 + 6,000 = 6,026

5) 3 + _____ + 200 + 6,000 = 6,243

6) 2 + _____ + 700 + 4,000 = 4,732

7) 7,000 + 700 + _____ + 1 = 7,761

8) _____ + 30 + 400 + 8,000 = 8,431

9) 6 + _____ + 500 + 50 = 4,556

10) 7 + 90 + 300 + _____ = 9,397

11) _____ + 9,000 + 700 + 70 = 9,771

12) _____ + 300 + 7,000 + 50 = 7,350

13) _____ + 70 + 1,000 + 2 = 1,172

14) 5 + 700 + 2,000 + _____ = 2,795

15) 600 + _____ + 4,000 + 8 = 4678

16) _____ + 80 + 100 + 3,000 = 3,187

Name: _____ Date: _____

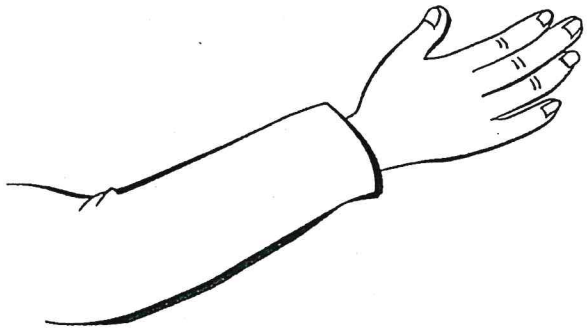
Telling Time: Daily Activity Journal (3rd Grade, AMI Day #2)

Instructions:

- Write down the start time and end time for each activity you do today.
- Times should be to the nearest minute. Make sure to use a.m. and p.m.
- Circle which type of clock you used to tell the time. Analog clocks are typically round and have an hour and minute hand. Digital clocks show you the time as you would write it.

Start Time	**End Time**	**Activity**
Circle: Analog Digital	Circle: Analog Digital	
Circle: Analog Digital	Circle: Analog Digital	
Circle: Analog Digital	Circle: Analog Digital	
Circle: Analog Digital	Circle: Analog Digital	
Circle: Analog Digital	Circle: Analog Digital	
Circle: Analog Digital	Circle: Analog Digital	
Circle: Analog Digital	Circle: Analog Digital	
Circle: Analog Digital	Circle: Analog Digital	
Circle: Analog Digital	Circle: Analog Digital	
Circle: Analog Digital	Circle: Analog Digital	

Does It Have to Touch?



Two friends are arguing about forces. They disagree about whether something has to be touched in order for a force to act. This is what they say:

Akiko: "I think two things have to touch in order to have a force between them."

Fern: "I don't think two things have to touch in order to have a force between them."

Which friend do you most agree with? _____

Explain your thinking. Provide examples that support your ideas about forces.