

# NTI DAY 33



Harrison County Schools

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

Grade: 3rd

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

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

## NTI 33

### Reading Directions

1. Watch the Compare and Contrast video on the BLOG

OR

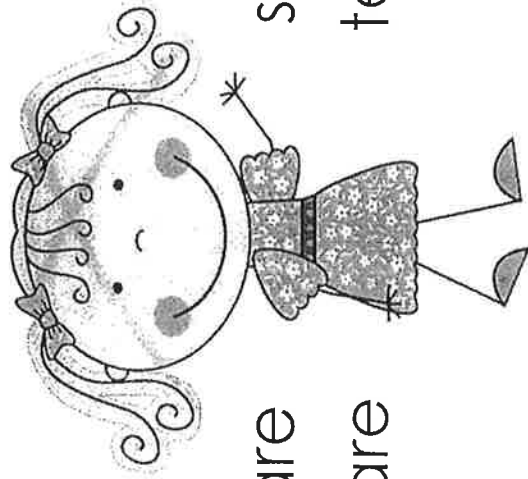
read the compare and contrast sheet provided.

2. Compare and Contrast “Paca and the Beetle” and *The Raven: An Inuit Myth*.

**How are the characters, settings, and plots alike and different?**

3. Complete the Compare and Contrast venn diagram.

# Compare and Contrast



When you  
**COMPARE**  
something, you are  
telling how they are  
similar or alike.

When you  
**CONTRAST**  
something, you are  
telling how they are  
different.

## Compare

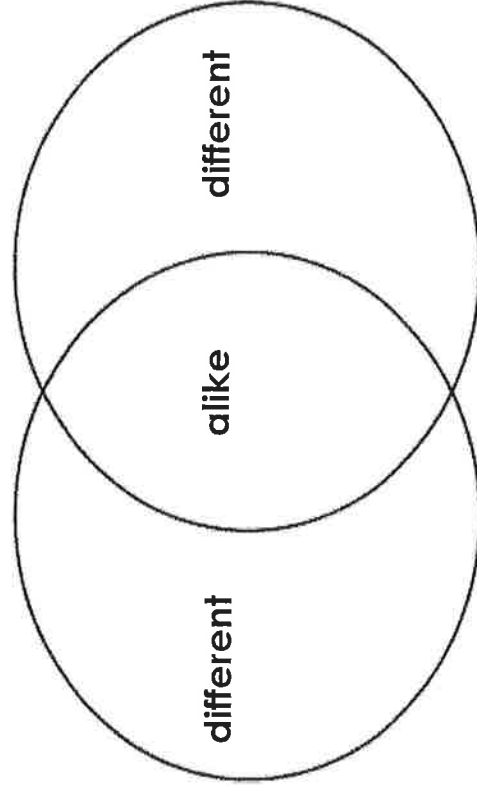
### Glue Words

like      same  
both     too  
similar   alike  
also     as  
as well as  
most important  
have in common

## Contrast

### Glue Words

but      yet  
although   unlike  
while     unless  
instead   differ  
             whereas  
on the other hand  
even though



# Paca and the Beetle

## A Folktale from Brazil

A beautiful red, blue, gold, and green macaw watched a brown beetle as it crawled across the jungle floor.

"Where are you going, my friend?" Macaw called out.

"I am going to the sea."

Just then, a paca skittered by. "You?" Paca laughed. "You're so slow it will take you a hundred years!" Macaw looked down. "You shouldn't brag, Paca. Why don't you race him? I'll give a new coat to whoever first reaches the big tree beside the river."

Paca laughed harder. "This is no race!" he giggled. "You may as well give me the yellow coat and black spots of a jaguar right now!"

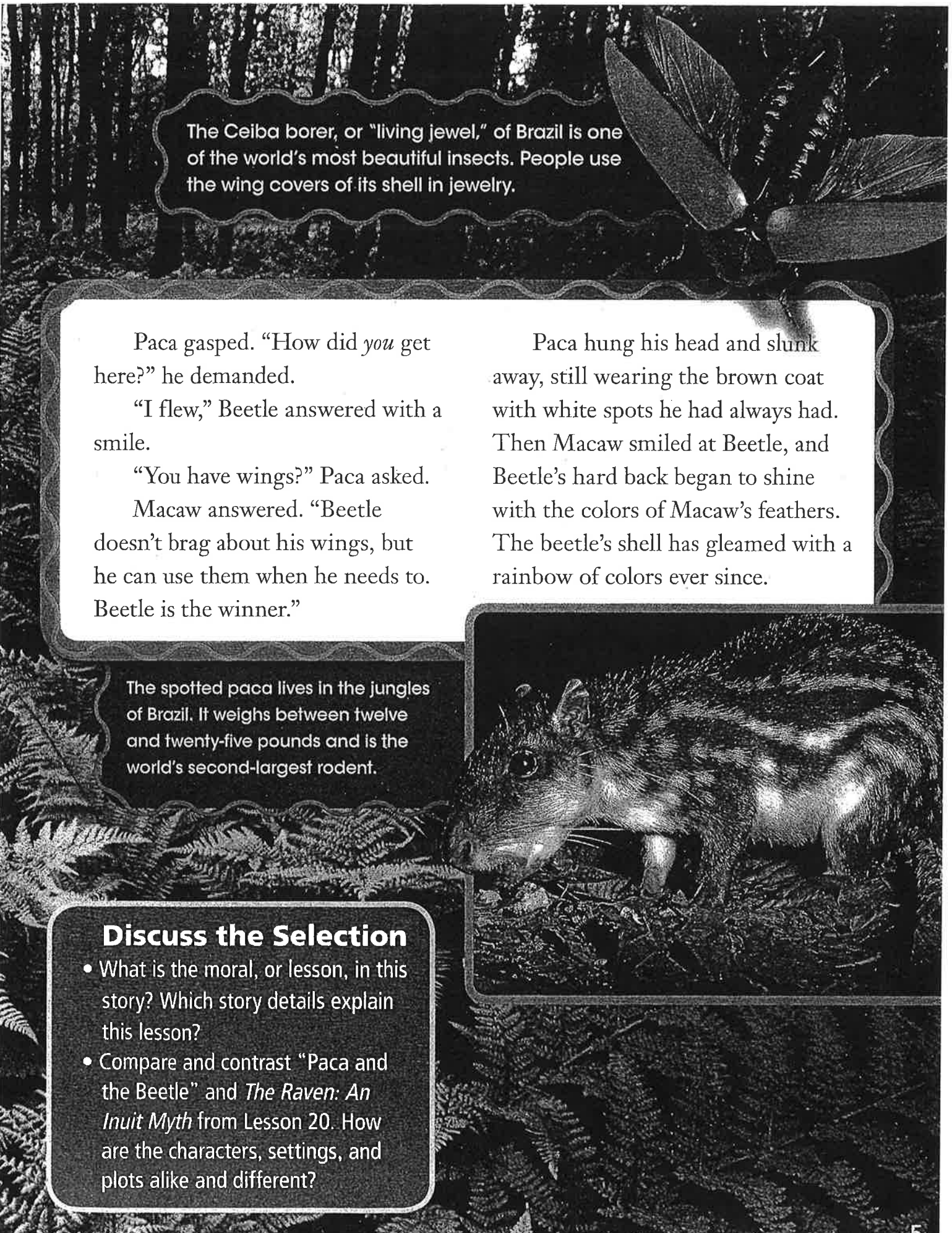
"I will race," Beetle said. "If I win, I would like a coat like yours, Macaw."

Paca dashed away. Then he thought, "Why should I hurry? I am so much faster than slow Beetle. I can take my time." He smiled, thinking of the fine new coat he would soon wear.

When Paca neared the tree, however, he was amazed to see Beetle on a branch waiting for him.



Scarlet macaws are found throughout South America. These spectacular birds are about three feet long from head to tail.



The Ceiba borer, or "living jewel," of Brazil is one of the world's most beautiful insects. People use the wing covers of its shell in jewelry.

Paca gasped. "How did *you* get here?" he demanded.

"I flew," Beetle answered with a smile.

"You have wings?" Paca asked.

Macaw answered. "Beetle doesn't brag about his wings, but he can use them when he needs to. Beetle is the winner."

Paca hung his head and slunk away, still wearing the brown coat with white spots he had always had. Then Macaw smiled at Beetle, and Beetle's hard back began to shine with the colors of Macaw's feathers. The beetle's shell has gleamed with a rainbow of colors ever since.

The spotted paca lives in the jungles of Brazil. It weighs between twelve and twenty-five pounds and is the world's second-largest rodent.



### Discuss the Selection

- What is the moral, or lesson, in this story? Which story details explain this lesson?
- Compare and contrast "Paca and the Beetle" and *The Raven: An Inuit Myth* from Lesson 20. How are the characters, settings, and plots alike and different?

## MYTH



## GENRE

A **myth**, such as this Readers' Theater, is a story that tells what a group of **people** believes about the world.

## TEXT FOCUS

The **story message** of a myth may explain why or how something in nature came to be.

BL.3.2 retells stories and details to the message, lesson, or moral; BL.3.4 read and comprehend literature

## Readers' Theater

## The Raven:

## An Inuit Myth

retold by Peter Case

## Cast of Characters

Narrator	Person
Old Man	Raven

**Narrator:** Long ago, the People lived in darkness. There was no sun to help things grow. The People called to Raven for help.

**Person:** Oh, Raven, help us. Our lives are a constant struggle.

**Raven:** I have heard of an Old Man who has two glowing globes of light. I will try to get these globes.

**Narrator:** Raven went gliding over the dark wilderness. He came to the shelter where the Old Man lived with his daughter. There, Raven turned himself into a human child.

**Old Man:** I have a grandson! How wonderful!

**Narrator:** Raven spoke in the voice of a small child.

**Raven:** May I please play with the globes of light?

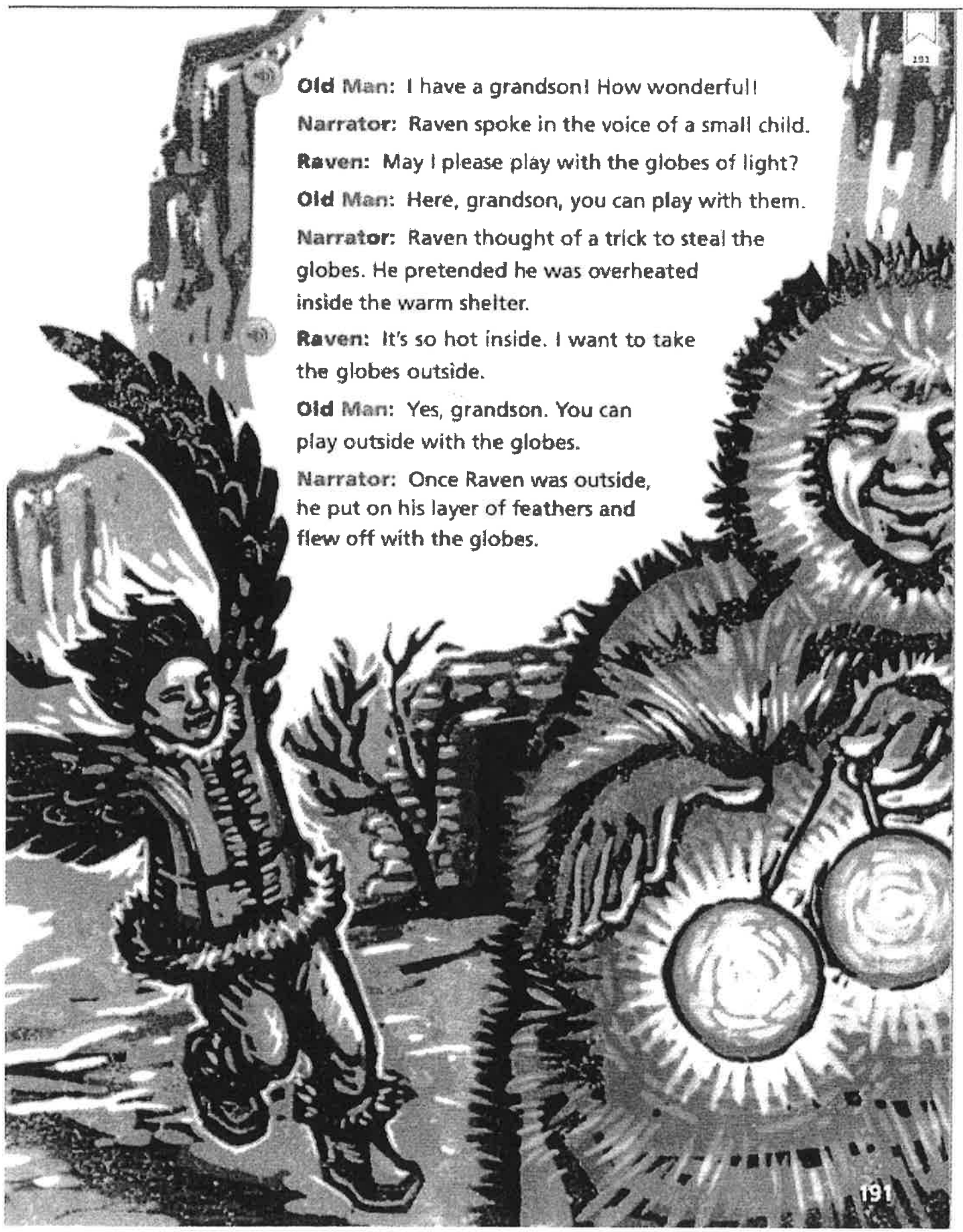
**Old Man:** Here, grandson, you can play with them.

**Narrator:** Raven thought of a trick to steal the globes. He pretended he was overheated inside the warm shelter.

**Raven:** It's so hot inside. I want to take the globes outside.

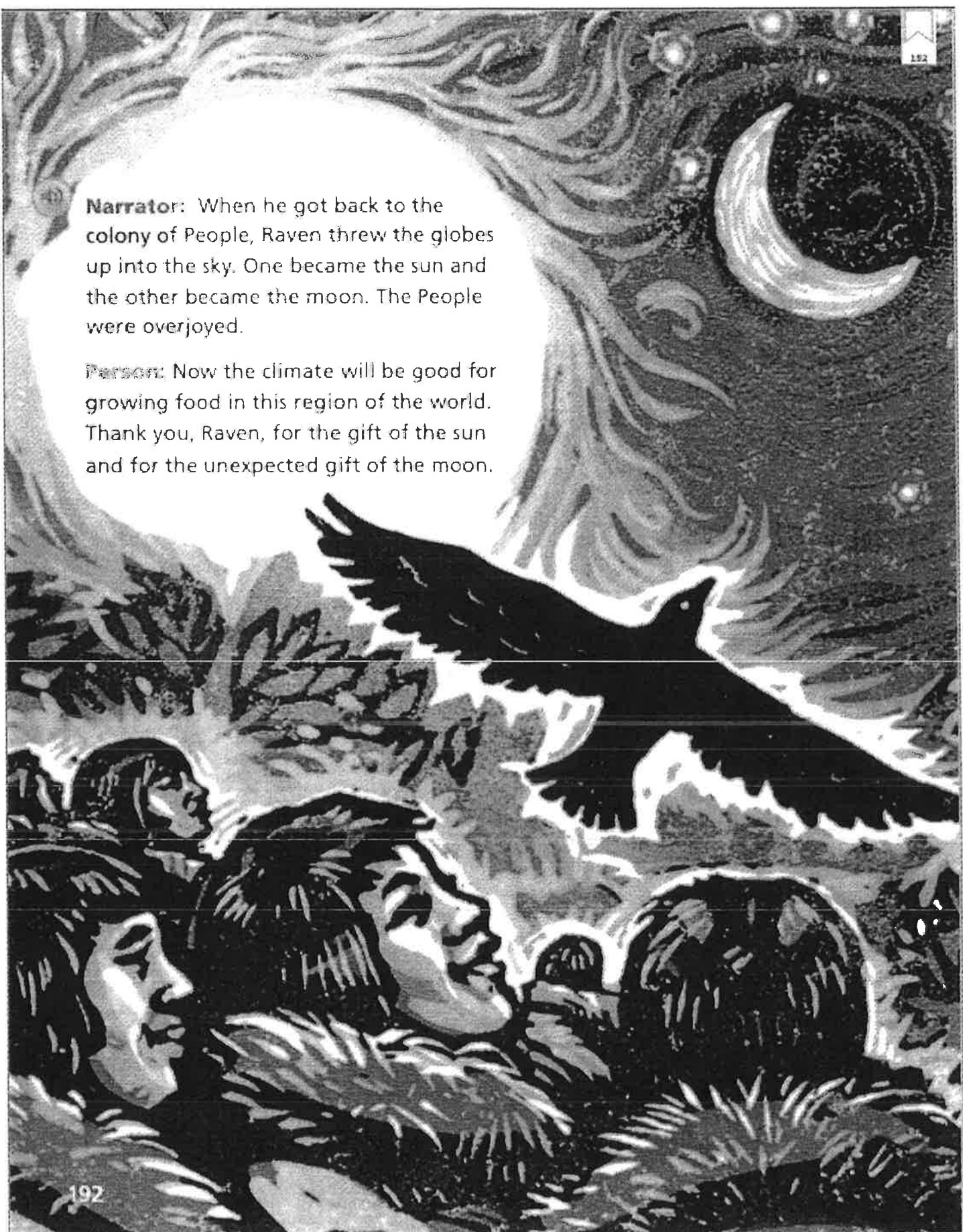
**Old Man:** Yes, grandson. You can play outside with the globes.

**Narrator:** Once Raven was outside, he put on his layer of feathers and flew off with the globes.



**Narrator:** When he got back to the colony of People, Raven threw the globes up into the sky. One became the sun and the other became the moon. The People were overjoyed.

**Person:** Now the climate will be good for growing food in this region of the world. Thank you, Raven, for the gift of the sun and for the unexpected gift of the moon.





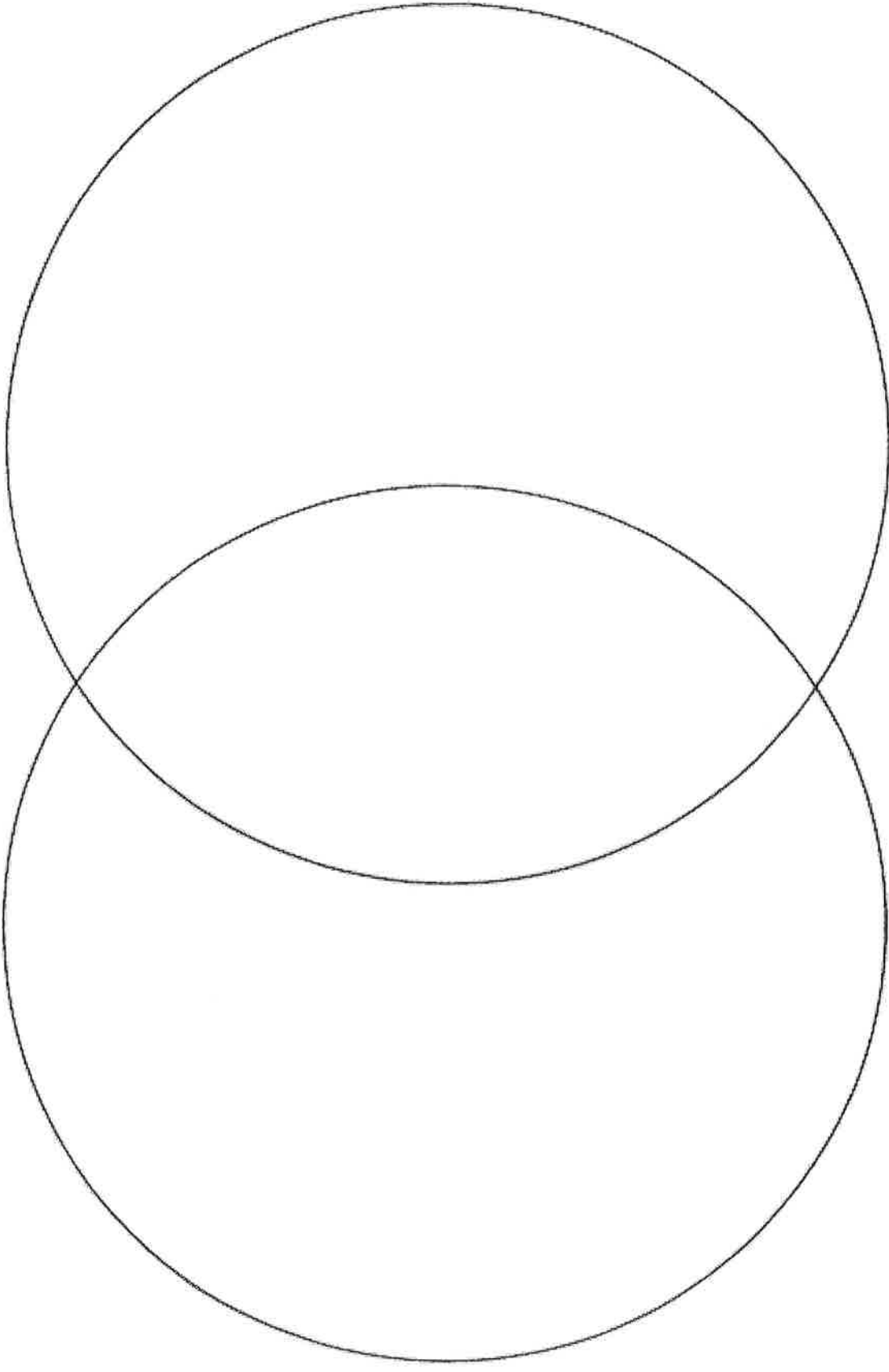
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Class Period: \_\_\_\_\_

“Paca and the Beetle”

*The Raven: An Inuit Myth*



Name \_\_\_\_\_



Solve

### Solve & Share

Jamie ate six pieces of apple pie during the week. Each piece was  $\frac{1}{6}$  of the whole pie. How much of the pie did Jamie eat? How much pie is left over?

*Solve this problem any way you choose. Explain how you decided.*

## Lesson 13-7

### Whole Numbers and Fractions

#### I can ...

use representations to find fraction names for whole numbers.

© Content Standards 3.NF.A.3c, 3.NF.A.3a  
Mathematical Practices MP.2, MP.3, MP.7

Use reasoning.  
Think about the size of each piece and the size of the whole pie. *Show your work!*

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**Look Back!** © MP.3 Construct Arguments Jamie cuts another pie into smaller pieces. Each piece of pie is  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the whole. Jamie gives away eight pieces. Does Jamie have any pie left over? Explain how you know.

# How Can You Use Fraction Names to Represent Whole Numbers?

**A** What are some equivalent fraction names for 1, 2, and 3?

You can write a whole number as a fraction by writing the whole number as the numerator and 1 as the denominator.



The number line shows 3 wholes. Each whole is divided into 1 equal part.

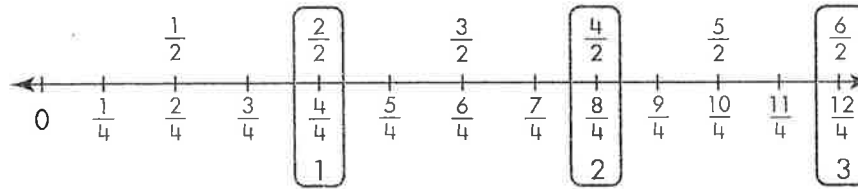
1 whole divided into 1 equal part can be written as  $\frac{1}{1}$ .  
 2 wholes each divided into 1 equal part can be written as  $\frac{2}{1}$ .  
 3 wholes each divided into 1 equal part can be written as  $\frac{3}{1}$ .

$$1 = \frac{1}{1}$$

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

$$3 = \frac{3}{1}$$

**B** You can find other equivalent fraction names for whole numbers.



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

$$2 = \frac{2}{1} = \frac{4}{2} = \frac{8}{4}$$

$$3 = \frac{3}{1} = \frac{6}{2} = \frac{12}{4}$$

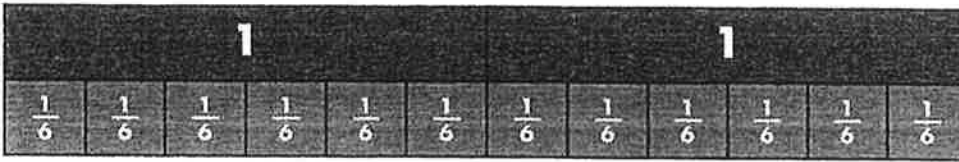
There are many fraction names for whole numbers!



**Convince Me!** © MP.2 Reasoning What equivalent fraction names can you write for 4 using denominators of 1, 2, or 4?

### Another Example!

You can use fractions to name whole numbers.



Twelve  $\frac{1}{6}$  fraction strips equal 2 whole fraction strips.

All whole numbers have fraction names. You can write  $2 = \frac{12}{6}$ .

You also know  $2 = \frac{2}{1}$ , so you can write  $2 = \frac{2}{1} = \frac{12}{6}$ .

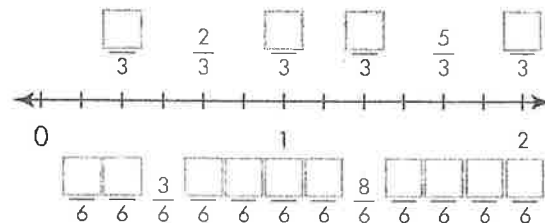
### ★ Guided Practice

#### Do You Understand?

1. © MP.2 Reasoning Explain how you know that  $\frac{4}{1} = 4$ .

#### Do You Know How?

2. Complete the number line.



3. Look at the number line. Write two equivalent fractions for each whole number.

$1 = \frac{\square}{3} = \frac{\square}{6}$        $2 = \frac{\square}{3} = \frac{\square}{6}$

### ★ Independent Practice

In 4–7, write two equivalent fractions for each whole number. You can draw number lines to help.

4.  $4 = \frac{\square}{2} = \frac{\square}{1}$       5.  $1 = \frac{\square}{4} = \frac{\square}{1}$       6.  $2 = \frac{\square}{3} = \frac{\square}{1}$       7.  $5 = \frac{\square}{2} = \frac{\square}{1}$

In 8–11, for each pair of fractions, write the equivalent whole number.

8.  $\frac{6}{2} = \frac{3}{1} =$       9.  $\frac{3}{3} = \frac{6}{6} =$       10.  $\frac{8}{4} = \frac{6}{3} =$       11.  $\frac{9}{3} = \frac{12}{4} =$

**NTI Day 33**

**Library Activity for 3rd Grade**

Write a brief letter to future 3rd graders to persuade them to read the best book you have read this year. Be sure to include at least 3 reasons they should read this book!

**The Best Book I Read in 3rd Grade**

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Author: \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Future 3rd Graders,

\_\_\_\_\_

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Sincerely,

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