3RD GRADE work for

MAY 4TH-8TH

**DUE Monday, May 11th **

NAME: _____

TEACHER: _____

ASSIGNMENTS FOR CREDIT/COMPLETION GRADE
1. **MATH-** Module 18 Assessment **TEK 3.7e**
2. **SCIENCE-** Life Cycles Stemscopedia Passage Questions **TEK 3.10 B**
3. **LANGUAGE ARTS- a.** Spelling words in context of sentences **b.** Read sentences A-L. Write on answer sheet the type of sentence you identify **TEK 3.11C**
4. **READING-** Read the passage *Mrs. Baird and a Lifetime of Fresh Bread* and answer questions. **TEK 3.8A**

•Remember, the COMPLETED PACKET must be turned in to the bin at school, and NOT just the assignments for credit. ALL work in this packet is important in order to prepare for 4th grade and to retain information that has already been taught. Make sure to show all work and strategies. THANK YOU! ☺

~Third Grade Teachers

M	**MATH:** Complete the worksheet *"Measuring with a Ruler"* and *"Centimeters & Millimeters."* Some examples are given on each page to get you started. Answer keys are also provided for you to check work **AFTER** completion. **LANGUAGE:** Study simple, compound, and complex sentence anchor charts and subordinating conjunctions anchor chart. Match dependent clause to an independent clause to create a complex sentence. Write the complex sentences using correct punctuation and capitalization neatly. Complete Daily Language and study spelling words daily. **READING:** Listen to *The Tree Lady* by H. Joseph Hopkins on YouTube. **SCIENCE:** Read, color, and assemble the Frog Life Cycle booklet.
T	**MATH:** Complete STAAR Master pages 123-124 for additional practice on Capacity, Weight, and Mass. **Please tear this page out of your STAAR Master workbook and turn in with the rest of your packet.** **LANGUAGE:** Review all anchor charts. Practice writing on your own complex sentences neatly. Place spelling words in the context of sentences **(to be submitted for credit).** **READING:** Watch a YouTube video on Kate Sessions or Balboa Park to give background knowledge related to *The Tree Lady* story.
W	**MATH:** Complete Volume 2 GO MATH workbook page 613-614, Module 18 Assessment.**(to be submitted for credit) Please tear this page out of your GO MATH workbook and turn in with the rest of your packet.** **LANGUAGE:** Write spelling words in cursive two times each on notebook paper. Review anchor charts again. Read sentences A-L. Write on answer sheet the type of sentence you identify **(to be submitted for credit).** **READING:** Complete the Cause and Effect worksheet. **SCIENCE:** Read *"Life Cycles"* passage and complete the *"Life Cycles-Stemscopedia Passage Questions."* **(to be submitted for credit)**
T	**MATH:** Complete the Math Review-Week 27 QUIZ. **LANGUAGE:** Follow directions to complete the Complex Sentences worksheet using a yellow and green crayon. **READING:** Read the passage *Mrs. Baird and a Lifetime of Fresh Bread* and answer questions**. to be submitted for credit)**
F	Test over spelling words **Parents, please check to make sure students have followed all directions to *neatly* complete ALL assignments.**

*** Read 20 minutes, practice math facts, do daily language and study spelling words DAILY.**

* Kid's Choice Awards

Students, please take the time to nominate each student from your HOMEROOM for an award. Please only use each name ONCE! Class Rosters are included.

Student Awards

Student Name	Award	Student Name	Award
	Kindness		Shining Smile
	Fantastic Friend		Lots of Laughs
	Amazing Artist		Terrific Teacher
	Super Smarty		Awesome Athlete
	Radical Reader		Helping Hand
	Happy Helper		Sweetheart
	Legendary Leader		Terrific Thinker
	Math Magician		Awesome Attitude
	Musical Marvel		Happy Hardworker
	Wonderful Writer		Excellent Effort

Student Awards

Student Name	Award	Student Name	Award
	Tremendous Teamwork		Safety Superhero
	Incredible Improvement		Class Comedian
	A+ Achiever		Tech Whiz
	Excellent		Spectacular
	Peacemaker		Stellar Sharing
	Handsome Handwriting		Outstanding Organizer
	Responsibility		Cheerleader
	Remarkably Respectful		Brilliant Behavior
	Imaginative Ideas		Caring Citizen
	Dazzling Dancer		Generous Giver

VOLKER

Kayla Baum

Sophia Delgado

Kenzlee Foster

Deyani Hulings

Harlee Kitchen

Kelsey Langley

Tyler McPike

Kamron Meek

Sailor Nichols

Judson Payne

Jazmin Pena

Paislee Reynolds

Aubryn Sherwin

Sean Skillern

Ty Swearingen

Levi Titzman

Braylon Volker

Dustin Walker

Harley Walker

Trenton Williams

DEWALT

Name
Burnett, Triston L
Campbell, Marilyn P
Garza, Keygann R
Hammack, Alexis N
Hill, Karon A
McKee, Colt M
Meek, Kole S
Morris, Evelynn K
O'Bryant, Terrence B
Platt, Marshall B
Rodriguez, Aleyda A
Schaefer, Luke K
Swearingen, Tara V
Tanner, Kasyn L
Wale, Easton H
Wheatley, James A
White, Nylah J
Williams, Aiden B
Young, Chloe E

ALRED

1. Amir, Rayan
2. Ammons, Kaiden
3. Benitez, Lazaro
4. Byler, Nate
5. Cardenas, Angel
6. Castaneda, Leilany
7. Conover, Colbie
8. Fong Beltran, Evelyn
9. Joyner, William
10. Lawson, Ga'Jaja
11. Leyva, Fatima
12. McCarty, William
13. McSwain, Rhylen
14. Miles, Deja
15. Nolan, Abigail
16. Price, Devan
17. Williams, Aubrey

MASSEY

1. MJ Arnold
2. Brooks Buckner
3. Kesslyn Evans
4. Lakota Homeyer
5. Jenna Johnson
6. Jamie Joynor
7. Presley Jacobs
8. Nadara Massingill
9. Tristan Nealis
10. Khloe Noel
11. Terry Poelein
12. Alereyah Sampay
13. Jacob Sims
14. Gregory Spelling
15. Finn Weinland
16. Aiden Williams
17. Drailon Williams
18. Slayden Williams
19. Kyleigh Willis

MATH: MONDAY

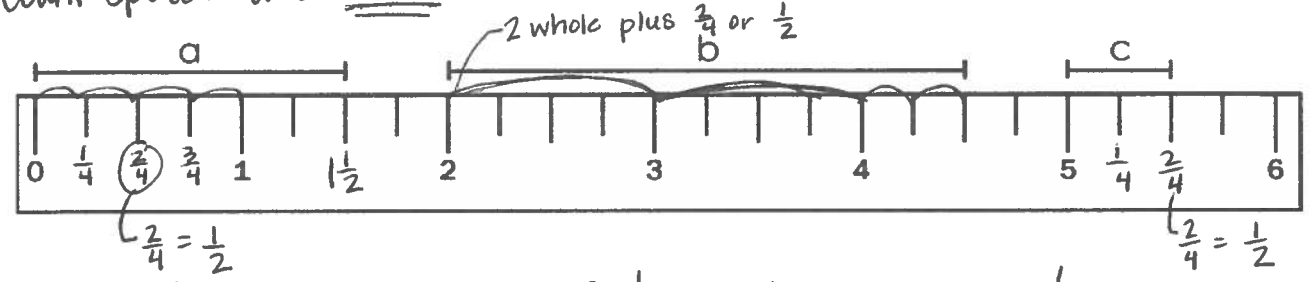
Name: _____ *SOME EXAMPLES ARE SHOWN BELOW TO GET YOU STARTED.

Measuring With a Ruler

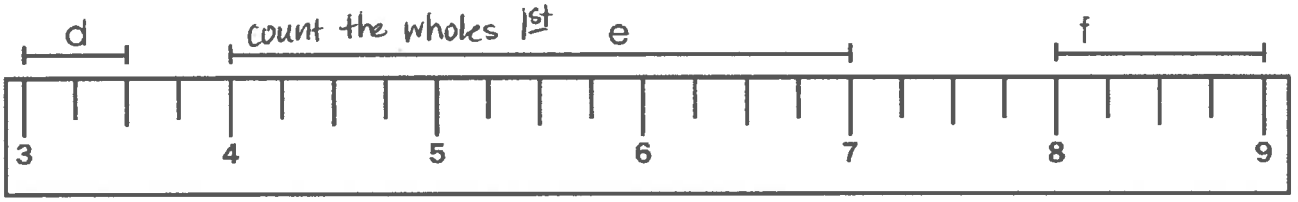
Remember $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

Measure to the nearest $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for each line segment using the ruler shown.

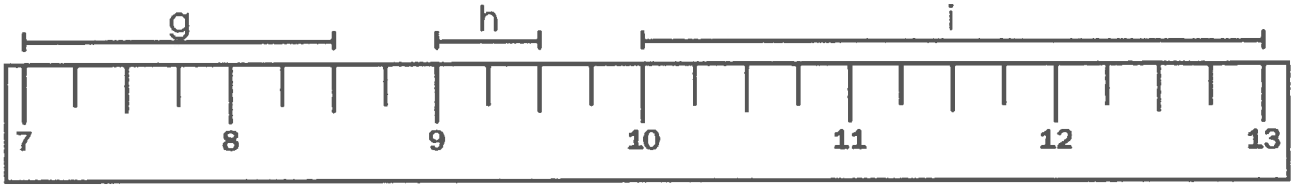
* count spaces and label lines in between whole numbers w/ FRACTIONS.



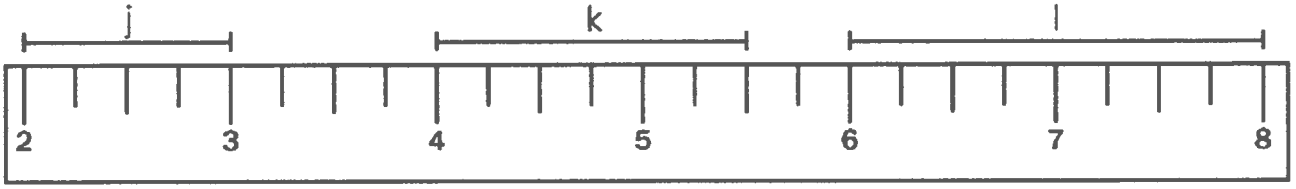
a = 1 1/2 inches b = 2 1/2 inches c = 1/2 in.



d = _____ e = _____ f = _____



g = _____ h = _____ i = _____

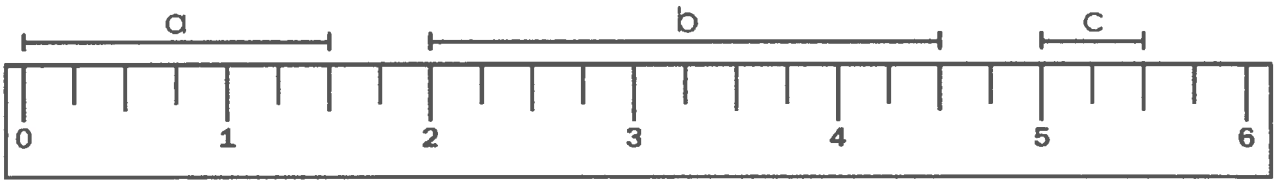


j = _____ k = _____ l = _____

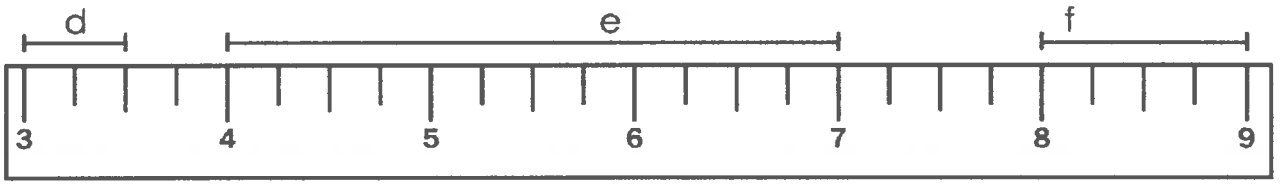
ANSWER KEY

Measuring With a Ruler

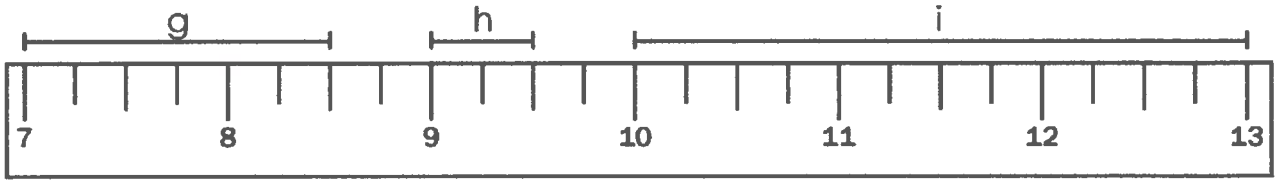
Measure to the nearest $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for each line segment using the ruler shown.



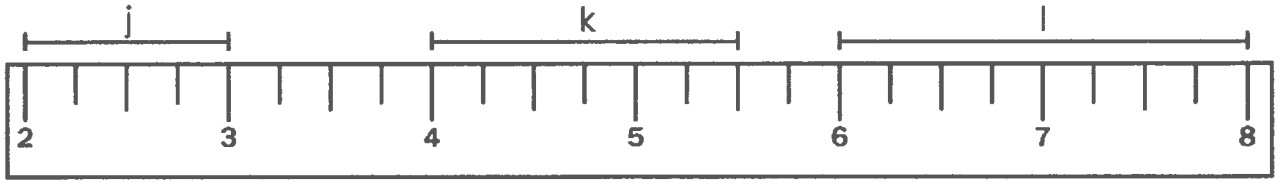
a = 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches b = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches c = $\frac{1}{2}$ inch



d = $\frac{1}{2}$ inch e = 3 inches f = 1 inch



g = 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches h = $\frac{1}{2}$ inch i = 3 inches



j = 1 inches k = 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches l = 2 inches

* WATCH BRAINPOP JR. "Centimeters, Meters, Kilometers" for more examples.

Name: _____ Math - MONDAY

Centimeters and Millimeters

1 centimeter = 10 mm * TRICK: JUST ADD A ZERO TO CM TO GET MM.

Part 1: Complete the table.

centimeters	1	3	12	40	145
millimeters	10 (example)				1450 (example)

Part 2: Circle the greater length for each pair.

6 cm = 60 mm

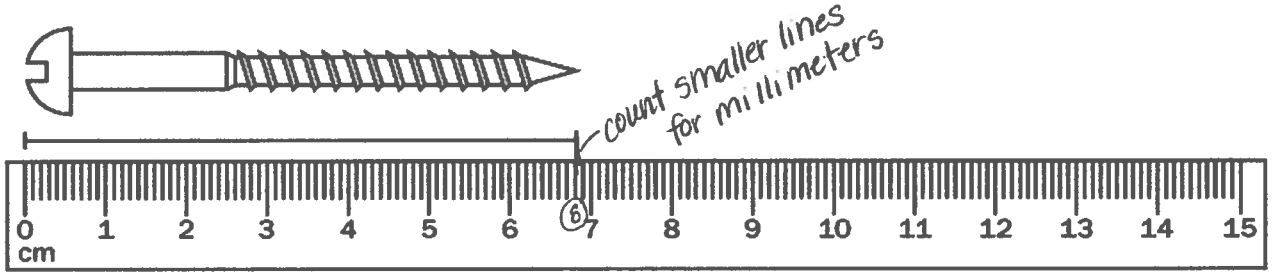
a. 4 cm 45 mm

b. 50 mm (60 mm) 6 cm

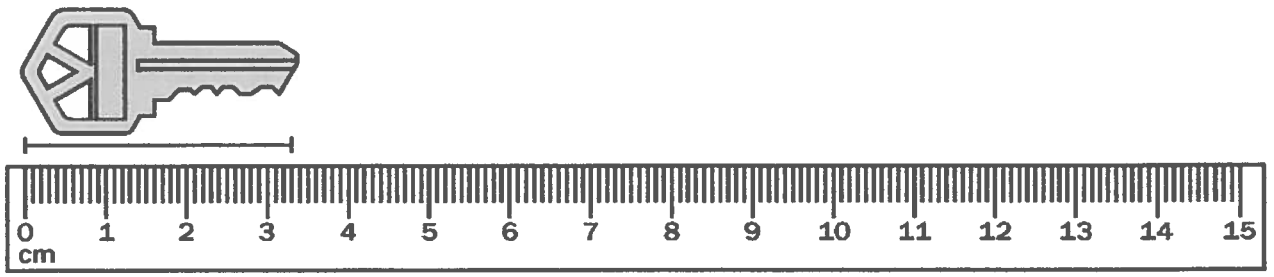
c. 800 cm 1,000 mm

d. 3,200 mm (340 cm) = 3,400 mm

Part 3: Measure to the nearest centimeter and/or nearest millimeter.

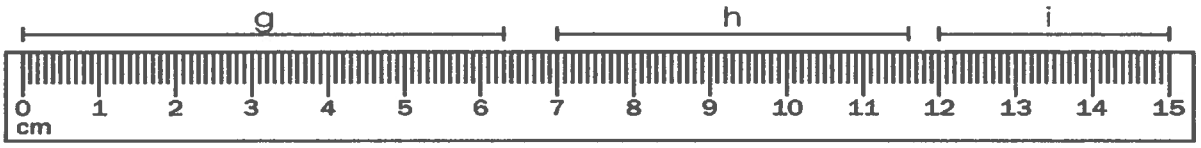


nearest cm = 7 cm nearest mm = 68 mm



nearest cm = _____ nearest mm = _____

Part 4: *Measure* the line segments.



Find the length of line segment g to the nearest centimeter. _____

Find the length of line segment h to the nearest centimeter. _____

Find the length of line segment i to the nearest millimeter. _____

Part 5: Choose the best estimate to answer each question.

* Hint: There are about 30 cm on a ruler (in 1 foot). This is the same as 300 mm.

About how tall is a plastic water bottle?

a. 20 centimeters **b.** 20 millimeters
c. 200 centimeters **d.** 2,000 millimeters

About how tall is a cereal box?

a. 300 millimeters **b.** 300 centimeters
c. 3 centimeters **d.** 3,000 millimeters

About how tall is a can of soup?

a. 12 millimeters **b.** 120 centimeters
c. 40 millimeters **d.** 12 centimeters

Part 6: Word Problems

Arthur's pencil was 14 centimeters long. How many millimeters long was his pencil? _____

Arthur just sharpened his pencil and now it is 10 mm smaller. How long is his pencil now? _____

Samantha has a AA battery that is 51mm long. About how many centimeters long is it? _____

ANSWER KEY

Centimeters and Millimeters

Part 1: Complete the table.

centimeters	1	3	12	40	145
millimeters	**10**	**30**	**120**	**400**	**1,450**

Part 2: Circle the greater length for each pair.

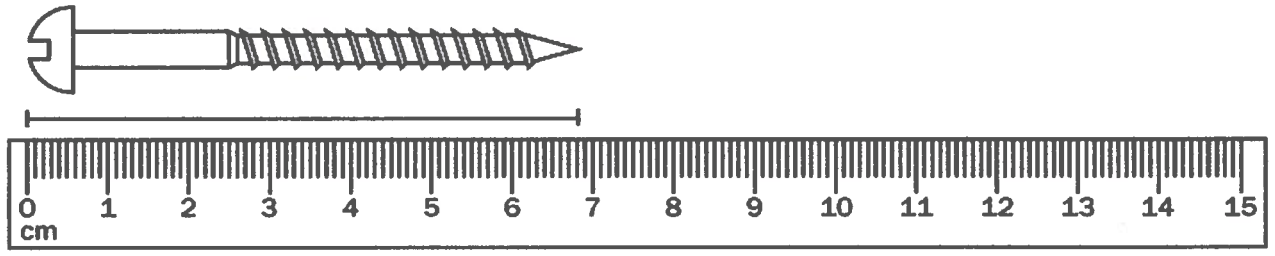
a. 4 cm (45 mm)

b. 50 mm (6 cm)

c. (800 cm) 1,000 mm

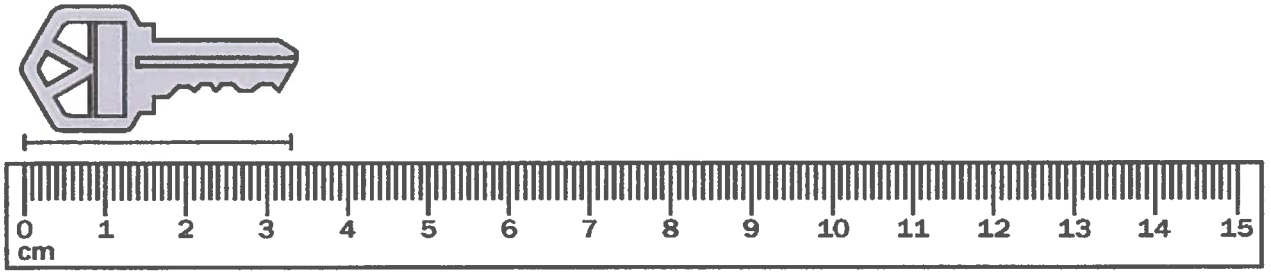
d. 3,200 mm (340 cm)

Part 3: Measure to the nearest centimeter and/or nearest millimeter.



nearest cm = **7cm**

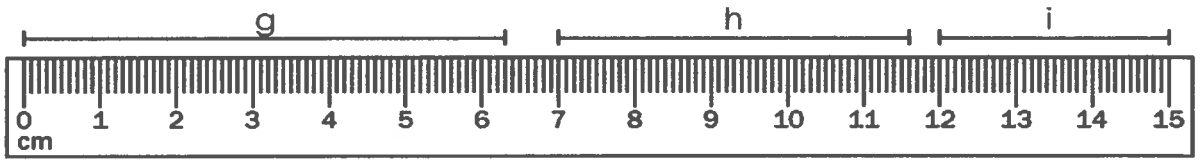
nearest mm = **68 mm**



nearest cm = **3cm**

nearest mm = **33mm**

Part 4: *Measure* the line segments.



Find the length of line segment g to the nearest centimeter. **6 cm**

Find the length of line segment h to the nearest centimeter. **5 cm**

Find the length of line segment i to the nearest millimeter. **30 mm**

Part 5: Choose the best estimate to answer each question.

About how tall is a plastic water bottle? **a**

a. **20 centimeters** **b.** 20 millimeters
c. 200 centimeters **d.** 2,000 millimeters

About how tall is a cereal box? **a**

a. **300 millimeters** **b.** 300 centimeters
c. 3 centimeters **d.** 3,000 millimeters

About how tall is a can of soup? **d**

a. 12 millimeters **b.** 120 centimeters
c. 40 millimeters **d.** **12 centimeters**

Part 6: Word Problems

Arthur's pencil was 14 centimeters long.
How many millimeters long was his pencil? **140 mm**

Arthur just sharpened his pencil and now it is 10 mm smaller. How long is his pencil now? **130 mm or 13 cm**

Samantha has a AA battery that is 51mm long. About how many centimeters long is it? **5 cm**

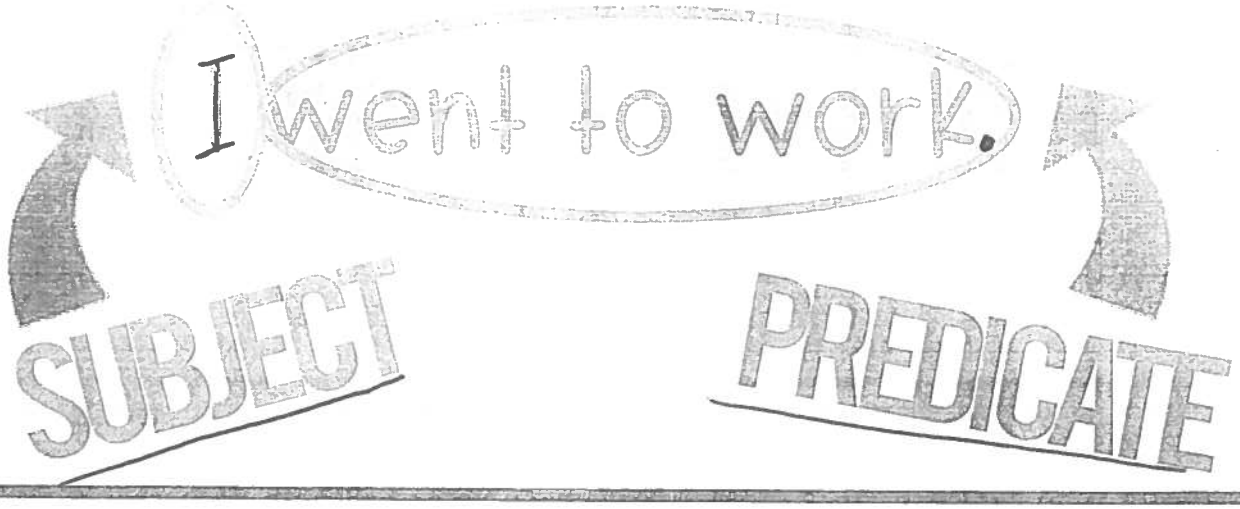
Anchor Chart

SiMPLe sentence

a sentence made of one independent clause

INDEPENDENT CLAUSE

- ✓ is a complete thought
- ✓ has a subject
- ✓ has a predicate



Anchor Chart

Compound sentence

a sentence that contains two independent clauses

INDEPENDENT CLAUSE , FOR AND NOR BUT OR YET SO INDEPENDENT CLAUSE

COMMA

COORDINATING CONJUNCTION

My daughter went to school, and I went to work.

Anchor Chart

COMPLEX sentences

A complex sentence has an Independent clause and a dependent clause.

EXAMPLE ONE:

INDEPENDENT CLAUSE DEPENDENT CLAUSE

I went to work while my daughter went to school.

Anchor Chart

COMPLEX sentences

A complex sentence has an Independent clause and a dependent clause.

EXAMPLE TWO:

DEPENDENT CLAUSE, INDEPENDENT CLAUSE

COMMA

While my daughter went to school, I went to work.

Anchor Chart

subordinating CONJUNCTIONS

used to connect a subordinate clause to a main clause

after	although	as
because	before	for
if	once	since
than	though	unless
until	when	whenever
where	whether	while

Monday

DEPENDENT CLAUSE	INDEPENDENT CLAUSE
because it was raining	you could still see the stars
after we studied	they did not go to the zoo
although there were clouds in the sky	we jumped on the trampoline

1.

2.

3.

Spelling Words with Double Consonants

Study everyday!

jelly

bottom

pillow

happen

butter

lesson

cherry

sudden

arrow

dollar

hello

rabbit

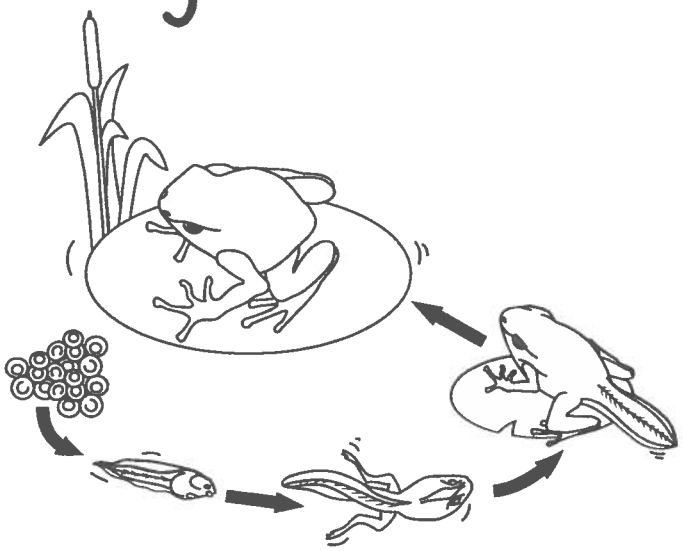
letter

button

suppose

MONDAY

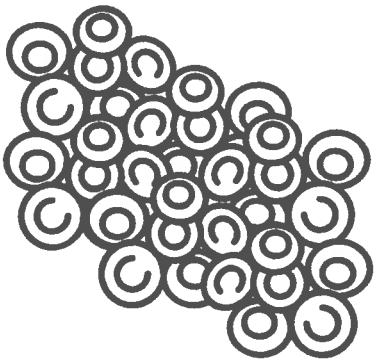
Frog Life Cycle



Name: _____

STAPLE

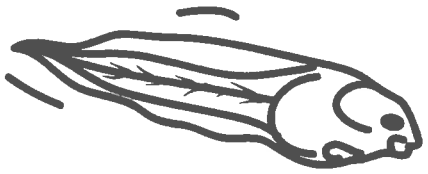
①



A mother frog can lay thousands of eggs at a time. She lays them in just the right place. She needs a calm pond or lake without many waves. Hopefully there aren't any hungry fish that will eat her eggs.

STAPLE

②



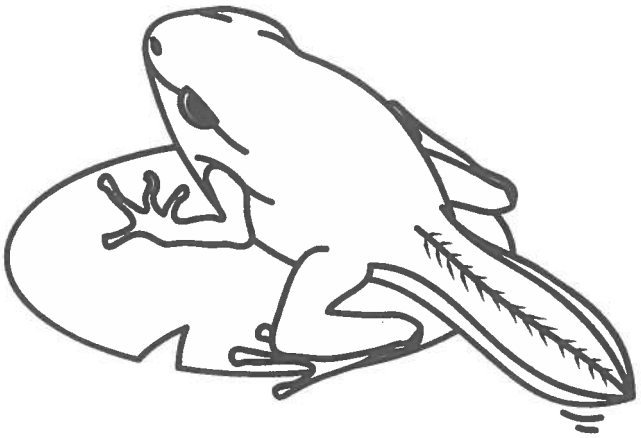
When eggs hatch, tiny tadpoles swim out. A tadpole cannot breathe oxygen in the air. She has gills on the side of her head so she can breathe oxygen in the water. She looks like a fish, but she's not really a fish. She's an amphibian.

STAPLE

③

The tadpole grows and grows. Before long, she begins to change. She grows two long back legs. Ther tiny front legs appear.

④



The tadpole is now a young froglet. Her tail is becoming smaller each day. She used to breathe water with her gills, but now she is growing lungs. The lungs will allow the froglet to breathe air.

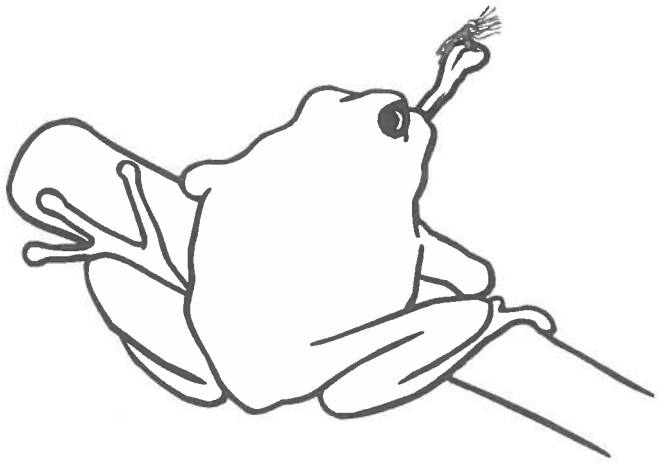
STAPLE

⑤

Soon the froglet has grown up into an adult frog. She can't breathe underwater because she no longer has gills, but she's still a great swimmer.

STAPLE

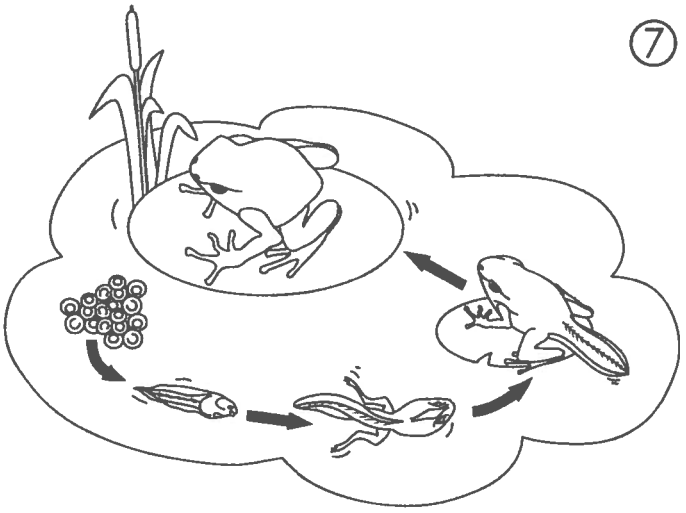
⑥



When she was a tadpole, she used to eat plants that lived in the water. Now she wants live food. Her sticky tongue will help her snatch flies and mosquitoes from the air.

STAPLE

⑦



Frogs change quite a bit during their lives. The tadpole that hatches from an egg looks much different from an adult frog. The process of changing from a tiny tadpole into a frog is called metamorphosis.

STAPLE

Daily Language Review

WEEK 31 **Monday**

Name:

Everyday

Divide each word into syllables.

1. rotate _____
2. huddle _____

Correct these sentences.

3. the falcon caught its prey while flying it was a pigeon

_____

4. we have forgot to water the plants i hope they arent dead

_____

Underline the cause and circle the effect.

5. The fire was extinguished because the firefighters sprayed it with water.

Daily Language Review

WEEK 31 **Tuesday**

Name:

Correct these sentences.

1. in gym we jump rope play volleyball and run

_____

2. our class went to the houston zoo on a field trip last april

_____

Circle the word that is not spelled correctly.

3. principal hippopotamus illegal minite

Where would someone probably say the following?

4. "Fasten your seat belts." _____
5. "The sign says not to feed the animals." _____

Daily Language Review

WEEK 31 **Wednesday**

Name:

Sentence or not a sentence?

1. Karen has a beautiful voice. _____

Correct these sentences.

2. dont be late for your piano lessons said mother

_____

3. our team wears read shirts for field day last month

_____

What is the prefix or suffix in the words?

4. valuable _____

5. hibernating _____

Daily Language Review

WEEK 31 **Thursday**

Name:

Correct these sentences.

1. what are you going to do after school today asked sandy

_____

2. ive got to tell you what our assignment is in social studies

_____

Complete the analogies.

3. Valentine's Day : hearts :: St. Patrick's Day : _____

4. day : awake :: night : _____

How many syllables are in this word?

5. publication _____

Tuesday

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Writing Complex Sentences (Part 1)

A complex sentence has one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses.
A conjunction joins words and sentences together.
Conjunctions include; since, until, after, although, because...

Directions: Create a complex sentence with each subordinating conjunction listed below. Write neatly.

Example A- because
Answer- Because he studied, he was able to pass the exam.

1. after-

_____

2. unless-

_____

3. as-

_____

4. although-

_____

5. whenever-

_____

6. wherever-

_____

7. because-

_____

Tuesday

Spelling Sentences

1. She sewed a _____ on her black coat.

2. Shelia ate a peanut butter and _____ sandwich.

3. Do you have a _____ for four quarters?

4. Please place the book on the _____ of the shelf.

5. The _____ on my sundae fell on the floor.

6. Our neighbor stopped by to say _____.

7. The _____ on the sign shows which way to go.

8. My group had a _____ change of plans.

9. Walter spread _____ on his toast.

10. A fire drill could _____ at any time.

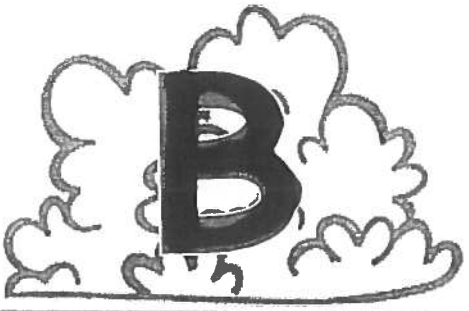
11. Do you _____ we will go on a field trip this year?

12. Some Bible stories teach a _____.

Wednesday

Zurai walked to school on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

We went outside for recess, but then it started to rain.



Karli washed her car while Zack went for a run.

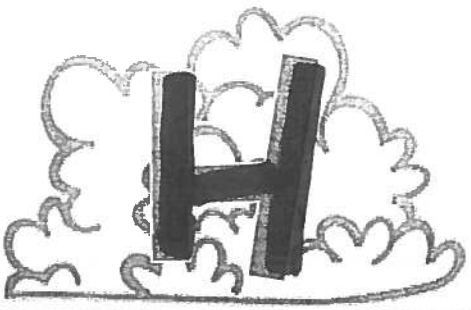
After I worked out, I drank a lot of water.

I woke up ten minutes late for school, so I missed the bus.

My family went to the zoo to see the elephants.

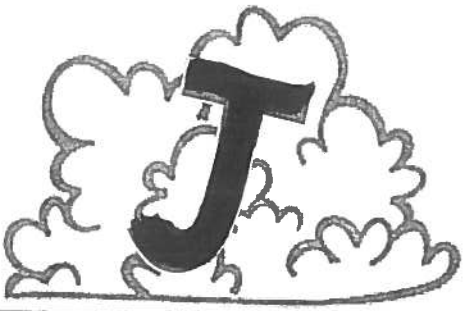
Lukas did his homework, but he wanted to play with his friends.

After we studied for our test, we ate popcorn.

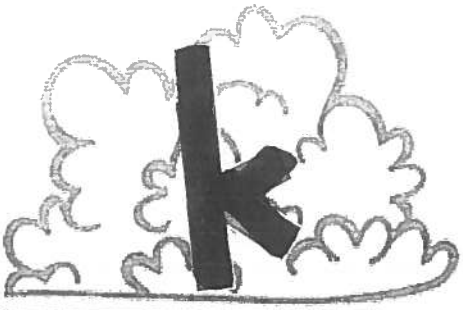


The tiny bees buzzed through the air.

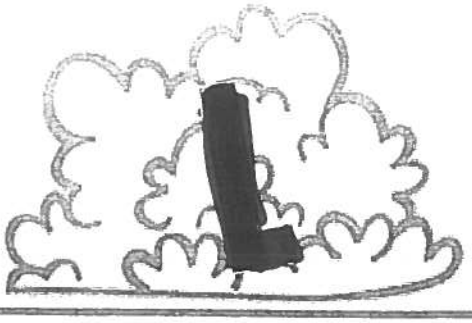
The students played on the playground while the teacher watched them.



I cleaned my room, and I washed the dishes.



Once we got home, we checked the mail.



Name: _____

Wednesday

SIMPLE, COMPOUND, OR COMPLEX?

a	g
B	H
C	i
d	J
F	k
f	L

WEDNESDAY

Name _____ Date _____

Cause & Effect

A cause is someone or something that is responsible for an action or a result.
An effect is the action or result brought on by the cause.

Joey's parents grounded him *because* he stayed out too late.
EFFECT **CAUSE**

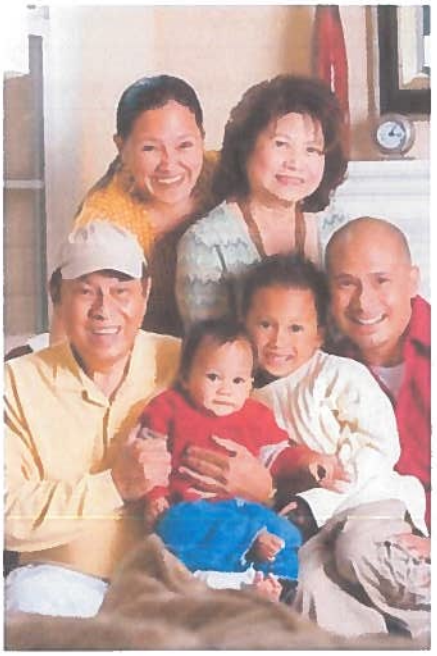
* UNDER LINE CAUSE * CIRCLE THE EFFECT

1. Chelsea slipped on a drink someone spilled on the floor. EX.
2. Brett called a tow truck after his car broke down. EX.
3. Drake passed the test after spending his evening studying.
4. The baby cried when his mother took his pacifier away from him.
5. Our cat runs in circles every time it thunders outside.
6. The roses Mama planted are blooming now.
7. Jake fell down and broke his arm.
8. My sister left her homework in the car, so the teacher gave her a conduct mark.
9. Chase fell off of his bike and scraped his knee.
10. Since our class behaved during the assembly we were given ten minutes of extra recess.

Reflect Science WEDNESDAY

Manny is at his family reunion. First he catches up with his grandparents. People always tell him how much he looks like his grandfather, but Manny doesn't agree. His grandfather is so much taller, and his face has lots of wrinkles. His grandfather has also lost most of his gray hair. Manny got a haircut last month, and already his hair is getting long again.

Next, Manny spent some time playing with his cousin Lucia. Lucia is only one year old, but she has tons of energy. She crawls everywhere, and when she tries to stand she falls right back down. She doesn't seem hurt. She just laughs and tries again. Manny would love to know what Lucia is thinking, but she can't talk yet.

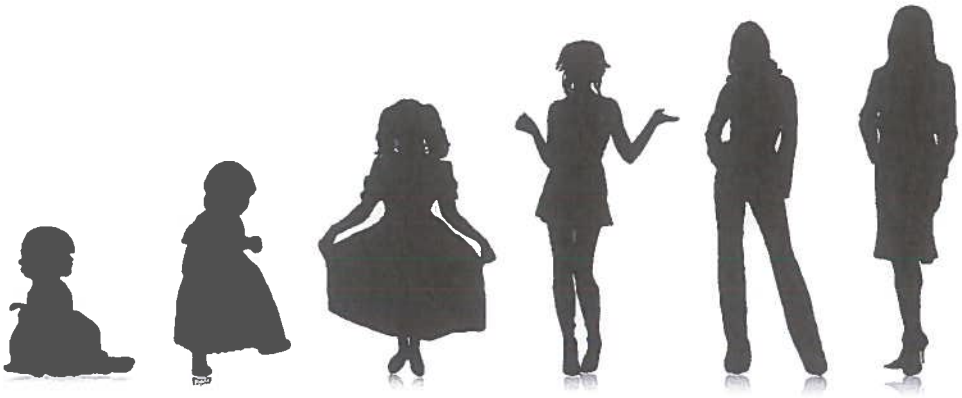


Finally, Manny spotted his uncle and aunt. He was amazed by the size of his aunt's belly. She said she's pregnant with twins. Imagine having two babies inside you! Manny felt tired just thinking about it.

Why are Manny's relatives so different? How different will Manny be when he is his uncle's or his grandfather's age? What does all this have to do with life cycles?

What are the different stages of the life cycle of living things?

A **life cycle** includes all the stages of life, from birth to death. A **stage** is just one step in this process. Manny saw people in different stages of life at his family reunion. He has already lived through some of these stages. Let's learn more about this.



Reflect

Everyday Life: Our Life Cycle
A baby is growing in Aunt Kate's tummy. Manny also started his life in his mother's tummy. When he was born, Manny was a baby. He became a toddler like Lucia a year or so after that. Manny has grown taller as he's gotten older. In less than 10 years, he will be a teenager. He will finish growing tall and develop stronger bones and muscles, as he becomes an adult.

After many years, he will have wrinkles and gray hair like his grandfather. Eventually, he will die. These stages make up the life cycle of a human being. Although the changes Manny sees happen gradually over time, we notice the differences between the stages of his family member's lives.

All living creatures—not only humans—have life cycles. Plants, animals, and even insects have life cycles. Plants start as seeds. When a seed is planted in good soil with water, it grows into a seedling. Over time, the seedling grows into a plant. Some plants produce flowers or fruits, which contain seeds. When the plant dies, the seeds can be planted to grow new plants.

What Do You Think?

Take a look at the following photographs of a tomato plant's life cycle. Can you name each stage?

How can we learn about the life cycles of different plants and animals?
Scientists observe how plants and animals change over time. Each living thing has physical traits that make it unique and different from others. (A **trait** is a characteristic or property of something, such as height, weight, and skin or fur color.) The same kinds of living things have similar traits.

For example, look at the tomato plants above. As a baby tomato plant starts to grow, it looks like a small version of an adult tomato plant. Even though the seedling on the left is small, it has similar leaves, color, and shape as the adult plant in the center. All tomato plants have traits like these at each state of their life cycles.

What Do You Think?

Many animals have babies that are just like small versions of themselves. How are the mothers and their babies alike in these photos? How are they different?

Look Out!

Not all animal babies look like their parents. Frogs are examples of animals that change a lot from birth to adulthood. Follow the pictures below, starting in the top-left corner.

A mother frog lays eggs on a branch over water. This mass of jelly-like eggs is called **frog spawn**. Baby frogs, or **tadpoles**, hatch from these eggs. Like fish, tadpoles breathe water through gills. They have a long tail, but no arms or legs.

As the tadpole grows, skin covers its gills. Tiny legs and arms sprout. Its tail becomes shorter and eventually disappears. It is time for the frog to climb out of the water and breathe air.

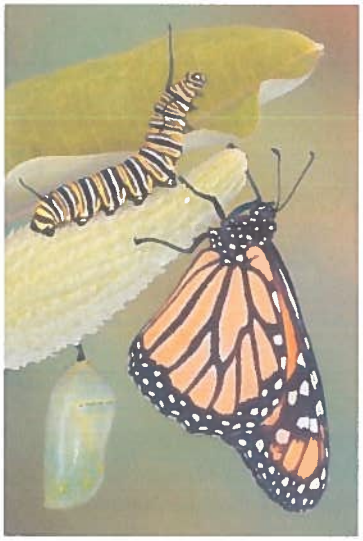
This adult free frog now has lungs and breathes air. She cannot survive in water. She will find a tree branch near water to lay eggs. Then the tadpoles can slide into water when they are born.

Reflect

How can we learn about the life cycles of insects?
Some insects look like smaller adults when they are young. This smaller form is called a **nymph**. Grasshoppers are insects that are born from eggs and then become nymphs. A nymph becomes an adult grasshopper as it grows bigger.

Most insects, however, change completely from birth to adulthood. They have four definite stages in their life cycles:
- **Egg:** the stage before birth
- **Larva:** the young, wormlike stage
- **Pupa:** the inactive, changing stage
- **Adult**: the fully grown stage

Most insects with this kind of life cycle have wings as adults. Butterflies are good examples of insects with this kind of life cycle.



The Monarch butterfly hatches from an egg as a caterpillar. A caterpillar is the butterfly's larva stage. It eats and eats to get bigger and stronger. Then it forms a **chrysalis**, which is like a hanging sleeping bag. Inside its chrysalis, the butterfly goes through its pupa stage. It changes into a butterfly. Once the butterfly breaks free, it rests and starts to fly. It lays eggs and eventually dies.

Name: _____ FOR CREDIT Science WEDNESDAY

Life Cycles- Stemscopedia Passage Questions

Directions: Read the Stemscopedia passage on "Life Cycles" and answer the following questions.

1. A _____ _____ includes all stages, from birth to death.

2. Which of the following does not go through a life cycle?
   a) Bird b) plant c) rock d) butterfly

3. Plants start as seeds. When it is planted in good soil with water, it grows into a _____.

4. What happens to continue the life cycle once a plant dies? _____ _____

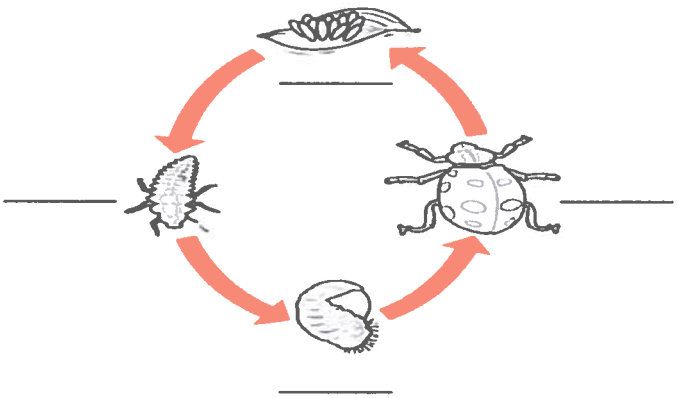
5. A mass of jelly-like eggs is called _____ _____.

6. Some insects look like smaller adults when they are young. This smaller form is called a _____.

7. Name the four stages of (most) insect life cycles in the correct order.
   1. _____
   2. _____
   3. _____
   4. _____

8. Use the description of the four insect life cycle stages (on page 4) to label this life cycle of a lady beetle.

Lady Beetle Life Cycle



_____ _____ _____ _____

****BONUS****: In a human's life cycle, the infant and adult look very similar as they develop. Some animals though, look nothing like their beginning stage of life. For example, the caterpillar turns into a butterfly, looking nothing like the beginning stage. What do we call this process of dramatic change in body structure during development when the beginning stage looks nothing like the adult stage? **CLUE: starts with an 'm'** M_____

Math Review – Week 27 - QUIZ – Name:_____ Date: THURSDAY

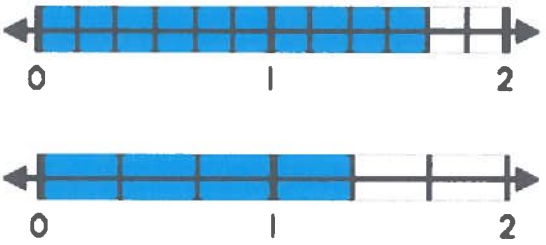
1. Continue the pattern.

137, 127, 117, _____, _____

2. Continue the pattern.

36, 42, 48, _____, _____

3. Write the fractions that are represented. Compare the fractions.

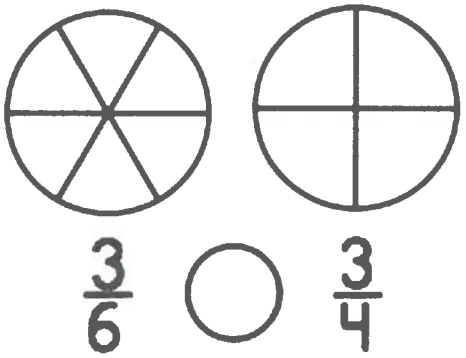


_____ ◯ _____

4. Write the whole number that is equal to the fraction. Draw a picture to explain your thinking.

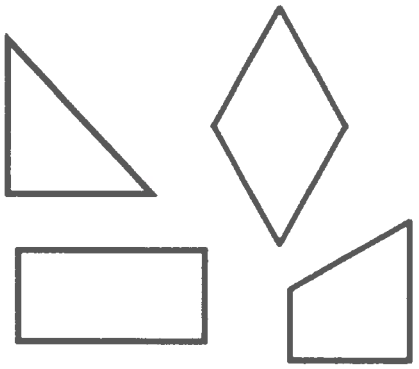
Fraction	Whole Number
$\frac{2}{1}$	

5. Shade to compare fractions.



6. Draw and label three different quadrilaterals.

7. Circle the shapes that have at least one right angle.



Name: _____ Thursday

COMPLEX SENTENCES

Directions: Underline the dependent clause yellow. Underline the independent clause green.

1. Before you go to school, you must brush your teeth.
2. We were late to school because the bus was not on time.
3. You cannot go out to play until your homework is finished.
4. Whenever I go to the store, I always take my purse.
5. Sam played soccer while Adam watched TV.
6. The plane will take off after everyone has been seated.
7. After we eat dinner, we will have dessert.
8. Although I feel sick, I still want to go to school.

TH 4RSDAY
FRIDAY

PROVE ANSWERS

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question. Then fill in the answer on your answer document.

Mrs. Baird and a Lifetime of Fresh Bread

1 Many people agree that there is nothing better than the smell of fresh-baked bread. People have enjoyed eating bread for thousands of years, but bread has not always been easy to get. It was only during the past 100 years that bread has been sold at grocery stores. Before that time people made their own bread or bought it from people they knew. In the early 1900s a woman in Fort Worth, Texas, named Ninia Lilla Baird was one of those people. Mrs. Baird enjoyed baking cakes and pies to give to her neighbors and friends. Most of all, she loved to bake bread.

Ninia Lilla Baird

2 Mrs. Baird's husband owned a restaurant in Fort Worth. Since so many people loved Mrs. Baird's baked goods, the restaurant began selling them to customers. Mrs. Baird worked hard each day to make sure there was enough bread for everyone who wanted some.

3 While baking bread for the restaurant, Mrs. Baird also took care of her eight children. When her husband fell ill and could not work anymore, Mrs. Baird continued to sell her baked goods so that she could provide for her family. She started a business and called it Mrs Baird's Bread®.

A Family Affair

4 As Mrs. Baird's children grew older, they helped with the business. Mrs. Baird did the baking. She baked all day because she could fit only a few loaves of bread at a time in her wood-burning stove. Her oldest sons walked to the homes of the customers and delivered the baked goods.

A Loaf of Mrs Baird's Bread

GO ON

5 Soon Mrs. Baird's baked goods were so popular that her sons needed a faster way to deliver them. They began to use their bicycles. Even more people ordered from Mrs. Baird. She had to find a way to bake more products at one time.

Expanding the Business

6 In 1915, Mrs. Baird purchased a used oven from a hotel. The oven cost $75, but Mrs. Baird was able to pay only $25 in cash. Luckily, she was permitted to pay the rest of the amount she owed by providing bread and rolls to the hotel.

7 Mrs. Baird kept her new oven in a small building in her backyard. This oven could bake up to 40 loaves at one time. The more bread Mrs. Baird made, the more bread she sold. This meant that more bread also had to be delivered. Delivering goods by bicycle was no longer practical. So the brothers began using the family wagon, which could hold many loaves of bread. The family horse pulled the wagon right up to the customers' homes. This faster delivery method allowed the family to earn more money.

8 In 1917, Mrs. Baird bought a car. The family removed the seats from the back and filled the space with baked goods. They painted a sign on the side of the car that read Eat More Mrs Baird's Bread. Delivering by car meant that even more people could enjoy Mrs. Baird's bread.

A Century Later

9 Today the people who work at Mrs Baird's Bakeries are just as proud of their bread as Mrs. Baird was. Mrs Baird's Bakeries operates four factories across the state of Texas. These large bakeries are located in Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio, and Lubbock. Hundreds of schoolchildren visit the Fort Worth and Houston bakeries on field trips each year. At the end of the tour, everyone receives a warm slice of fresh bread. Yum!

Loaves of bread pass by as some children tour the Mrs Baird's Bakery in Fort Worth.

Courtesy of Ricky Moon

Third party trademark Mrs Baird's® was used in these testing materials.

1. In paragraph 6, the word permitted means —

F allowed

G begged

H forced

J needed

2. Read this dictionary entry.

sign \'sīn\ *noun*
1. a movement that shows a thought or command
2. in math, language, or music, a mark that stands for a certain idea
3. evidence that a fact or idea is true
4. a display that advertises or gives the name of a business

Which meaning of the word sign is used in paragraph 8?

A Meaning 1

B Meaning 2

C Meaning 3

D Meaning 4

3. The subheadings in the selection support the main idea that Mrs. Baird —

F turned a small business into a large one

G was proud of the baked goods she made

H was pleased that her family helped her

J wanted everyone to have enough bread

4. Which statement describes one of Mrs. Baird's business challenges?

F She had trouble teaching her children how to help with the business.

G She needed to find new ways to deliver her baked goods as sales increased.

H She was not able to remember the type of baked goods her customers ordered.

J She was not able to make enough money to purchase supplies.

5. One likely reason Mrs. Baird became a successful business owner is that —

A her business allowed her to spend time with her children

B she did not want people to have to make their own bread

C she did not want to work in a restaurant like her husband

D her business involved something that she enjoyed doing

6. The author included the section titled "A Family Affair" to describe how Mrs. Baird's children —

F liked the bread she baked

G helped her in the bread business

H learned how to bake bread

J encouraged people to buy her bread

7. How did Mrs. Baird begin selling baked goods?

A She went to work for a bakery.

B She agreed to bake rolls for a hotel.

C Her neighbors paid her for her bread.

D Her husband sold them in his restaurant.

8. At first, Mrs. Baird's sons delivered her bread —

F on foot

G in a car

H on their bicycles

J in a delivery wagon

9. Mrs. Baird purchased an oven because the wood-burning stove she was using —

A was not hers

B was too small

C burned the bread

D cooked too slowly

10. What is the theme of the selection?

A Hard work often leads to success.

B Some people work more than others.

C Popular items often change through the years.

D No one knows what to expect in the future.