

# NTI DAY 2



Harrison County Schools

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Grade: 3

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

**Complete within 2 weeks of returning to school.**

## NTI DAY 2

**A** Option 1: Complete the Reading and Math Packet Attached

OR

Option 2: Technology Component

- log into EXACT PATH
- WORK for 30 minutes in reading
- WORK for 30 minutes in math.

Exact Path is new to our district.  
Teachers will be able to observe/  
monitor student activity

**B** Complete Visual Art assignment.

## READING

This section contains one or two reading selection(s) with several multiple-choice, open-response, and short-answer questions. Please mark your answer for each multiple-choice question by filling in the circle completely for the correct answer. Mark only one answer for each question. If you do not know the answer make your best guess.

*Most people enjoy camping—the tents, the roasted marshmallows, the campfires, the wildlife, but what about bears!? Read the following story and then answer the questions that follow.*

### WHAT ABOUT BEARS?

Dad asked me if I wanted to go camping with him in the mountains, but I was scared—scared of bears!

“What about bears?” I asked.

“A bear comes out only because it’s hungry,” said Dad. “Our food will be sealed most of the time, and we’ll be near the ranger station. Don’t worry.”

I worried. All night long I dreamed of big, strong bears. Something woke me in the dark. Was it a bear?

No, it was just my dad, gently shaking me awake.

“Honey, are you ready to go camping?” he asked.

When my dad called me Honey, I worried about bears again. Didn’t bears eat honey? But if I didn’t go, I’d miss the surprises, the tents, and toasted marshmallows. I’d miss the fishing and crickets and...

“I’m coming, Dad,” I said.

“We’ll have fun,” said my dad.

“Just please don’t call me Honey on our trip, OK?”

“OK,” Dad said, puzzled.

We pulled out of the driveway with all our camping gear in the trunk. The sun was just coming up. We drove all the way into the mountains, far from city noises.

Dad stopped the car in a spot surrounded by trees. The trees were so tall that I felt like an ant.

We set up our tent and stored our food in a heavy chest. Then we went fishing, just Dad and me. When we cooked and ate our fish, they tasted great.

Soon it grew dark. I looked in the night sky. I saw millions of stars. Dad added wood to the campfire. The stars looked like tiny campfires in the sky.

“How many stars are there?” I asked.

“No one knows for sure,” he said as he put a marshmallow on a long stick and gave it to me. “We learned in school that even if you counted every single grain of sand in the whole wide world, there would be more stars than sand grains.”

I took my marshmallow away from the fire and blew on it. I felt cozy. But then I remembered. Bears!

“What if bears come?” I asked.

“The only bears we might see are American black bears,” he said. “There aren’t any grizzly bears around here anymore.”

“I’m worried about bears,” I said.

“Bears are usually peaceful. But they get angry easily, and they don’t have good manners when it comes to food,” Dad said.

We sat together, watching the stars and listening to the crickets and owls. After a while, my dad said, “If you look carefully, you can see two bears right now.”

I dropped my marshmallow.

My dad laughed and pointed to the night sky. “Look. That’s Ursa Major, or the Big Bear, up there. Over here is Ursa Minor, or the Little Bear.”

I could see how the stars looked a little like a big bear and a little bear. As I looked around, I didn’t feel so scared. These were the only bears around, and they were very far away.

“Dad,” I said, “I guess you can call me Honey.”

“OK, Honey,” he laughed.

Soon I was asleep under the Little Bear and the Big Bear, and when I woke up, it was morning.

## READING MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Please mark your answer for each multiple-choice question by filling in the circle completely for the correct answer. Mark only one answer for each question. If you do not know the answer, make your best guess.

1. According to the story, a bear only comes out because *(RL 3.1)*
  - a. it's looking for friends.
  - b. it's looking for water.
  - c. it's looking for a new place to sleep.
  - d. it's looking for food.
  
2. How does the girl feel the first time her dad calls her "Honey"? *(RL 3.1)*
  - a. happy
  - b. scared
  - c. worried
  - d. loved
  
3. By reading this story, the reader knows that Ursa Minor is *(RL 3.1)*
  - a. the name of a fish.
  - b. the name of a campground.
  - c. the name of a grizzly bear.
  - d. the name of a star constellation.
  
4. The storyteller stated in the story, "I took my marshmallow away from the fire and blew on it. I felt cozy. But then I remembered. Bears!" What does the word *cozy* mean? *(RL 3.4)*
  - a. tired
  - b. dizzy
  - c. comfortable
  - d. cold

5. At the end of the story, why did the girl say that her dad could once again call her “Honey”? (RL 3.4)
- a. She was no longer angry about going camping.
  - b. She was no longer hungry.
  - c. She was no longer afraid of bears.
  - d. She was no longer afraid of bees.
6. The storyteller stated in the story, “The stars looked like tiny campfires in the sky.” What does this mean? (RL 3.4)
- a. The stars were just beginning to come out.
  - b. There were campers in the sky.
  - c. The sky looked like a HUGE fire.
  - d. The sky was frightening.
7. Dad says, “Our food will be sealed most of the time.” He is going to seal the food because (RL 3.1)
- a. ants will not be able to get the food.
  - b. sealing the food will keep it fresh.
  - c. bears will not be able to smell the food.
  - d. the food will fit in the car better if it is sealed.
8. Many words have multiple meanings. In the story, a trunk means a storage area in the back of a car. Which could also be a meaning of trunk? (L 3.4)
- a. A large sturdy box for holding articles.
  - b. A small green plant that attracts insects.
  - c. A bright colored sign indicating slippery roads.
  - d. A mountain base larger than 1000 feet.
9. Bears are usually peaceful, but they get angry easily. What is the root word for easily? (L 3.4b)
- a. easly
  - b. easi
  - c. easy
  - d. ease

10. After arriving at the campsite, what happened next? (RL 3.1)
- a. They went fishing.
  - b. They toasted marshmallows.
  - c. They set up their tent.
  - d. They cooked and ate their fish.

## READING SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION

Read all parts of each open-response question before you begin. Write your answers to the open-response questions in the space in your answer booklet.

Write your answer to question 11 in the space provided on the next page.

### *WHAT ABOUT BEARS?*

*(RL 3.6)*

11. What About Bears is a story about a little girl who is who is scared of bears.

A. Explain how the dad's advice helped the girl feel more comfortable going on the camping trip. Use details from the story to support your answer.

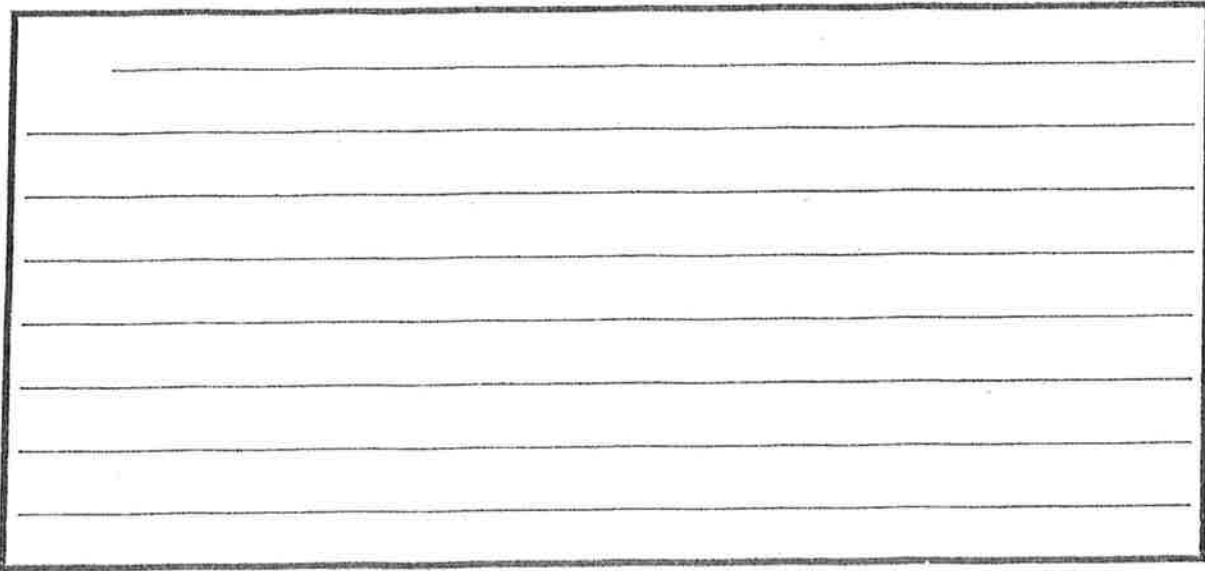
B. How would you feel about camping out? Explain.

Do not write on this page. Please write your answer to this open-response question in the space provided in your answer booklet.

PLEASE GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE →



## Reading



A rectangular box with a thick black border, containing ten horizontal lines for writing. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across most of the width of the box.

## READING

This section contains one or two reading selection(s) with several multiple-choice, open-response, and short-answer questions. Please mark your answer for each multiple-choice question by filling in the circle completely for the correct answer. Mark only one answer for each question. If you do not know the answer make your best guess.

### Star Parties

More than a hundred adults and kids gather on a cold evening, chattering excitedly as they stand in the dark on a Virginia hillside.

The odd thing is, no one has turned on a flashlight, and no streetlights or house lights wink on around them.

These people have traveled to the countryside more than an hour from Washington, D.C., to get away from the glow of city lights. That's because they are attending a star party.

Star parties are gatherings where professional and amateur astronomers set up their telescopes and invite people to come learn about the night sky. Getting away from light pollution, or artificial skylight from buildings for example, helps stargazers see objects in the sky much better.

At this star party, Sean O'Brien of the National Air and Space Museum's Einstein Planetarium starts off by asking the crowd to simply look up and take in all they can see. He points out plenty of things that can be seen without special equipment. Stars, satellites, and even the Andromeda galaxy can be found if you know where to look.

After O'Brien's guided tour, several dozen astronomers offer close-up views. Each has focused their telescope on a different part of the sky. As kids take a look, the owner gives a mini-lesson.

O'Brien says you can have your own star party at home and learn a lot just by paying attention to what's happening up above. "Watch the sky as the seasons pass, and you will see that it changes," he says.

"Or start with the moon. Lots of people know the full moon and the crescent moon, but don't know the phases in between. Notice when and where you are seeing it—maybe even in the early morning while you wait for the school bus."

**More Stargazing Tips from Sean O'Brien:**

- Winter is a good time for stargazing because the haze caused by summer's humidity in many parts of the country is gone.
- You don't need an expensive telescope, just a star chart. In fact, a telescope can be frustrating if you don't have a basic knowledge of the night sky. Try binoculars first, and use a tripod to hold them up so your arms don't get tired.
- Find a place where you feel safe.
- Look for a spot where lights aren't shining in your eyes, like in the shadow of your house where your neighbor's porch light is blocked.
- Take your time. You will see a lot more after 30 minutes in the dark than you will after just a few minutes because your eyes need time to adjust to the dark.

Looking for a star party near you? Contact your local planetarium, science museum, or astronomy club.

## READING MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Please mark your answer for each multiple-choice question by filling in the circle completely for the correct answer in your answer booklet. Mark only one answer for each question. If you do not know the answer, make your best guess.

12. Why do people travel to the countryside to attend star party? *(RI 3.8)*
- a. that is where their friends are
  - b. to get away from the glow of the city lights
  - c. to see the bears in the woods
  - d. because the air is fresher in the country
13. In the night sky many things can be seen with special equipment. Which of the following **cannot** be seen unless you use special equipment? *(RI 3.1)*
- a. Pluto
  - b. Andromeda
  - c. Satellites
  - d. Stars
14. Which statement from the passage is an opinion? *(RI 3.9)*
- a. Stars, satellites, and even the Andromeda galaxy can be found if you know where to look.
  - b. Getting away from light pollution, or artificial skylight from buildings for example, helps stargazers see objects in the sky much better.
  - c. Lots of people know the full moon and the crescent moon, but don't know the phases in between.
  - d. You don't need an expensive telescope, just a star chart.
15. The storyteller stated in the story, "More than a hundred adults and kids gather on a cold evening, **chattering** excitedly." What does the word "chattering" mean? *(RI 3.4)*
- a. to talk rapidly
  - b. a large number of people
  - c. looking around wildly
  - d. to be very cold

16. According to the story, why do people attend star parties? *(RI 3.2)*
- a. to see all the celebrities on the red carpet
  - b. for people to come learn about the night sky
  - c. they like all the wonderful food they serve there
  - d. so people can see how important stars are
17. By reading this story, you can infer that a star party usually takes place during which season? *(RI 3.3)*
- a. Summer
  - b. Fall
  - c. Winter
  - d. Spring
18. The storyteller stated in the story, “The odd thing is no one has turned on a flashlight.” What is another word for odd? *(L 3.4a)*
- a. silly
  - b. strange
  - c. common
  - d. good
19. In the story it says to use a tripod. In the word tripod, what does the prefix tri- mean? *(L 3.4b)*
- a. one
  - b. two
  - c. three
  - d. four
20. Why is star gazing in the winter better than in the summer? *(RI 3.8)*
- a. The summer humidity is gone.
  - b. Everyone gets to wear their heavy coats.
  - c. Because you can see your breath.
  - d. The star flowers are blooming.

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21. Why is it important to take your time when star gazing? (RI 3.9)

- a. So you don't have to rush back to the city.
- b. So everyone will be able to see what you see.
- c. So you can see all the planets.
- d. Your eyes need time to adjust to the dark.

PLEASE GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE →

# Kentucky Short-Answer Question General Scoring Guide

## Score Point 2

You complete all components of the question and communicate ideas clearly.  
You demonstrate an understanding of the concepts and/or processes.  
You provide a correct answer using an accurate explanation as support.

## Score Point 1

You provide a partially correct answer to the question and/or address only a portion of the question.  
You demonstrate a partial understanding of the concepts and/or processes.

## Score Point 0

Your answer is totally incorrect or irrelevant.

## Blank

You did not give any answer at all.



## Multiplication Tables - 4 & 6

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### Grade 3 Multiplication Worksheet

Find the product.

1.  $4 \times 7 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 2.  $6 \times 9 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 3.  $4 \times 8 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

4.  $4 \times 6 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 5.  $6 \times 2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 6.  $6 \times 6 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

7.  $4 \times 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 8.  $4 \times 11 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 9.  $4 \times 2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

10.  $6 \times 7 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 11.  $6 \times 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 12.  $4 \times 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

13.  $6 \times 12 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 14.  $6 \times 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 15.  $6 \times 8 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

16.  $6 \times 1 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 17.  $4 \times 9 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 18.  $6 \times 10 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

19.  $4 \times 12 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 20.  $6 \times 3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 21.  $4 \times 10 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

22.  $4 \times 1 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 23.  $4 \times 3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 24.  $6 \times 11 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

25.  $4 \times 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 26.  $6 \times 3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 27.  $6 \times 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_



Name \_\_\_\_\_

### Lesson 3

COMMON CORE STANDARD CC.3.OA.2

Lesson Objective: Use models to explore the meaning of partitive (sharing) division.

## Size of Equal Groups

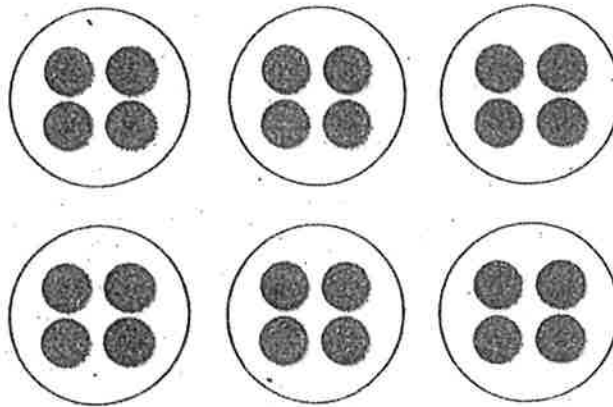
When you **divide**, you separate into equal groups.

Use counters or draw a quick picture. Make equal groups.  
Complete the table.

Counters	Number of Equal Groups	Number in Each Group
24	6	■

The number in each group is unknown, so divide.

Place 1 counter at a time in each group until all 24 counters are used.

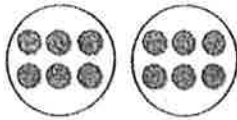


There are 4 counters in each of 6 groups.

Use counters or draw a quick picture. Make equal groups.  
Complete the table.

	Counters	Number of Equal Groups	Number in Each Group
1.	12	2	
2.	10	5	
3.	16	4	
4.	24	3	
5.	15	5	

1. Derek has 12 sweaters. He places an equal number of sweaters into 2 drawers.



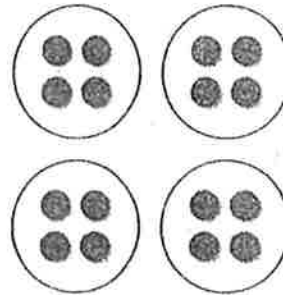
How many sweaters are in each drawer?

- (A) 2                      (C) 6  
(B) 4                      (D) 8

2. Megan found 36 seashells. She put an equal number of shells in each of 4 piles. How many seashells are in each pile?

- (A) 32  
(B) 9  
(C) 6  
(D) 4

3. Mr. Jackson has 16 flashcards. He gives an equal number of flashcards to 4 groups.



How many flashcards does Mr. Jackson give to each group?

- (A) 4                      (C) 12  
(B) 8                      (D) 16

4. Linda picked 48 flowers. She placed them equally into 8 vases. How many flowers are in each vase?

- (A) 4                      (C) 6  
(B) 5                      (D) 7

**Problem Solving**



5. Alicia has 12 eggs that she will use to make 4 different cookie recipes. If each recipe calls for the same number of eggs, how many eggs will she use in each recipe?

6. Brett picked 27 flowers from the garden. He plans to give an equal number of flowers to each of 3 people. How many flowers will each person get?

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 4

COMMON CORE STANDARD CC.3.OA.2

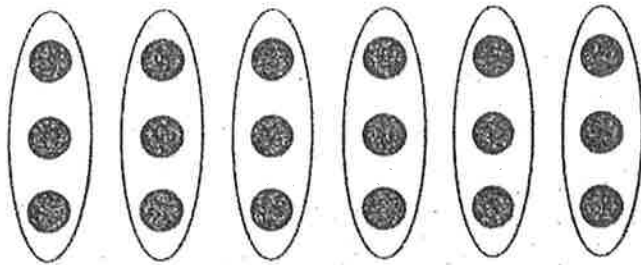
Lesson Objective: Use models to explore the meaning of quotative (measurement) division.

### Number of Equal Groups

Complete the table. Use counters to help find the number of equal groups.

Counters	Number of Equal Groups	Number in Each Group
18		3

The number of equal groups is unknown, so divide.  
Circle groups of 3 counters until all 18 counters are in a group.



There are 6 groups of 3 counters each.

Draw counters. Then circle equal groups.  
Complete the table.

	Counters	Number of Equal Groups	Number in Each Group
1.	24		4
2.	20		5
3.	21		7
4.	36		4

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 4**

CC.3.OA.2

1. Elle puts 24 charms into groups of 4. How many groups of charms are there?

- (A) 4
- (B) 6
- (C) 20
- (D) 28

2. A sporting goods store has 72 baseball caps in stacks of 8 caps each. How many stacks of baseball caps are there?

- (A) 7
- (B) 8
- (C) 9
- (D) 11

3. Heather places 32 stamps into groups of 8. How many groups of stamps are there?

- (A) 12
- (B) 8
- (C) 6
- (D) 4

4. Mr. Smith wants to divide his students into groups of 6 for the planetarium tour. How many groups of 6 can be made with 18 students?

- (A) 2
- (B) 3
- (C) 6
- (D) 9

**Problem Solving**



5. In his bookstore, Toby places 21 books on shelves, with 7 books on each shelf. How many shelves does Toby need?

6. Mr. Holden has 32 quarters in stacks of 4 on his desk. How many stacks of quarters are on his desk?

## Domain 2: Diagnostic Assessment for Lessons 9–18

1. Which is equal to  $5 \times 3$ ?

- A.  $5 + 5$
- B.  $3 + 3 + 3$
- C.  $5 + 5 + 5$
- D.  $5 + 3 + 5 + 3$

2. Which shows the commutative property of multiplication?

- A.  $8 \times 6 = 6 \times 8$
- B.  $6 \times 1 = 6$
- C.  $8 \times 6 = 8 \times (3 + 3)$
- D.  $8 + 6 = 6 + 8$

3. Find the product.

$$4 \times 7 = \square$$

- A. 11
- B. 14
- C. 21
- D. 28

4. Which number makes both sentences true?

$$24 \div \square = 6$$

$$6 \times \square = 24$$

- A. 30
- B. 8
- C. 6
- D. 4

5. Connor has 7 bags of marbles. Each bag has 8 marbles in it. How many marbles does Connor have in all?

- A. 56
- B. 49
- C. 42
- D. 15

6. The table shows the total number of dumplings for different numbers of orders.

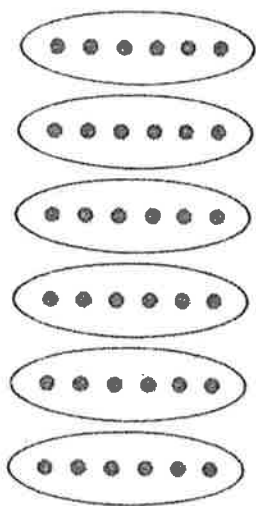
Dumplings Ordered

Number of Orders	Number of Dumplings
2	16
4	32
6	48
8	64

How many dumplings are in 10 orders?

- A. 65
- B. 72
- C. 80
- D. 88

7. Which division fact does this picture show?



- A.  $36 \div 6 = 6$   
 B.  $36 \div 9 = 4$   
 C.  $36 \div 4 = 9$   
 D.  $40 \div 5 = 8$

8. Which multiplication fact can be used to find the missing number?

$$35 \div \square = 7$$

- A.  $7 \times 1 = 7$   
 B.  $7 \times 4 = 28$   
 C.  $7 \times 5 = 35$   
 D.  $7 \times 7 = 49$

9. There are 10 tea candles in a box. Mrs. Sullivan bought 7 boxes. How many tea candles did she buy?

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10. Rhonda has 3 bunches of flowers. Each bunch has 10 flowers.

A. Draw a model of the problem.

- B. Write a multiplication sentence for the problem. Use the symbol  $\square$  for the product.

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \square$$

- C. How many flowers does Rhonda have?

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

3<sup>rd</sup>: Visual Art



Read the passage about artist Piet Mondrian. Complete the picture by coloring each square using a combination of primary colors (red, blue, yellow) and white.

### Piet Mondrian

1872 - 1944

From a very young age, Piet Mondrian was exposed to art. His father was an art instructor and his uncle was an artist.

Piet Mondrian became a primary school teacher and he painted in his spare time. Mondrian's first paintings depicted scenes found in real life. As his style grew and changed, he stopped using any colors besides the three primaries; red, yellow, and blue. The paintings that Piet Mondrian is most famous for are rectangles of white and primary colors, dissected by black lines. When he died in 1944 he had created about 250 paintings.

