# Third Grade Digital Learning Assignments <br> Week of May $4^{\text {th }}$ 

Complete one activity per subject each day.

|  | Monday 5/4 | $\frac{\text { Tuesday }}{5 / 5}$ | $\frac{\text { Wednesday }}{5 / 6}$ | $\frac{\text { Thursday }}{5 / 7}$ | $\frac{\text { Friday }}{5 / 8}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RELA | - Read Kingdoms of Gold. <br> - Use the main ideabox and bullets graphic organizer to help you think about the main idea and details of the text. | - Using Kingdoms of Gold, identify one text structure that the author used to organize the text. Use the Text Structure Chart (attached) to help you. <br> - Complete the graphic organizer (visual) from the chart to prove you have selected one text structure that was used. | - Using Kingdoms of Gold, identify another text structure that the author used to organize the text. <br> - Complete the graphic organizer (visual) from the chart to prove you have selected one text structure what was used. | - Using Kingdoms of Gold, explain how the each of the text features in the passage help you better understand the text. <br> - Text features that are present- title, sub headings, and map. | - Joseph Bruchac Grade (attached). Answers do not have to be written on attached sheet. Please email a picture to your reading teacher. |
| Math | Finding Area and Perimeter AND <br> 1 i-Ready Math Lesson | Missing Side: Area AND <br> 1 i-Ready Math Lesson | Missing Side: <br> Perimeter <br> AND <br> 1 i-Ready Math <br> Lesson | Area and Perimeter Word Problems AND 1 i-Ready Math Lesson | Area and <br> Perimeter Quiz <br> AND <br> 1 i-Ready Math <br> Lesson |

## Text 19 Which part of Africa was known as the Land of Gold? <br> Kingdoms of Gold: The Empires of West Africa

TThe kingdoms of West Africa are not nearly as well known as those of ancient Egypt and Nubia. Yet there was a time when rulers of this region were thought to be the richest kings in all the world. From about A.D. 300 to 1700 , three great empires flourished in the lands just to the south of the Sahara Desert. These were the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhay.

## The Empire of Ghana

Today, Ghana is the name of a West African country on the Atlantic coast.
It was not part of the ancient empire of Ghana, though. The country of Ghana adopted the name in 1957 in honor of the ancient empire of Ghana.
The word Ghana actually means "warrior-king." It was a title given to the rulers of the Soninke people who called their homeland Wagadu. Wagadu was located at the edge of the Sahara Desert, far from the ocean.
The Soninke people were highly skilled in metal working. For many years they were the only people in the region who knew how to forge iron. This skill helped them become powerful. Metal tools made their farms more productive. One farmer could grow enough food for many people. This left more people free to follow other occupations. Many men became soldiers. Using metal swords and spears, they easily conquered rivals whose weapons were made of wood or stone.
As Wagadu grew in size and power, it became an important center of trade. The regions around it had a variety of

## Influence of the Arabs

By the year 680, powerful Arab armies had conquered most of North Africa. When they reached Morocco, they heard about a land of gold across the desert. They sent an army south to conquer it. The Arabs were surprised by the power of the Wagadu army. They decided it would be wiser to trade with these people than to fight them.
resources. The most important of these were gold and salt. Gold came from secret locations in the south. There was so much gold that the Ghana king had to control the supply carefully. Otherwise, it might become too common and lose its value.

Salt, on the other hand, was very scarce. Because people need salt to live, it was literally worth its weight in gold. Most of the salt came from the Taghaza mines in the Sahara Desert. Traders bringing salt through Wagadu had to pay a large tax in gold. The gold went to the king, who used it to keep the army and the government strong. Wagadu had so much gold that the first Arabic writer to write about it called it the Land of Gold.


The people of Wagadu had no written language until the Arabs came. The earliest accounts of life in Wagadu were written by Arabs. They called the kingdom Biland Ghana, "the land of the warrior-king." This was shortened to Ghana. That is why the first great West African kingdom is called Ghana rather than Wagadu.

# Main Idea and Details Graphic Organizer: Box and Bullets 

${ }^{* *}$ Remember, the main idea should not be a few words (that is a topic). The main idea should be very specific to what they text teaches.
Ex: Topic- Dogs Main Idea: How to take care of dogs.

Main Idea

- Detail 1-
- Detail 2-
- Detail 3-
- Detail 4-


## Text Structure Notes and Reminders

- Authors use different text structures throughout their writing.
- Authors often change the text structure from paragraph to paragraph to help the reader better understand what they are teaching.
- Look for clue or key words.
- The visual column of the chart below, is the graphic organizer to help you prove that is the text structure.
- Main idea and details is also a text structure authors use. Box and Bullets is the visual or graphic organizer to help you prove that.


## 3 TEXT STRUCTURE What is nonfiction text structure?

The text structure is how the information in a text is organized for the reader.

| Text Structure | Explanation | Clue Words | Visual |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Descriptive | This text describes characteristics of something. | - for example <br> - such as <br> - adjectives |  |
| Chronological Order | This text describes a sequence of events, or a list of steps. | - first, next. last <br> - before. after <br> - dates. years |  |
| Compare \& contrast | This tex $\dagger$ discusses similarities and differences between two or more things. | - like/ unlike <br> - similarly <br> - on the other hand | $\rightarrow$ |
| Cause \& Effect | This text explains events (causes) the results of these events (effects). | - because <br> - consequently <br> - this is why <br> - so |  |
| problem \& Solution | The text describes a problem and how it was solved. | - because <br> - since <br> - this led to |  |

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## Joseph Bruchac

## Growing Up Near Mountains

Joseph Bruchac grew up in the mountains of New York. He lived with his grandmother and grandfather. Young Joseph loved to go with his grandfather everywhere he went. His grandfather showed him how to walk softly through the woods and how to fish in the lakes and rivers.

As a child, Joseph spent time working in his grandparents' store. When he made mistakes, his grandfather would never shout or yell at him. Instead, he would talk to Joseph about what had happened. That way Joseph could know how to do better the next time. During the winter, farmers would come to the store. They would sit around the stove and tell Joseph stories.

While growing up, Joseph loved to read and write. Joseph's grandmother kept bookshelves in the house full of books. There was always plenty to read. He liked to read storybooks about animals. He also liked reading poetry. He even wrote some poems of his own! One time, he wrote a poem for his teacher. She was very proud.

## Abenaki Storyteller

Joseph's grandfather was an Abenaki Native American. Joseph became interested in stories told by the Abenaki. When he was in college, Joseph would sometimes visit Native American elders. He would listen to them tell stories. These stories were fun to listen to. But they also taught great lessons about life. Later, Joseph started to have children of his own. He wrote down the stories he heard. Then he read them to his two sons. Soon after that, Joseph began to write children's books. These books told the stories of the Abenaki and other Native American peoples.

## Helping Others

In the fourth grade, Joseph's teacher told him, "Whatever you want to do, you should do it." Joseph wanted to write and help others. And that's just what he did. First, he began to write stories. These stories taught children about being kind. They also taught children to care for


Map of Joseph Bruchac's homeland the Earth. Then, Joseph went to schools all over the United States. He read his stories to children. Now, Joseph helps other writers share their stories.

Today, Joseph spends time in his garden. He has gardens all around his house. The inside of his house is full of many plants. Joseph has been all over the world. But he still lives in the hometown where he grew up. "It is a place I love," says Joseph. He still likes to walk through the woods and mountains. Every day he gets ideas for brand-new stories.

## Joseph Bruchac Questions (for a grade)

1. What is the main idea of the text Joseph Bruchach? How do you know? $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
2. What text structures do paragraphs 1-3 show? How do you know? $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
3. How does the map help you better understand the text? $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
4. Write a summary of the text Joseph Bruchach. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Find the perimeter and area of each figure. Each figure is in centimeters (cm). Not to scale.
1)

2)

3)


5)

6)

7)

8)

9)

10)

11)

12)

13)

14)

15)


## Determine the value of ' $L$ '.

1) $\mathrm{Area}=9 \mathrm{u}^{2}$
L

2) Area $=12 \mathrm{u}^{2}$

3) Area $=56 u^{2}$

4) $\mathrm{Area}=6 \mathrm{u}^{2}$
L

5) Area $=60 u^{2}$

6) Area $=54 u^{2}$

7) Area $=40 u^{2}$

8) Area $=20 \mathrm{u}^{2}$

9) Area $=35 \mathrm{u}^{2}$

10) Area $=12 \mathrm{u}^{2}$
$\mathrm{L} \square$
11) Area $=14 \mathrm{u}^{2}$
12) Area $=63 \mathrm{u}^{2}$

13) Area $=36 \mathrm{u}^{2}$

14) Area $=42 u^{2}$
15) Area $=70 \mathrm{u}^{2}$

4. $\qquad$
5. $\qquad$
6. $\qquad$
7. $\qquad$
8. $\qquad$
9. $\qquad$
10. $\qquad$
11. $\qquad$
12. $\qquad$
13. $\qquad$
14. $\qquad$
15. $\qquad$

Determine the value of ' $L$ '. Lengths are in $\mathbf{c m}$ (not to scale).

1) Perimeter $=26$
$\frac{\square}{9}$ L
2) Perimeter $=22$

3) Perimeter $=26$

4) 

Perimeter $=40$
11) Perimeter $=28$
13) Perimeter $=14$

2) Perimeter $=24$

5) Perimeter $=20$

8) Perimeter $=20$


14) Perimeter $=34$

3) Perimeter $=18$

6) Perimeter $=28$

9) Perimeter $=30$

12) Perimeter $=28$

15) Perimeter $=12$
$\square_{2} \mathrm{~L}$

1. $\qquad$
2. $\qquad$
3. $\qquad$
4. $\qquad$
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6. $\qquad$
7. $\qquad$
8. $\qquad$
9. $\qquad$
10. $\qquad$
11. $\qquad$
12. $\qquad$
13. $\qquad$
14. $\qquad$
15. $\qquad$

Solve the problems.

1) A piece of plywood was cut so its length was 8 feet by 4 feet. What is the area of the wood?
2) A book had a length of 5 inches and a width of 10 inches. What is the area of the book?
3) A rectangle swimming pool was 9 meters wide with a surface area of 90 square meters. What is the length of the pool?
4) An envelope from the post office is 3 inches wide with a total area of 30 square inches. What is the height of the envelope?
5) A book had a length of 5 inches and a width of 8 inches. What is the perimeter of the book?
6) Wendy bought some wrapping paper for Christmas that was 5 feet long and 2 feet wide. What is the area of the wrapping paper she bought?
7) Rachel was cutting out some fabric for a friend. She cut a piece that was 5 centimeters wide and had an area of $20 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$. How long was the piece?
8) Faye bought some wrapping paper for Christmas that was 8 feet long and 8 feet wide. What is the perimeter of the wrapping paper she bought?
9) A rug had a length of 2 feet and a total area of $10 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$. What is the width of the rug?
10) An envelope from the post office is 6 inches wide and 8 inches long. What is the perimeter of the envelope?

## Solve the problems.

1) Adam was painting a wall in his room. The wall was 4 feet wide and 4 feet tall. What is the area of the wall he has to paint?
2) A lawn had an area of 35 square feet. If it was 7 feet width, how long was it?
3) A rectangle flower bed had a total area of 35 square yards. If it was 5 yards wide, how long was it?
4) At the playground, the new sandbox was 10 meters wide and had an area of 60 square meters. How long is the sandbox?
5) The woods behind Tom's house were 8 miles wide and 6 miles long. What is the area of the woods?
6) A video game map was 3 meters wide and 5 meters long, what is the area of the map?
7) A book had a length of 5 inches and a width of 8 inches. What is the perimeter of the book?
8) Faye was cutting out some fabric for a friend. She cut a piece that was 3 centimeters wide and had an area of $24 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$. How long was the piece?
9) Sarah had a sheet of paper that was 3 inches long and 7 inches wide. What is the perimeter of the paper?
10) A piece of plywood was cut so its length was 6 feet by 5 feet. What is the perimeter of the wood?
