# NTI DAY 9



## Harrison County Schools

Name: _____

Grade: _3rd_

Teacher: _____

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

# NTI Day 9     Student Checklist: 3rd Grade

Complete NTI Day 9 Packet  (Reading, Math and Special)

## OR

Exact Path and Special

## 30 minutes Reading

Date/Time:_____ Signature:_____

## 30 minutes Math

Date/Time:_____ Signature:_____

Complete Practical Living/Vocational Studies assignment

Directions for EXACT PATH are:
1. Go to Harrison County Homepage
2. Click on your school
3. Find Exact Path
4. Type in HCBOE2 for account login
5. Type student name and password

**Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.**

# Helpful Insects

Predators are animals that eat other animals. Some insect predators eat harmful insects that might eat crops. We need predators to eat the harmful insects. Otherwise, we might not have enough food to eat.

Ladybugs are a great example of a helpful predator. Ladybugs eat insects called aphids. Aphids damage many crops. That's why gardeners and farmers love to have ladybugs around to eat the aphids. These little predators are very popular with gardeners. Garden stores even sell ladybugs to gardeners.

Many insects are pollinators. Pollinators spread pollen so flowers, fruits, vegetables, and other plants can grow. You may have noticed bees buzzing around a garden. You may have seen butterflies flitting from flower to flower. Flowers have a sweet liquid called nectar that these insects love to eat. A bee or butterfly will land on a flower for a sweet snack. As the insect walks on the flower, tiny grains of pollen stick to its body. When the insect moves on to another flower, some of the pollen falls onto that flower. When the pollen of two flowers mixes together, new plants grow. So without insect help, we would not have flowers in the garden. We would not have fruit and vegetables to eat.

Did you know that some insects help keep our world clean? Recycler insects do just that! These insects decompose, or break down, waste and trash. Without these insects, garbage, animal droppings, and even dead plants and animals would pile up all around us!

# Harmful Insects

Anyone who owns a garden has to deal with harmful insects. Although some insects are helpful to gardeners, others are pests. Here are some of the most harmful garden pests.

Caterpillars are the larval stage of butterflies and moths. Butterflies are helpful insects because they pollinate plants. However, caterpillars feed on plants. This is possible because caterpillars have chewing mouthparts. Caterpillars eat holes in plant leaves.

Tomato hornworms are types of caterpillars you might see in your garden. These insects love tomatoes. They will also eat potatoes, eggplant, and green peppers.

Aphids are common pests. These tiny insects eat vegetables, roses, and other flowers and shrubs. These insects pierce the plant to suck out the juice inside. This damages the plant. Plus, the sweet juice attracts ants and mold. Aphids are usually found on the bottom side of leaves and flowers. The best way to get rid of aphids is to have ladybugs in your garden. The ladybugs will eat the aphids.

Some insects don't harm plants, but they can harm the gardener! When you work in your garden, watch out for ticks. Ticks are tiny insects that can carry several dangerous diseases. Protect yourself from ticks. Tuck your pants into your socks and wear long sleeves. As soon as you come inside, check yourself or have someone else check you for ticks. Remove any ticks you find. Taking simple steps will keep both you and your garden healthy.

1. What do the two passages have in common?

A. Both passages tell how bees spread pollen.

B. Both passages tell about tomato hornworms.

C. Both passages tell how ticks can make people sick.

D. Both passages tell how insects affect fruits and vegetables.

2. According to both passages, what makes aphids harmful?

A. They break down waste.

B. They live in gardens.

C. They damage plants.

D. They are common bugs.

3. How do butterflies act differently from caterpillars in a garden?

A. Butterflies pollinate plants, but caterpillars eat plants.

B. Caterpillars pollinate plants, but butterflies eat plants.

C. Butterflies are found on leaves, but caterpillars are found on flowers.

D. Caterpillars eat nectar, but butterflies eat leaves.

4. What information can you find in both passages?

A. Aphids suck juice out of plants.

B. Ladybugs eat aphids.

C. Garden stores sell ladybugs.

D. Ticks can carry diseases.

**5.**

What information is in the last paragraph of the second passage but NOT the first passage?

A.  Some insects can hurt people directly.

B.  Some insects eat other insects.

C.  Some insects love to eat tomatoes.

D.  Some insects get rid of dead plants.

## Short Answer

How are the two passages different from each other? Use text evidence to support your answer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

# 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.
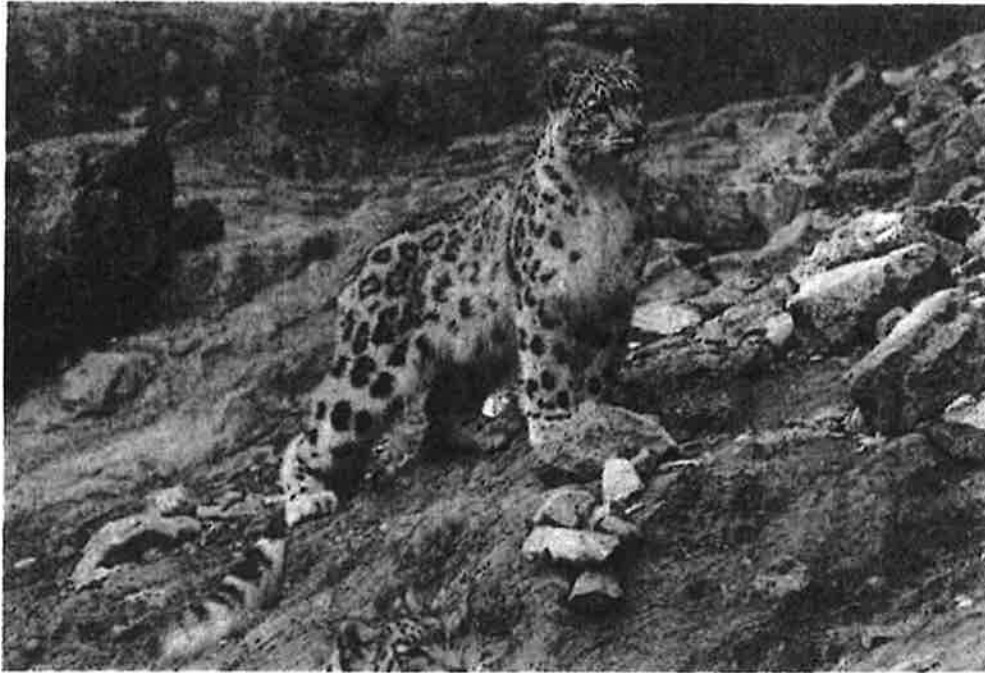You demonstrate a partial understanding of the concepts and/or processes.

**Score Point 0**

Your answer is totally incorrect or irrelevant.

**Blank**

You did not give any answer at all.

# The Snow Leopard



*Snow leopard*

The snow leopard is a wild cat that lives in 12 countries across central Asia. These countries include Mongolia, India, and Nepal. They live in the high, rugged mountains of these countries.

*Map of Asia*

These wild cats have certain traits that help them thrive in these tough environments. They have thick fur that keeps them warm in the cold. This grey-white fur with dark spots is a great camouflage. They have very big paws that help them move around without sinking into snow. Their strong, short front limbs and longer hind limbs help them jump as high as 30 feet into the air! These animals are great predators. They can kill animals that weigh three times more than they do. Their favorite meals include mountain sheep and goats.

Unfortunately, these majestic cats are under threat. One threat is poaching. These animals are killed so that their parts can be traded. According to the Snow Leopard Trust, 220-450 snow leopards have been killed each year between 2008 and 2016. Farmers are also a threat. They kill snow leopards that can prey on their livestock. It is believed that there are just under 7,000 snow leopards remaining in the wild.

There's another growing threat snow leopards have to face. This threat is climate change.

The earth is currently undergoing a period of global warming. Snow leopards can only thrive in a certain climate and environment. As their habitats get warmer, they may be forced to move higher up mountains. They may have to move to areas further north that were once too cold for the snow leopard. As temperatures rise, these areas are becoming more suitable for snow leopards. What exactly will happen to snow leopards under these changing conditions is not yet clear. The World Wildlife Fund explains researchers do believe there is a strong need to "minimize" the other threats snow leopards face to help them fight the additional "stress" climate change brings.

Snow leopards are not alone in this fight. Many animals in various ecosystems around the world must deal with habitats affected by climate change.

**Name:** _____ **Date:** _____

6   Where do snow leopards live?

  A. in the snowy lowlands of certain countries in Asia

  B. in the high, rugged mountains of countries in central Asia

  C. in the high, rugged mountains of North and South America

  D. in warm, tropical areas near the earth's equator

7.   The text says there are just under 7,000 snow leopards in the wild. What is one cause of this low number of snow leopards in the wild?

  A. Large animals hunt and kill snow leopards for food.

  B. People kill snow leopards for food.

  C. People kill snow leopards so they can trade their parts.

  D. Snow leopards cannot handle the harsh environment of the mountains.

8   Read this sentence from the text.

"Snow leopards can only thrive in a certain climate and environment.:

What evidence from the text supports this conclusion?

  A. Snow leopards have thick fur that keeps them warm and big paws that help them move around without sinking into snow.

  B. Snow leopards are great predators that are able to kill animals that weight three times more than they do.

  C. The habitats of snow leopards are getting warmer because the earth is undergoing a period of global warming.

  D. Snow leopards have short, strong front limbs and longer hind limbs that help them jump very high in the air.

9   How might climate change affect snow leopards?

  A. It may cause more people to kill snow leopards in order to trade their parts.

  B. It may cause their fur to get thinner and their camouflage to change colors.

  C. It may cause all of their sources of food to die out, forcing them to search in other places for food.

  D. It may cause their habitats to get warmer, forcing them to move higher up mountains.

What is the main idea of this text?

*10*

A. Humans are threatening snow leopards, both by poaching them for their parts and by killing them to stop them from eating livestock.

B. Snow leopards are wild cats that live in mountain environments, and they are facing threats from humans and climate change.

C. Snow leopards are wild cats that live in mountain environments, and they have many traits that help them live in those environments.

D. Snow leopards are only one of many kinds of animals in different environments that are dealing with habitats affected by climate change.

*The passage below is about giant panda bears. Read the passage to learn where they live and what they are like. Then answer the questions that follow.*

# The Giant Panda

The giant panda is a bear-like animal. It is famous for its black and white markings. Its ears, eye patches, legs, and shoulders are black. The rest of its coat is white. The panda also has a black tip at the end of its nose. Most scientists agree that the giant panda is a member of the bear family. The smaller red panda is part of the raccoon family.

In the wild, pandas live only in China. Because more than one billion people also live in China, pandas are losing their homes. People are cutting down the pandas' forests for wood and to make more farmland. Pandas are left in only six small areas covered with pine trees and bamboo. Pandas once roamed over most of southern and eastern China. Now there are only about 1,600 pandas left in the wild.

Pandas are good tree climbers. They have big <u>wrist</u> bones that look and act like thumbs. These wrist bones are useful for grabbing tree branches and bamboo. Bamboo is a tall, <u>woody</u> plant. Bamboo is pandas' favorite food.

They also eat some flowers, vines, grasses, green corn, honey, and small animals, like mice. Pandas spend most of their days eating. They have to eat 30 to 80 pounds of bamboo every day. Because the bamboo forests are disappearing, pandas are always searching for food.

Because of their daily food search, pandas don't have regular homes. They sleep inside hollow trees, at the bottom of trees, in <u>caves</u>, or under stumps and overhanging rocks.

Mother pandas usually have one baby. When they do have two, the mother will only care for one. A baby panda's eyes are <u>unopened</u> when the animal is born. They begin to open in six to eight weeks. The baby starts to move around at three months. It begins eating bamboo and other food at about six months. It lives on its own after a year. When full grown, the panda will weigh between 165 and 240 <u>pounds</u>. It will also reach six feet in length.

A growing number of people are building houses in the places where pandas live and hunting them for their fur. <u>Sadly</u>, people are the only real <u>threat</u> to these beautiful and interesting animals.

1. Which word is a root word?

   Ⓐ use

   Ⓑ useful

   Ⓒ usefully

   Ⓓ unused

2. Which word from the story begins with the same sound as <u>wrist</u>?

   Ⓐ wild

   Ⓑ regular

   Ⓒ hollow

   Ⓓ weigh

3. In the phrase "Bamboo is a tall, <u>woody</u> plant," what does <u>woody</u> mean?

   Ⓐ without wood

   Ⓑ having much wood

   Ⓒ full of wood

   Ⓓ the most wood

4. Which word is a root word?

   Ⓐ appearing

   Ⓑ disappearing

   Ⓒ appear

   Ⓓ disappear

5. Which word from the story begins with the same sound as <u>caves</u>?

   Ⓐ coat

   Ⓑ scientists

   Ⓒ China

   Ⓓ rocks

6. In the phrase "A baby panda's eyes are <u>unopened</u> when the animal is born," what does the word <u>unopened</u> mean?

   Ⓐ always opened

   Ⓑ first opened

   Ⓒ not opened

   Ⓓ already opened

17. How many syllables are in the word <u>pounds</u>?

Ⓐ 1

Ⓑ 2

Ⓒ 3

Ⓓ 4

18. In the passage, the suffix "ly" was added to the word "sad" to change its meaning. <u>Sadly</u> means

Ⓐ in a sad way.

Ⓑ one who is sad.

Ⓒ without sadness.

Ⓓ caused to be sad.

19. Which word below has the same vowel sound as the **e** in the word <u>threat</u>?

Ⓐ red

Ⓑ beard

Ⓒ three

Ⓓ bait

**STOP!** ⬢

Name _____

Day 9

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | $32 \div 8 =$ | $64 \div 8 =$ | $4 \div 2 =$ | $36 \div 6 =$ | $35 \div 5 =$ |
| B | $48 \div 6 =$ | $9 \div 3 =$ | $18 \div 6 =$ | $16 \div 2 =$ | $56 \div 7 =$ |
| C | $27 \div 9 =$ | $63 \div 7 =$ | $48 \div 8 =$ | $9 \div 9 =$ | $21 \div 3 =$ |
| D | $10 \div 2 =$ | $36 \div 9 =$ | $4 \div 1 =$ | $24 \div 4 =$ | $81 \div 9 =$ |
| E | $40 \div 5 =$ | $42 \div 7 =$ | $54 \div 6 =$ | $2 \div 2 =$ | $21 \div 7 =$ |
| F | $49 \div 7 =$ | $6 \div 1 =$ | $8 \div 4 =$ | $10 \div 5 =$ | $16 \div 4 =$ |
| G | $72 \div 8 =$ | $12 \div 6 =$ | $8 \div 1 =$ | $12 \div 4 =$ | $3 \div 1 =$ |
| H | $24 \div 3 =$ | $20 \div 5 =$ | $16 \div 8 =$ | $0 \div 1 =$ | $56 \div 7 =$ |
| I | $27 \div 9 =$ | $32 \div 4 =$ | $0 \div 3 =$ | $63 \div 9 =$ | $40 \div 8 =$ |
| J | $0 \div 7 =$ | $1 \div 1 =$ | $14 \div 7 =$ | $6 \div 3 =$ | $14 \div 2 =$ |
| K | $30 \div 6 =$ | $12 \div 3 =$ | $64 \div 8 =$ | $49 \div 7 =$ | $0 \div 6 =$ |
| L | $8 \div 8 =$ | $42 \div 6 =$ | $0 \div 2 =$ | $5 \div 5 =$ | $28 \div 4 =$ |
| M | $45 \div 9 =$ | $35 \div 7 =$ | $4 \div 4 =$ | $8 \div 2 =$ | $24 \div 8 =$ |
| N | $0 \div 4 =$ | $12 \div 2 =$ | $30 \div 5 =$ | $12 \div 4 =$ | $18 \div 3 =$ |
| O | $32 \div 8 =$ | $6 \div 6 =$ | $27 \div 3 =$ | $0 \div 9 =$ | $45 \div 5 =$ |
| P | $5 \div 1 =$ | $15 \div 5 =$ | $2 \div 1 =$ | $3 \div 3 =$ | $42 \div 6 =$ |
| Q | $7 \div 7 =$ | $56 \div 8 =$ | $18 \div 2 =$ | $0 \div 5 =$ | $7 \div 1 =$ |
| R | $72 \div 9 =$ | $20 \div 4 =$ | $0 \div 8 =$ | $36 \div 4 =$ | $36 \div 6 =$ |
| S | $25 \div 5 =$ | $9 \div 1 =$ | $28 \div 4 =$ | $54 \div 9 =$ | $28 \div 7 =$ |
| T | $15 \div 3 =$ | $18 \div 9 =$ | $24 \div 6 =$ | $6 \div 2 =$ | $45 \div 9 =$ |

Day 9

## Lesson Practice | Part 1

**Choose the correct answer.**

1. Kenny made a drawing of the garden he is planning.
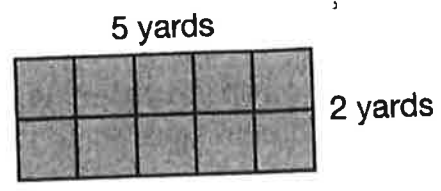
5 yards

2 yards

What is the area of Kenny's garden?

- ○ **A.** 3 square yards
- ○ **B.** 7 square yards
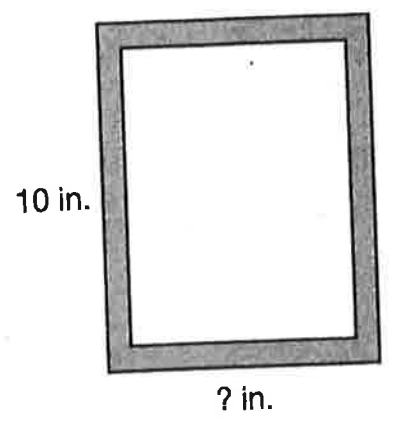- ○ **C.** 10 square yards
- ○ **D.** 14 square yards

2. Ratisha marked an area for a handball court in her driveway.

8 feet

8 feet
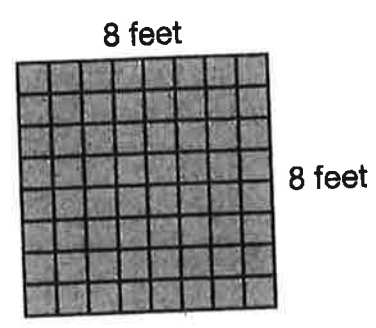
What is the area of Ratisha's handball court?

- ○ **A.** 32 square feet
- ○ **B.** 64 square feet
- ○ **C.** 88 square feet
- ○ **D.** 100 square feet

3. Lorenzo has a photo frame with an area of 80 square inches. The width of the frame is 10 inches.

10 in.

? in.

What is the length of the frame?

- ○ **A.** 4 inches
- ○ **B.** 8 inches
- ○ **C.** 30 inches
- ○ **D.** 40 inches

4. A room is 6 yards long and 5 yards wide. What is the area of the room?

- ○ **A.** 22 square yards
- ○ **B.** 26 square yards
- ○ **C.** 30 square yards
- ○ **D.** 32 square yards

**5.** A rectangular blacktop has a length of 9 yards and a width of 8 yards. What is the area of the blacktop?

- ○ **A.** 17 square yards
- ○ **B.** 34 square yards
- ○ **C.** 72 square yards
- ○ **D.** 98 square yards

**6.** The ninth hole at Ralph's Mini Golf is shaped like the figure below.
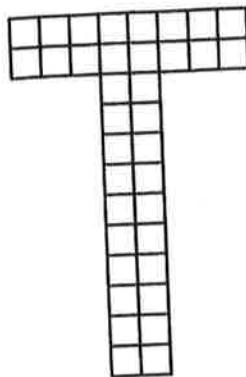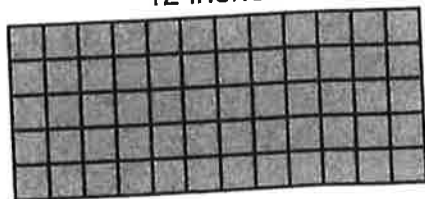
Key: □ = 1 square foot

What is the area of the figure?

- ○ **A.** 34 square feet
- ○ **B.** 36 square feet
- ○ **C.** 40 square feet
- ○ **D.** 80 square feet

SHORT ANSWer

Carlotta built a flower box for her window.

12 inches

5 inches

**A.** What is the area of the flower box? Use repeated addition to find the area.

_____

**B.** What is the area of the flower box? Use the distributive property to find the area.
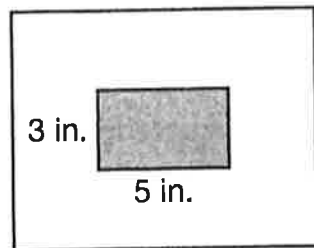
_____

_____

**Choose the correct answer.**

**7** A rectangular vegetable garden is 9 yards long and 2 yards wide. What is the area of the vegetable garden?

○ **A.** 7 square yards

○ **B.** 11 square yards

○ **C.** 18 square yards

○ **D.** 22 square yards

**8** A 5-inch-by-3-inch photo is inside a frame that extends the photo 2 inches on all sides.



3 in.

5 in.

What is the area of the frame?

○ **A.** 63 square inches

○ **B.** 35 square inches

○ **C.** 25 square inches

○ **D.** 21 square inches

**9.** A rectangular poster has an area of 12 square feet. The length of the poster is 4 feet. What is the width of the poster?

○ **A.** 2 feet

○ **B.** 3 feet

○ **C.** 4 feet

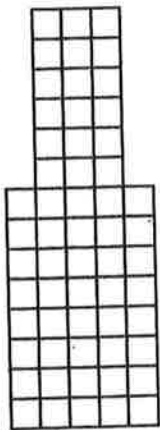○ **D.** 8 feet

**10.** Raj made a drawing of his basement.
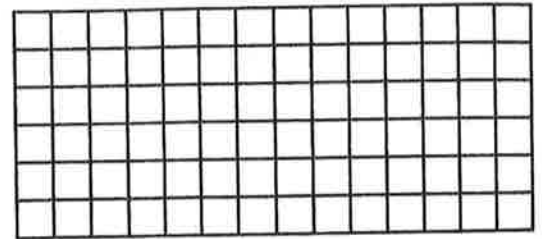


Key: Each ☐ = 1 square yard

Which equation can be used to find the area of the basement?

○ **A.** $(10 \times 3) + (4 \times 3) = $ ☐

○ **B.** $(10 + 3) \times (4 + 3) = $ ☐

○ **C.** $(10 \times 6) + (4 \times 6) = $ ☐

○ **D.** $(10 + 6) \times (4 + 6) = $ ☐

**11.)** The front of a building is shown.



Key: Each ☐ = 1 square meter

What is the area of the front of the building?

○ **A.** 48 square meters

○ **B.** 58 square meters

○ **C.** 70 square meters
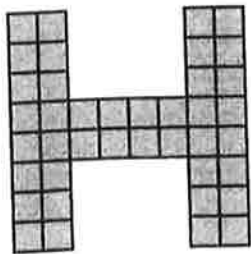
○ **D.** 112 square meters

**12.)** A rectangle has a length of 6 inches and a width of 4 inches. Cassie said that she can multiply $6 \times 4$ to find the area in square inches. Paolo said he can add $6 + 4 + 6 + 4$ to find the area in square inches. Who is correct?

○ **A.** Cassie only

○ **B.** Paolo only

○ **C.** Both are correct.

○ **D.** Neither is correct.

SHORT Answer

Harding Middle School has a giant H on its athletic field.



Key: Each ☐ = 1 square meter

**A.** What is the area, in square meters, of the H?

_____

**B.** Explain how you found your answer to Part A.

_____

Name: _____

Practical Living and Career Studies
NTI Materials- Day 9
3rd Grade

<u>Directions:</u> The five "Schools of Study" are listed in bold print. Read the statements below the five "Schools of Study". If you agree with the statement or it applies to you, place a check in the space provided. If not, leave the space blank. Count the number of checks, and write the total number of checks for each section in the space provided.

## School of Arts, Media, and Communications                    * Total _____/10

1. I enjoy writing. ____
2. I am very organized. ____
3. I like to draw to express myself. ____
4. I enjoy playing a musical instrument. ____
5. I do not mind speaking in front of others. ____
6. I like to perform for an audience. ____
7. I could spend hours on a computer. ____
8. I would like to know how a computer works. ____
9. I enjoy taking pictures. ____
10. I spend a lot of time getting ready in the morning and enjoy shopping for clothes. ____

## School of Business, Marketing, and Information Systems         * Total _____/10

1. I spend a lot of time on my computer. ____
2. I am very responsible and like being the leader in a group. ____
3. I am very organized. ____
4. I am friendly and outgoing. ____
5. I like working with numbers. Math comes easily for me. ____
6. I like staying busy and can keep up with many assignments at one time. ____
7. I am interested in the stock market. ____
8. I enjoy talking in front of a group of people. ____
9. I am very competitive. ____
10. I would like to own my own business and do not mind working long hours. ____

## School of Engineering, Manufacturing, and Environmental Sciences    * Total _____/10

1. I enjoy solving problems. ____
2. I like yard work. ____
3. I am very good at math and science. ____
4. I would like to design a house or building. ____
5. I am interested in how my toys work and can fix them if they are broken. ____
6. I am interested in cars. ____
7. I do not give up if I am frustrated. ____
8. I enjoy working with others. ____
9. I like being physically active. ____
10. I like to build things. ____

**School of Health Science**          * Total _____/10

1. I like taking care of all animals. ____
2. I like visiting museums. ____
3. I am interested in how the human body works. ____
4. I like fixing things. I am able to use clues to figure out what's wrong with a machine and then find the easiest way to correct it. ____
5. I like performing experiments in science. ____
6. I would like to clean other people's teeth for my job. ____
7. I enjoy taking care of my family when they are sick. ____
8. Science is my favorite subject and I am very good at it. ____
9. I am very friendly and enjoy meeting new people. ____
10. I would like to work in a hospital. ____


**School of Public and Human Services**          * Total _____/10

1. I enjoy helping people. ____
2. I think rules are very important. ____
3. I do not mind talking in front of people. ____
4. I am a good motivator. ____
5. I am outgoing. ____
6. I enjoy teaching people how to do things. ____
7. Social Studies is my favorite subject. ____
8. I like to be in charge. ____
9. I am a good listener and can solve problems. ____
10. I am interested in the law. ____

Write the name of the "School of Study" with the highest total in the top box.
(If you have two or more highest totals, choose a "School of Study" you would like to learn more about.)