

NTI DAY 31



Harrison County Schools

Name: _____

Grade: 3rd

Teacher: _____

Complete within 2 weeks of returning to school.

NTI 31

Reading Directions

1. Read The Foot Race Across America with your student.
2. Have your student cut and paste the vocabulary onto the provided pages, and match the words to the definitions.

Check out Harrison County's 3rd Grade blog to help your understanding of content on the NTI packet.



The Foot Race Across America

Back in 1926, in the hills around Foyil, Oklahoma, the jackrabbits must have gotten used to the sound of Andy Payne running by. The Cherokee teenager was almost as fast as they were.

Andy loved to run. After he finished the morning chores on his family's farm, he ran five miles to school. He often got there before his brothers and sisters, who arrived on horseback. "I just . . . had a knack for being able to cover the ground on foot," he later explained. In those days, Andy won prizes in many track tournaments, especially long-distance events like the mile. His biggest race would be much longer than that, though.

“Runners Wanted”

After he graduated from high school in 1927, Andy, now age twenty, went to Los Angeles, California, to look for a job. Work turned out to be hard to find. One day he read an ad in a newspaper that would change his life. “Runners wanted,” the ad said. An International Trans-Continental Foot Race was going to take place in March. The race would start in Los Angeles and end across the country in New York City. That was a distance of over 3,400 miles. The winner would receive twenty-five thousand dollars!

The 1920s were already known for crazy contests. There were dance marathons, six-day bicycle races, even people setting records for sitting on flagpoles. A man named C. C. Pyle planned the foot race to follow the recently built Route 66, a road that stretched from Los Angeles to Chicago.

Andy Payne was excited. He felt he had as good a chance to win as anyone. The prize money would help his parents pay for their farm. It might also help persuade his girlfriend, Vivian Shaddox, to marry him.



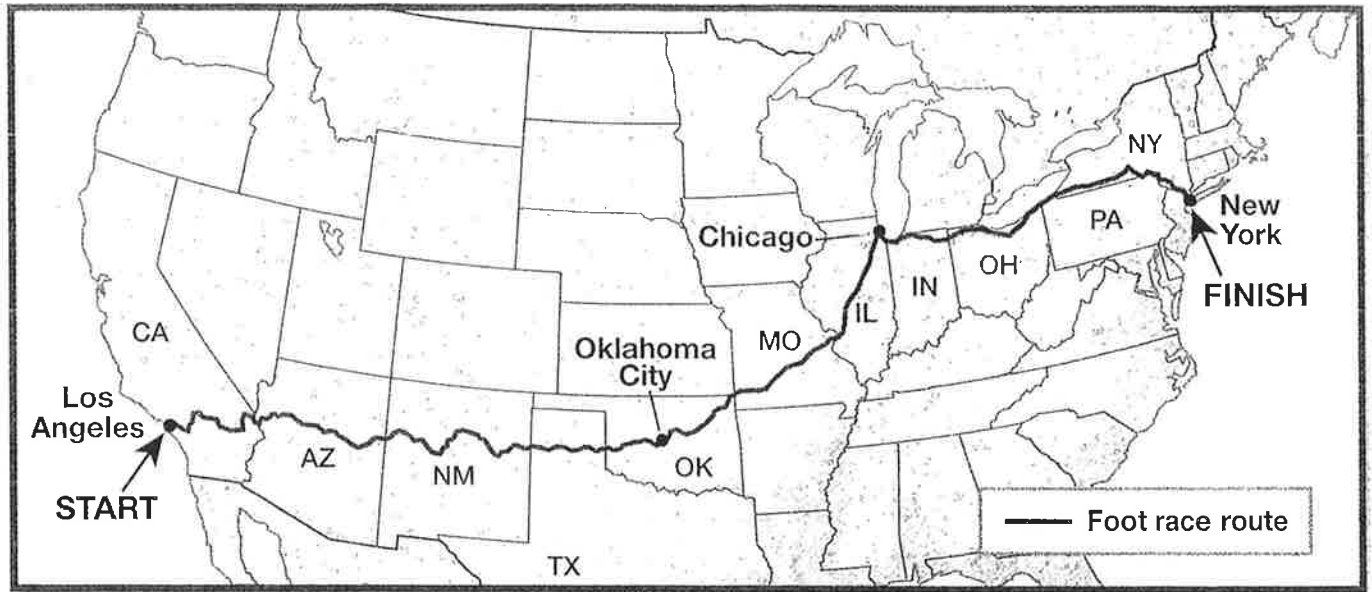
The Starting Line

Andy hurried back to Oklahoma. He talked his father and local officials into lending him the \$125 he needed to enter the race. Then he returned to California to train. After three weeks of running and getting into shape there, he felt ready.

On the morning of March 4, 1928, Andy lined up with nearly two hundred other runners at the starting line. They came from across the United States as well as from other countries, including Finland, Switzerland, Canada, and Italy. They were as young as sixteen and as old as sixty-three. A few were already famous for competing in marathons and other long-distance races. One was the son of a millionaire. Most, however, were poor. In 1928, an average factory worker earned \$1,200 a year. Winning the prize money would be like receiving twenty years' salary.

Finally, the great football player "Red" Grange gave the signal. Boom! All 199 men sprang forward, each one dreaming of victory in New York City.






Over Mountains and Deserts

The first day of the race was the easiest. All the runners made it to the town of Puente, California, seventeen miles away. But it would soon get harder. The runners had to climb steep Cajon (kuh HOHN) Pass, and then deal with the intense heat of the Mojave (moh HAH vay) Desert. By the 12th of March—one week into the race—more than fifty runners had dropped out, tired by the steep climbs and blistered by the desert sun.

A record was kept of the runners' time for each day. Surprising many of the more famous runners was number forty-three, Andy Payne. Andy was running in third place.

As the runners left behind California for Arizona, they faced even tougher climbs. By March 21st, more than half of the original 199 had dropped out, including the man who had been in first place, the South African long-distance champion, Arthur Newton.



The runners had also discovered that C. C. Pyle, the race organizer, was not a man of his word. Instead of the big meals they enjoyed at the start of the race, they were now served poor stews. Often, Pyle's big caravan, nicknamed "America," was late with the tents, cots, and blankets—which were never washed. Then the runners were forced to sleep in barns or stables.

Andy Payne was having his own troubles. He had tonsillitis and a fever. But he kept up the pace. After the runners had made their way through the snow and mud of northern Texas, Andy entered his home state of Oklahoma in the lead.



The Bunion Derby

By now the foot race was attracting lots of attention. The newspapers had begun to call it “The Bunion Derby.” But Andy was lucky—he didn’t have bunions, swelling of the big toes. In Oklahoma City, Andy told a cheering crowd and the governor of the state, “Hope to see you in New York.” When he ran through his hometown of



Foyil, he took a few minutes to visit his girlfriend, Vivian, and his family. And he bought a new pair of running shoes.

Andy was becoming friendly with some of the other runners. One, John Salo, had adopted a dog in Arizona named Blisters, and ran with Blisters all the way to Missouri. Phillip Granville, a Canadian, believed he could win the race by walking, then changed his mind and began to run. Andy’s closest friend was also his closest rival, an Englishman named Peter Gavuzzi. They traded the lead from Oklahoma to Ohio. That was where Peter, more than six hours ahead of Andy, had to drop out because of a toothache.

With a thousand miles left to go, Andy Payne took over first place for good.

The Finish Line

By the third week of May, the runners were closing in on New York City. The daily distances were getting longer. One day, the men ran nearly seventy-five miles. C. C. Pyle, the race organizer, was broke. It wasn't certain that he would be able to pay the winners the prize money. But on May 26, 1928, the Bunioneers, as the fifty-five remaining runners were now called, came plodding in to New York's Madison Square Garden. Even though they had been running for eighty-four days, they had to keep running, circling the arena for another twenty miles before the race was over.



In the end, C. C. Pyle did come up with the money. It took 573 hours, 4 minutes, and 34 seconds, but Andy Payne achieved his dream. He won the \$25,000 first prize. John Salo (and Blisters) won the \$10,000 second prize. Phillip Granville, the Canadian walker, won the third prize of \$5,000.

Andy took the train back to Oklahoma. True to his word, he paid what his family owed on their farm. In 1929, he married Vivian Shaddox. That year there was a second Trans-Continental foot race, this one going in the opposite direction, from New York City to Los Angeles. Andy did not take part. The winner was Peter Gavuzzi, his sore tooth all healed.

Today, people still remember Andy Payne for his remarkable achievement. Every May an "Andy Payne Bunion Run" marathon takes place in Oklahoma City. And if you happen to be traveling on Route 66 by Andy's hometown of Foyil, you'll see a life-size statue of Andy, doing what he loved to do. Running.

Madison Square Garden occupied this building from 1925 to 1968.



Name _____ Date _____

**The Foot Race Across
America**
Vocabulary Word Cards

| | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| principal | ability |
| proud | absorb |
| announced | loveliest |
| advice | compete |
| loyal | approached |

Vocabulary Definitions

| | |
|--|---|
| the leader of a school | showing constant support or allegiance to a person or institution |
| guidance or recommendations offered in regard to the future | the most pleasant or enjoyable |
| to soak up | strive to gain or win something by establishing superiority over others who are trying to do the same |
| to come closer or get nearer | make a public declaration |
| showing satisfaction as a result of one's own achievements, qualities or possessions | skill/skills to do something |

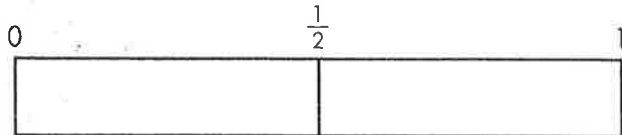
* Use this page to glue vocab words
and definitions.

Name _____



Solve & Share

Mr. Evans wrote $\frac{2}{8}$, $\frac{4}{8}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, and $\frac{7}{8}$ on the board. Then he circled the fractions that are closer to 0 than to 1. Which fractions did he circle? Which fractions did he not circle? *Solve these problems any way you choose. Explain how you decided.*



You can use reasoning. Benchmarks like 0, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 are useful when comparing fractions of the same whole.

Lesson 13-5

Compare Fractions: Use Benchmarks

I can ...

use what I know about the size of benchmark numbers to compare fractions.

© Content Standard 3.NF.A.3d
Mathematical Practices MP.1, MP.2, MP.3

Look Back! © MP.3 Critique Reasoning Eric says that $\frac{3}{8}$ is closer to 1 than to 0 because $\frac{3}{8}$ is greater than $\frac{1}{8}$. Is he correct? Use benchmark numbers to evaluate Eric's reasoning and justify your answer.

How Can Benchmark Numbers Be Used to Compare Fractions?

A Keri wants to buy $\frac{2}{6}$ of a container of roasted peanuts. Alan wants to buy $\frac{2}{3}$ of a container from a same-sized container of roasted peanuts. Who will buy more peanuts?



You can compare fractions to commonly used benchmark numbers, such as 0, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1.



B Compare each fraction to the benchmark number $\frac{1}{2}$. Then see how they relate to each other in size.



$\frac{2}{6}$ is less than $\frac{1}{2}$.

$\frac{2}{3}$ is greater than $\frac{1}{2}$.



C So, $\frac{2}{6}$ is less than $\frac{2}{3}$.

$$\frac{2}{6} < \frac{2}{3}$$



Remember, $\frac{2}{6}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ are equivalent fractions.

Alan will buy more peanuts than Keri.

Convince Me! © MP.1 Make Sense and Persevere Candice buys $\frac{2}{8}$ of a container of roasted peanuts from the same-sized container as those used by Keri and Alan. She says $\frac{2}{8}$ is between $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1, so she buys more peanuts than Alan. Is Candice correct? Explain.

☆ Guided Practice *

Do You Understand?

1. Tina used benchmark numbers to decide that $\frac{3}{8}$ is less than $\frac{7}{8}$. Do you agree? Explain.
2. **MP.2 Reasoning** Write two fractions with a denominator of 6 that are closer to 0 than to 1.
3. **MP.2 Reasoning** Write two fractions with a denominator of 8 that are closer to 1 than to 0.

Do You Know How?

In 4–6, choose from the fractions $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, and $\frac{3}{4}$. Use fraction strips to help.

4. Which fractions are closer to 0 than to 1?
5. Which fractions are closer to 1 than to 0?
6. Use the two fractions with a denominator of 8 to write a true statement: $\quad < \quad$.

☆ Independent Practice ☆

In 7 and 8, choose from the fractions $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{2}{6}$.

7. Which of the fractions are closer to 0 than to 1?
8. Which of the fractions are closer to 1 than to 0?

In 9–14, compare. Write $<$, $>$, or $=$.

9. $\frac{5}{8} \bigcirc \frac{7}{8}$

10. $\frac{5}{8} \bigcirc \frac{2}{8}$

11. $\frac{3}{4} \bigcirc \frac{3}{6}$

12. $\frac{4}{6} \bigcirc \frac{4}{8}$

13. $\frac{2}{6} \bigcirc \frac{2}{4}$

14. $\frac{2}{3} \bigcirc \frac{1}{3}$

NTI DAY 31: Physical Education

Grades 3-5:

Complete the following exercise activities and continue to work on the fitness Calendar for April.

1) Create Your Own Workout

Students will create their own 5 minute exercise routine, using any combination of exercises. Write down the name of each exercise and the number of times/how long they will perform each exercise. Examples of possible exercises to use are: jumping jacks, push ups, sit ups, burpees, running/jogging, etc. Time yourself to make sure it is at least 5 minutes. Write down your workout below:

2) Food Label Frenzy:

Find 3 food labels in your house (You can find a food label on the side of any package of food).

How many Sugars do you see? Do that many jumping jacks (example 25 grams, do 25 jumping jacks).

How many Carbohydrates? Do that many squats.

How much Fat? Do that many crunches or sit-ups or hold a plank for that many seconds.

How much Protein? Do that many push-ups.

























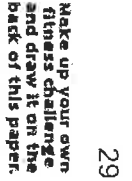


| Type of Food | Sugar (Jumping Jacks) | Carbohydrates (Leg Squats) | Fats (Crunches/Sit Ups/Plank) | Protein (Push Ups) |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Physical Education Fitness Calendar

Directions: Complete each fitness challenge for each day of the month. When you are finished, pass it in to your Physical Education teacher.

Note: If you miss a day, that's ok. Just make up that day on the next day. The idea is to do something active everyday!!!

April 2020

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | |
|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| Student Name: Classroom Teacher: | | | | | | | |
| 5 Get some cans of food and do arm curls while a family member or friend counts to 100. Use both arms!  | 6 Keep your legs straight while you bend relaxed at the waist. Breathe in and out making your hands reach for the floor.  | 7 Do the butterfly stretch while saying out loud to words that begin with the letter "f".  | 1 Hold a push-up position while saying the months of the year 3 times.  | 2 Skip around the house saying the name of the song while you sing the school song.  | 3 Grab Walk from the kitchen to your bedroom (even if it's up or down the stairs!)  | 4 Rest Day  | |
| 5 Challenge a family member of 2 friends to a "Mountain Climber to 50" Race.  | 13 Pretend to hold a hoop while saying the alphabet. Then backwash. If you have a hula hoop, use it!  | 14 Dance to one of your favorite songs.  | 15 Do 60 seconds of arm circles.  | 16 Rest Day  | 17 Grab one foot and stretch your leg for 30 seconds. Repeat using the other leg. Then try it with your eyes closed.  | 18 Hold a push-up position while giving a high five to a family member or friend 25 times.  | |
| 19 Stand in front of a mirror and flex or move EVERY muscle you can think of.  | 20 Get some cans of food and do lunges while a family member or friend sings YOU THEIR favorite song.  | 21 Spell your full name while you jump in the air for each letter.  | 22 Rest Day  | 23 Reach and touch your toes while counting to 30. Go slow! Repeat 3 times.  | 24 Do 50 side bends. While doing them sing your favorite song out loud.  | 25 Challenge a family member or friend to a jumping jack race to 50" contest.  | |
| 26 Do 100 jumping jacks.  | 27 With your back flat against the wall, sit for 60 seconds.  | 28 Rest Day  | 29 Make up your own fitness challenge and draw it on the back of this paper.  | 30 Pick One Of Your Favorite Days And Do It Again!!!  | Check off (✓) when you finish each day  | | |