

STRETCH A SENTENCE using the words **planets** and **guest**.

Example: **Who?** My dog **What?** My dog ran **When?** My dog ran yesterday **Where?** My dog ran yesterday in the park **Why?** My dog ran yesterday in the park to chase the rabbit.

WHO?

WHAT?

WHEN?

WHERE?

WHY?

WHO?

WHAT?

WHEN?

WHERE?

WHY?

STRETCH A SENTENCE using the words **napkin** and **salad**.

Example: **Who?** My dog **What?** My dog ran **When?** My dog ran yesterday **Where?** My dog ran yesterday in the park **Why?** My dog ran yesterday in the park to chase the rabbit.

WHO?

WHAT?

WHEN?

WHERE?

WHY?

WHO?

WHAT?

WHEN?

WHERE?

WHY?

Circle all the 1-1-1 words. Remember the word must be one closed syllable, have one vowel, and one consonant after the vowel.

step

foam

lift

pencil

beat

stick

pin

shop

run

rip

seat

stop

cost

burn

grab

stand

contest

boil

grin

fig

cake

map

loud

zip

flop

step

feed

hop

pat

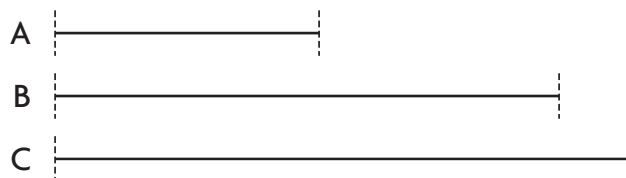
bake

Name _____

Measure Length

You can measure length to the nearest half or fourth inch.

Use a ruler to measure lines A–C to the nearest half inch.



Step 1 Line up the left end of Line A with the zero mark on the ruler.

Step 2 The right end of Line A is between the half-inch marks for 1 and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The mark that is closest to the right end is for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

So, the length of Line A to the nearest half inch is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Repeat Steps 1 and 2 for lines B and C.

The length of Line B to the nearest half inch is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The length of Line C to the nearest half inch is 3 inches.

Measure the length to the nearest half inch. Is the crayon closest to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 2 inches, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches?



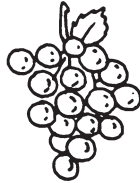
Name _____

Estimate and Measure Mass

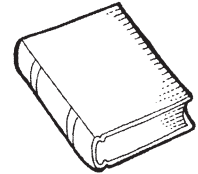
Mass is the amount of matter in an object. You can measure mass using the metric units **gram** (g) and **kilogram** (kg).

Should you use gram or kilogram to measure the mass of a penny?

The mass of one grape is about 1 gram.



The mass of a book is about 1 kilogram.

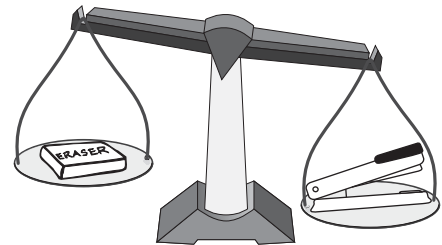


Think: The mass of a penny is closer to the mass of a grape than to the mass of a book. So, use **grams** to measure the mass of a penny.

You can use a pan balance to compare the masses of an eraser and a stapler.

Think: The pan with the stapler is lower.

So, the mass of a stapler is **more than** the mass of an eraser.



Choose the unit you would use to measure the mass. Write *gram* or *kilogram*.

1. cherry



2. cat

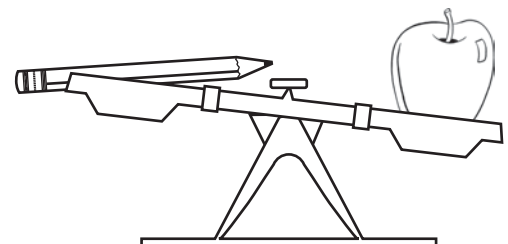


3. pencil



4. Compare the masses of the objects. Write *less than*, *is the same as*, or *is more than*.

The mass of the pencil _____
the mass of the apple.



Name _____

Estimate and Measure Liquid Volume

Liquid volume is the amount of liquid in a container. You can measure liquid volume using the metric unit **liter (L)**.

A water bottle holds about 1 liter. Estimate how much liquid a plastic cup and a fish bowl will hold. Then write the containers in order from the greatest to least liquid volume.



A plastic cup holds **less** than 1 liter.

Think: A plastic cup is *smaller* than a water bottle.



A water bottle holds about 1 liter.



A fish bowl holds **more** than 1 liter.

Think: A fish bowl is *larger* than a water bottle.

So, the order of the containers from greatest to least liquid volume is **fish bowl, water bottle, plastic cup**.

1. A wading pool is filled with water. Is the amount *more than 1 liter, about 1 liter, or less than 1 liter?*



Estimate how much liquid volume there will be when the container is filled. Write *more than 1 liter, about 1 liter, or less than 1 liter*.

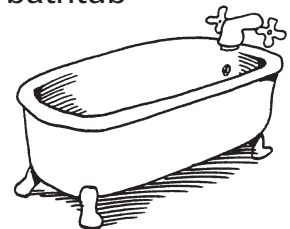
2. vase



3. mug



4. bathtub



Name _____

Solve Problems About Liquid Volume and Mass



COMMON CORE STANDARD—3.MD.A.2
Solve problems involving measurement and estimation of intervals of time, liquid volumes, and masses of objects.

Write an equation and solve the problem.

1. Luis was served 145 grams of meat and 217 grams of vegetables at a meal. What was the total mass of the meat and the vegetables?

Think: Add to find how much in all.

$$\underline{145} \text{ } \bigoplus \text{ } \underline{217} = \underline{\quad} \quad \underline{\quad}$$

2. The gas tank of a riding mower holds 5 liters of gas. How many 5-liter gas tanks can you fill from a full 20-liter gas can?

$$\underline{\quad} \bigcirc \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \quad \underline{\quad}$$

3. To make a lemon-lime drink, Mac mixed 4 liters of lemonade with 2 liters of limeade. How much lemon-lime drink did Mac make?

$$\underline{\quad} \bigcirc \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \quad \underline{\quad}$$

4. A nickel has a mass of 5 grams. There are 40 nickels in a roll of nickels. What is the mass of a roll of nickels?

$$\underline{\quad} \bigcirc \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \quad \underline{\quad}$$

Problem Solving



5. Zoe's fish tank holds 27 liters of water. She uses a 3-liter container to fill the tank. How many times does she have to fill the 3-liter container in order to fill her fish tank?

6. Adrian's backpack has a mass of 15 kilograms. Theresa's backpack has a mass of 8 kilograms. What is the total mass of both backpacks?

7. **WRITE** *Math* Write a problem that can be solved with a bar model that shows equal liters. Then solve the problem.

Directions: Read the text below and then answer the questions.

Human-Environment Interaction

Humans can shape the environment. This has both good and bad effects.

For example, people living in cold climates have often mined coal or drilled for natural gas. They did this in order to heat their homes.

In another example, during the 1800s, Boston had huge landfill projects. In other words, they filled in water with land to make more places for people to live. This helped humans. Still, it may have hurt ocean animals.

1. Think of another way humans shape the environment and tell whether it would have a good effect, or a bad effect. Explain your thinking.

2. How do you think filling oceans or lakes with land would hurt the animals that live there? Explain your thinking.

The five themes of geography help teach us about our planet Earth

By ThoughtCo.com, adapted by Newsela staff on 11.12.19

Word Count **570**

Level **610L**



Image 1. The bridge over the Zambezi River at Victoria Falls separates the countries of Zimbabwe and Zambia. Photo by Diego Delso, delso.photo, License CC-BY-SA via Wikimedia Commons.

Geography is the study of Earth's features. It helps us understand our place in the world.

When discussing geography, we often explore five themes. These are location, place, human-environment interaction, movement, and region.

Location

Location can be absolute or relative.

Relative Location: This refers to locating a place in comparison with other landmarks. For example, the relative location of St. Louis, Missouri, is in eastern Missouri. It is along the Mississippi River. It is also southwest of Springfield, Illinois.

Absolute Location: This is a place's exact spot on Earth's surface. One example is geographic coordinates.

Every map of Earth has lines on it. They are lines of latitude and longitude. They form a grid.

Lines of latitude run east-west. Lines of longitude run north-south. They are not real lines on the planet. They only exist on maps. We can use them to find any place on Earth.

The absolute location of St. Louis is $38^{\circ}43'$ North (latitude) $90^{\circ}14'$ West (longitude). These figures are called geographic coordinates.

An address can be an absolute location. The address of St. Louis City Hall is 1200 Market St., St. Louis, Missouri 63103. This is an absolute location, too.

Place

Place describes the physical and human characteristics of a location.

Physical characteristics: Mountains, rivers, beaches and animals are physical characteristics. A place might be described as hot, sandy or forested. These terms all paint a picture of a place.

Human characteristics: These are things people do in a place. Religions, government systems, languages and foods are human characteristics. For example, a location could be described as a French-speaking democracy.

Human-Environment Interaction

Humans can shape the environment. This has both good and bad effects.

For example, people living in cold climates have often mined coal or drilled for natural gas. They did this in order to heat their homes.

In another example, during the 1800s, Boston had huge landfill projects. In other words, they filled in water with land to make more places for people to live. This helped humans. Still, it may have hurt ocean animals.

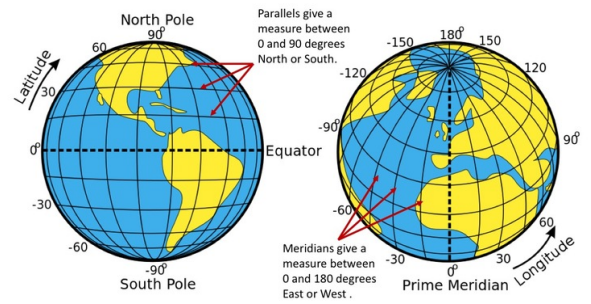
Movement

Humans move, a lot! Ideas, goods, resources and communication all travel too. This theme studies movement across the planet. The movement of Syrians leaving their country because of war is an example. So is the growth of cell phone reception around Earth.

Regions

We use regions to divide the world into helpful units. This way we can study their geography. Regions have some sort of characteristic that unites the area. A region can be formal, functional or vernacular.

Formal regions are created with official boundaries. Cities, states and countries are examples. Mostly, they are clearly marked. They are known to the public.



Functional regions are defined by their connections. For example, newspapers might be delivered to certain parts around a city. This is a functional region.

Vernacular regions have no official boundaries. They are often named because people have similar culture, history or identity in an area. People name them to make them easier to understand. Think "The South," "The Midwest" or "Silicon Valley."

However, some region names came from biases. For example, the "Middle East," "Near East" and "Far East" were created by European geographers. They named these regions hundreds of years ago. But the names only make sense geographically for someone standing in Europe.



Directions: Read the passage below and answer the questions.

Geography is the study of Earth's features. It helps us understand our place in the world.

When discussing geography, we often explore five themes. These are location, place, human-environment interaction, movement, and region.

Location

Location can be absolute or relative.

Relative Location: This refers to locating a place in comparison with other landmarks. For example, the relative location of St. Louis, Missouri, is in eastern Missouri. It is along the Mississippi River. It is also southwest of Springfield, Illinois.

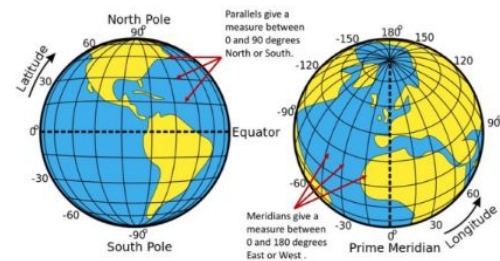
Absolute Location: This is a place's exact spot on Earth's surface. One example is geographic coordinates.

Every map of Earth has lines on it. They are lines of latitude and longitude. They form a grid.

Lines of latitude run east-west. Lines of longitude run north-south. They are not real lines on the planet. They only exist on maps. We can use them to find any place on Earth.

The absolute location of St. Louis is $38^{\circ}43'$ North (latitude) $90^{\circ}14'$ West (longitude). These figures are called geographic coordinates.

An address can be an absolute location. The address of St. Louis City Hall is 1200 Market St., St. Louis, Missouri 63103. This is an absolute location, too.



Write a T for True or a F for False in the blank line next to the statement.

1. _____ Absolute Location refers to locating a place in comparison with other landmarks.
2. _____ Geography helps us understand our place in the world.
3. _____ An address is a Relative Location.
4. _____ The lines on the earth are latitude and longitude.

Rosenberg, Matt. "A Quick Overview of the 5 Themes of Geography." *ThoughtCo*, ThoughtCo, 13 July 2019, www.thoughtco.com/five-themes-of-geography-1435624.

Directions: Read the passage and then answer the questions below.

Movement

Humans move, a lot! Ideas, goods, resources and communication all travel too. This theme studies movement across the planet. The movement of Syrians leaving their country because of war is an example. So is the growth of cell phone reception around Earth.

Regions

We use regions to divide the world into helpful units. This way we can study their geography. Regions have some sort of characteristic that unites the area. A region can be formal, functional or vernacular.

Formal regions are created with official boundaries. Cities, states and countries are examples. Mostly, they are clearly marked. They are known to the public.

Functional regions are defined by their connections. For example, newspapers might be delivered to certain parts around a city. This is a functional region.

Vernacular regions have no official boundaries. They are often named because people have similar culture, history or identity in an area. People name them to make them easier to understand. Think "The South," "The Midwest" or "Silicon Valley."

However, some region names came from biases. For example, the "Middle East," "Near East" and "Far East" were created by European geographers. They named these regions hundreds of years ago. But the names only make sense geographically for someone standing in Europe.



Write a T for True and a F for False on the blank line next to the statement below.

1. _____ Formal regions are known to the public.
2. _____ Vernacular regions have official boundaries.
3. _____ Humans don't move a lot.
4. _____ Cities, states and countries are examples of Functional regions.

Rosenberg, Matt. "A Quick Overview of the 5 Themes of Geography." *ThoughtCo*, ThoughtCo, 13 July 2019, www.thoughtco.com/five-themes-of-geography-1435624.

Multiplication Flower Activity

These are an artistic way to practice multiplication facts!
You will make 4 flowers using the numbers 2,4,6 and 8

To play:

1. Start with the center of the flower and write the number you are working on in the center. You will need to use 2,4,6, and 8 one number for each flower. You will make 4 separate flowers.
2. Next, draw 12 petals around the center, labeling them 1–12.
3. Last, draw another 12 petals and write the product of the center number and the petal adjacent to the new petal.

Here is an example:



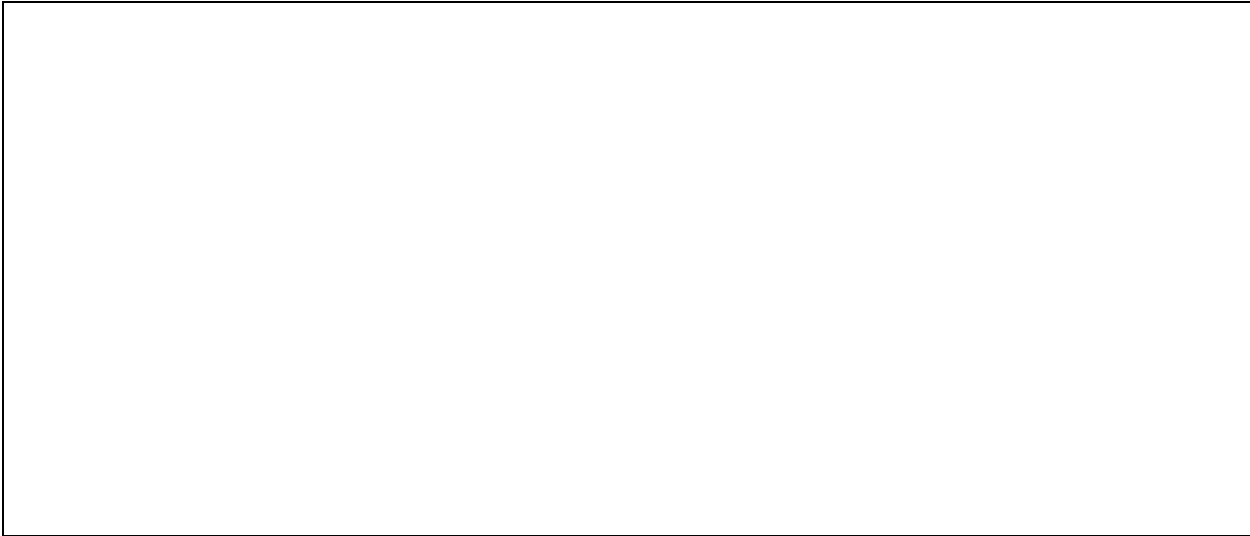
Directions: Read the passage below and then draw a picture using physical characteristics. Write a few sentences describing your picture.

Place

Place describes the physical and human characteristics of a location.

Physical characteristics: Mountains, rivers, beaches and animals are physical characteristics. A place might be described as hot, sandy or forested. These terms all paint a picture of a place.

Human characteristics: These are things people do in a place. Religions, government systems, languages and foods are human characteristics. For example, a location could be described as a French-speaking democracy.



Rosenberg, Matt. "A Quick Overview of the 5 Themes of Geography." *ThoughtCo*, ThoughtCo, 13 July 2019, www.thoughtco.com/five-themes-of-geography-1435624.

Name

1. What text feature can I use to help me understand the reading and how does it help?
2. What is the most important idea about the topic the author wants me to learn?
3. How do Humans use what is in their environment? (hint read under the sub-heading Human-Environment Interaction)

Name

4. What is similar about relative location and absolute location? (hint read under the sub-heading Location)

5. What is different about relative location and absolute location? (hint read under the sub-heading Location)

6. What does the word **regions** mean? (hint read under the sub-heading Regions)

Name

7. Read the paragraph below from the section "Regions."

Vernacular regions have no official boundaries. They are often named because people have similar culture, history or identity in an area. People name them to make them easier to understand. Think "The South," "The Midwest" or "Silicon Valley."

What question is answered in this paragraph?

- A. How did Silicon Valley get its name?
- B. What is a vernacular region?
- C. When did people start using vernacular regions?
- D. Where is "The South"?