

Week of: April 20

A note to parents and caregivers:

Attached you will find two readings with literacy activities. In addition to this packet, you will need paper and a pencil. Column A is for one day and column B is for another day. Have fun learning with your child!

Grade Level: Third

Text selections: *Katie Kazoo* and *Abigail Adams*

Instructions	A	B
Introduce the reading to the child	<i>This text is from a book series called <u>Katie Kazoo, Switcheroo</u>. In this series, Katie Kazoo is a girl who once wished upon a shooting star to become anybody but herself, and now can change magically into other people! Based on this information, what genre do you think this series is? How do you know?</i>	<i>This text comes from the book, <u>Encyclopedia of Notable Women</u>. An encyclopedia is a book with facts and information on different topics. It is written in alphabetical order. Do you think that this passage came at the beginning or the end of this book?</i>
Reading time	Some students may read independently and some may benefit from reading aloud or being read to. Please help your child, as needed.	
Students talk/write about what was read	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Why did Katie slam the blue grade book shut?2. Make a prediction about what you think will happen next.3. What would be a good title for this chapter of the book?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What are two important facts about Abigail Adams?2. Why do you think Abigail Adams wrote letters to her husband?3. What are the different sections of this passage and how do they help the reader understand the text?
Word Practice	Use context clues (<i>clues from the meaning of the story</i>) to determine the meaning of the following words: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. "Katie gulped. She didn't know anything about being a teacher." What is the meaning of the word gulped as it is used in this part of the story?<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Ate quickly	Suffixes- added to end of word (ex. <i>ed, ing, es</i>) Find one word in the text that includes the suffix -able and one that includes -ed. Then, write two different sentences with these same words.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Made a swallowing movement out of fear c. Laughed out loud <p>2. Well, maybe she <i>wanted</i> to, but she knew she shouldn't. Grades were private. What is the meaning of the word private as it is used in this part of the story?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Personal, meant only for one person to see b. A soldier in the military c. For everyone to see 	
Answer the question using evidence from the reading	How did Katie feel about being Mrs. Derkman? Use text evidence to support your answer.	In your opinion, was Abigail Adams a remarkable woman? Use text evidence to support your opinion.
Writing Activity	In this story, Katie Kazoo turned into her teacher. Now it's your turn to be the teacher! Write what a typical day at school would look like if you were in charge. Use descriptive language to describe the activities you would have in your classroom.	Abigail Adams wrote letters to her husband . She often wrote about what she thought should be changed in our country. Write a letter to the president about what you would like to see changed. Be persuasive in your letter.

Katie Kazoo, Switcheroo is a book series about a girl who once wished upon a shooting star to become anybody but herself—and now can change magically into other people! This passage is from the 11th book in the series.

**GUIDED
READING**
Short Reads
Fiction

KATIE KAZOO, SWITCHEROO

No Messin' with My Lesson

by Nancy Krulik
illustrated by John & Wendy



Chapter 6

“What page should we turn to, Mrs. Derkman?” Katie heard someone ask.

Slowly, she opened her eyes. She looked around. The room was very familiar. There was a hamster by the window, rows of desks, and a bulletin board that said “Math Rules!” on the back wall.

Katie knew this classroom very well. This was her classroom. Class 3A.

Okay, so now she knew where she was. But she didn’t know *who* she was.

“Mrs. Derkman,” Mandy said again. “You didn’t tell us what page to turn to.”

All eyes seemed to be on Katie. Katie looked down at the floor. There were sensible leather shoes on her feet. She was wearing a black skirt that just covered her knees, and a long-sleeved white blouse. Katie would never wear boring clothes like that.

But Mrs. Derkman would!

Oh, no! Katie had turned into her teacher!



Katie gulped. She didn't know anything about being a teacher. She didn't even know what book the kids had on their desks. She'd been in the hall when Mrs. Derkman had started the lesson.

But there was one person who knew how to be Mrs. Derkman. And he did it perfectly. Katie thought back to yesterday, when George had imitated Mrs. Derkman. She tried to do what he had done. She wrinkled her brow, and scrunched up her mouth. She looked down through Mrs. Derkman's half-glasses.

"Mrs. Derkman, do you have a toothache?" Miriam Chan asked her.

Katie sighed. Obviously, she didn't look as much like Mrs. Derkman as she'd thought. She was never going to be able to teach her friends anything.

But she had to do *something* with the class. Otherwise, they were sure to figure out that she wasn't really their teacher. Katie thought for a moment. Then she came up with a plan.

"Class, I've changed my mind," Katie said finally. "We're going to start the day with free reading. Everyone, take out your books."

The kids all looked at one another. They never started the day with free reading.

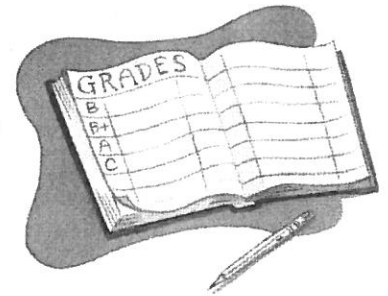
"What are you waiting for?" Katie scolded them, trying to sound like Mrs. Derkman. "Take out your books."

The kids did as they were told. As they began to read, Katie sat down at Mrs. Derkman's desk. The blue notebook Mrs. Derkman always carried was sitting right there. Maybe there was some clue in there about what Mrs. Derkman had wanted to teach today.

Katie opened the notebook. On the first page was a list of the kids in class 3A. Next to each of the names was a row of letters. She looked at the first one.

Kevin Camilleri: B, B+, A, C

Katie slammed the book shut. The blue book was Mrs. Derkman's grade book. Katie didn't want to look at her friends' test grades. Well, maybe she *wanted* to, but she knew she shouldn't. Grades were private.



Katie sat back in Mrs. Derkman's big, wooden chair and sighed. Her only hope was that the magic wind would blow again and turn her back into herself before she actually had to teach anything.

The trouble with that plan was that the magic wind only came when Katie was alone. Teachers were never alone in school. There were always kids around them. Teachers never even got to go to the bathroom. At least, Katie had never seen one get up to go. . . .

Abigail Adams

Adams, Abigail (1744–1818)

Abigail Adams holds a special place in the history of the United States. She was the wife of John Adams, the second U.S. president. And she was the mother of John Quincy Adams, the sixth president. She was a remarkable woman who served her country well.



Early Life

Abigail was born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, on November 11, 1744. She was educated at home by her grandmother. Abigail was very smart and was not afraid to tell people what she thought. Her father encouraged her to read everything in their library. And she did! Abigail read poetry, history, politics—anything she could get her hands on.

In 1764 at the age of 20, she married a young lawyer named John Adams. They had five children.

The Public Years

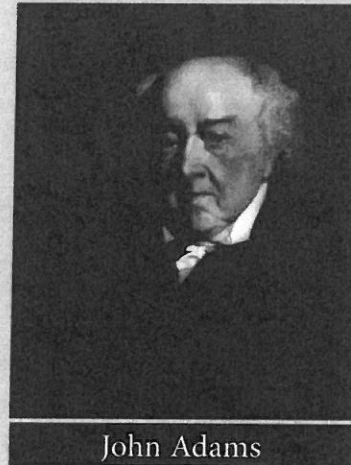
Abigail and her husband were often apart. He was active in the American Revolution. He was also a member of the Second Continental Congress. (The Continental Congress was the first government of the United States.) Abigail ran the family farm at Braintree, Massachusetts, and raised the children. (Braintree was later renamed Quincy.)

Abigail Adams wrote letters to her husband all the time. She told him that women should be granted full equality in the new government, including the right to vote. This did not happen. But her letters are among the earliest writings in America calling for equal rights for women. She also believed that slaves should be freed.

In 1784 Abigail joined her husband, John, in Europe. She was the first American woman to be presented at the British Court. In 1788 the couple returned to the United States. The following year John became vice president under George Washington. In 1797 he became president.



Abigail Adams



John Adams

First Lady and Return to Private Life

In 1800 the United States capital was moved to Washington. At that time, Washington was just a little town in the wilderness. Mrs. Adams was the first president's wife to live in the grand, new house. However, the house was not a pleasant place at the time. The building that would be called the White House was unfinished, damp, and uncomfortable. But Mrs. Adams made the best of it. And she only had to stay there four months. John Adams lost the next election.

Abigail Adams was happy to leave public life in 1801. The family returned to their home in Quincy, where they enjoyed 17 years of peace. Abigail Adams died in Quincy on October 28, 1818, of typhoid fever.

Week of: April 27

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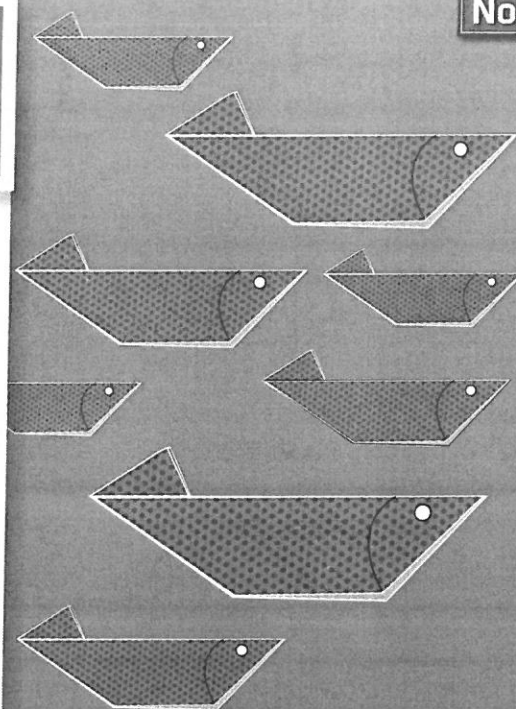
Text selections: *How to Make an Origami Fish* and *Oops! Stories behind Inventions*

Instructions	A	B
Introduce the reading to the child	<i>How to Make an Origami Fish</i> <i>What do you already know about origami? How do you make an origami fish?</i>	<i>Oops! Stories behind Inventions</i> <i>Have you ever wanted to invent something? If so, what was it and why? Who is your favorite inventor? Why?</i>
Reading time	Some students may read independently and some may benefit from reading aloud or being read to. Please help your child, as needed.	
Students talk/write about what was read	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What nonfiction text features do you see?2. How do they help you understand the text?3. Based on what you already know about origami, what connections can you make to the text?4. What type of nonfiction text is this (biography, autobiography, informational)?5. How do you know?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What new information did you learn about inventors?2. How are inventors important to us and the world?3. What nonfiction text features did you notice in the text?4. What did the writer want you to learn from this text?
Word Practice	Define the words <i>origami</i> and <i>crease</i> in your own words after reading the text.	From the text, define the phrase, " <i>easy as pie.</i> " After you define it, write a sentence using this phrase.
Answer the question using evidence from the reading	What shape must be used to make origami? Why does it have to be this shape? What would happen if you didn't use that shape?	Compare and contrast the two inventors in the text by creating a <i>Venn Diagram (graphic organizer with 2 interlocking circles)</i> .
Writing Activity	Write step-by-step directions for something you know how to do well. <i>Example-How to make a peanut butter sandwich?</i> Use sequencing words (<i>ex. First, next, then, last</i>) to write your steps in order. Don't forget to include materials needed.	Come up with your own invention. Something that would help you at home right now. <i>Example-personal chef or maid.</i> Describe how it is going to help you day to day.

HOW TO MAKE AN ORIGAMI FISH

This how-to starts with a square. Every square has four sides. Each side is exactly the same length. Every corner in a square is exactly the same too.

A kind of art called origami (or-uh-GAH-mee) uses paper squares. Let's see how.

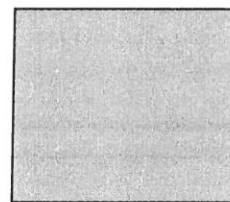


MATERIALS:

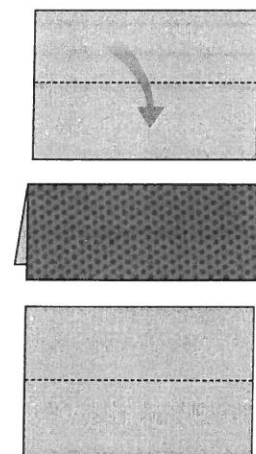
- One square of paper—6 inches by 6 inches (This means each of the four sides is 6 inches long.)
- Crayons

DIRECTIONS

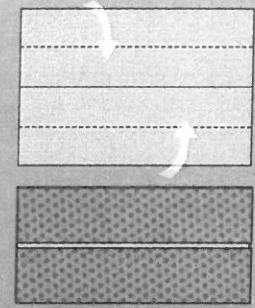
STEP 1 Do you want your fish to have stripes? Do you want it to have spots? Decorate your square with crayons or markers. Turn the paper over.



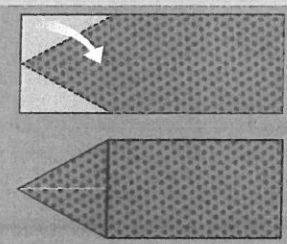
STEP 2 Fold the paper in half from top to bottom. That will make a rectangle. Then unfold the paper to make a crease. The spots or stripes you made should be showing.



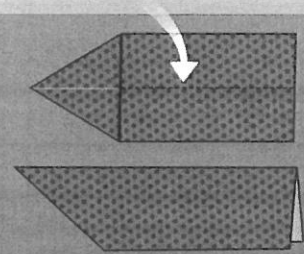
STEP 3 Next, fold the top and bottom edges. Make sure they meet at the crease. The spots or stripes you drew will be showing.



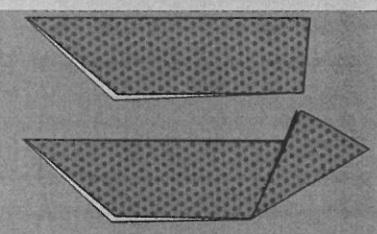
STEP 4 Fold in the two left corners to meet in the middle. These folds will form a point.



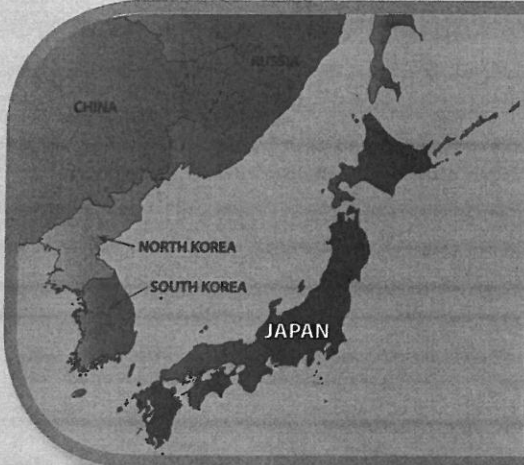
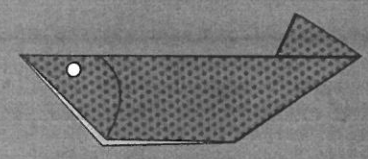
STEP 5 Then fold down the top half of the paper. Press down to make the paper flat.



STEP 6 Fold up the bottom right corner. This is the fish's tail!



STEP 7 Turn the fish over. Draw a face on it. You did it! Now you have an origami fish.



DID YOU KNOW?

Origami has been popular for a long, long time. At one time, it was so popular in the country of Japan that almost every Japanese child learned how to do it. Today, people in Japan, the United States, and many other places make origami fish and other animals to use as decorations or gifts.

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STORIES BEHIND INVENTIONS

How do inventors think of inventions? Sometimes, all it takes is a special way of looking at something, and sometimes, all it takes is a lucky accident . . .

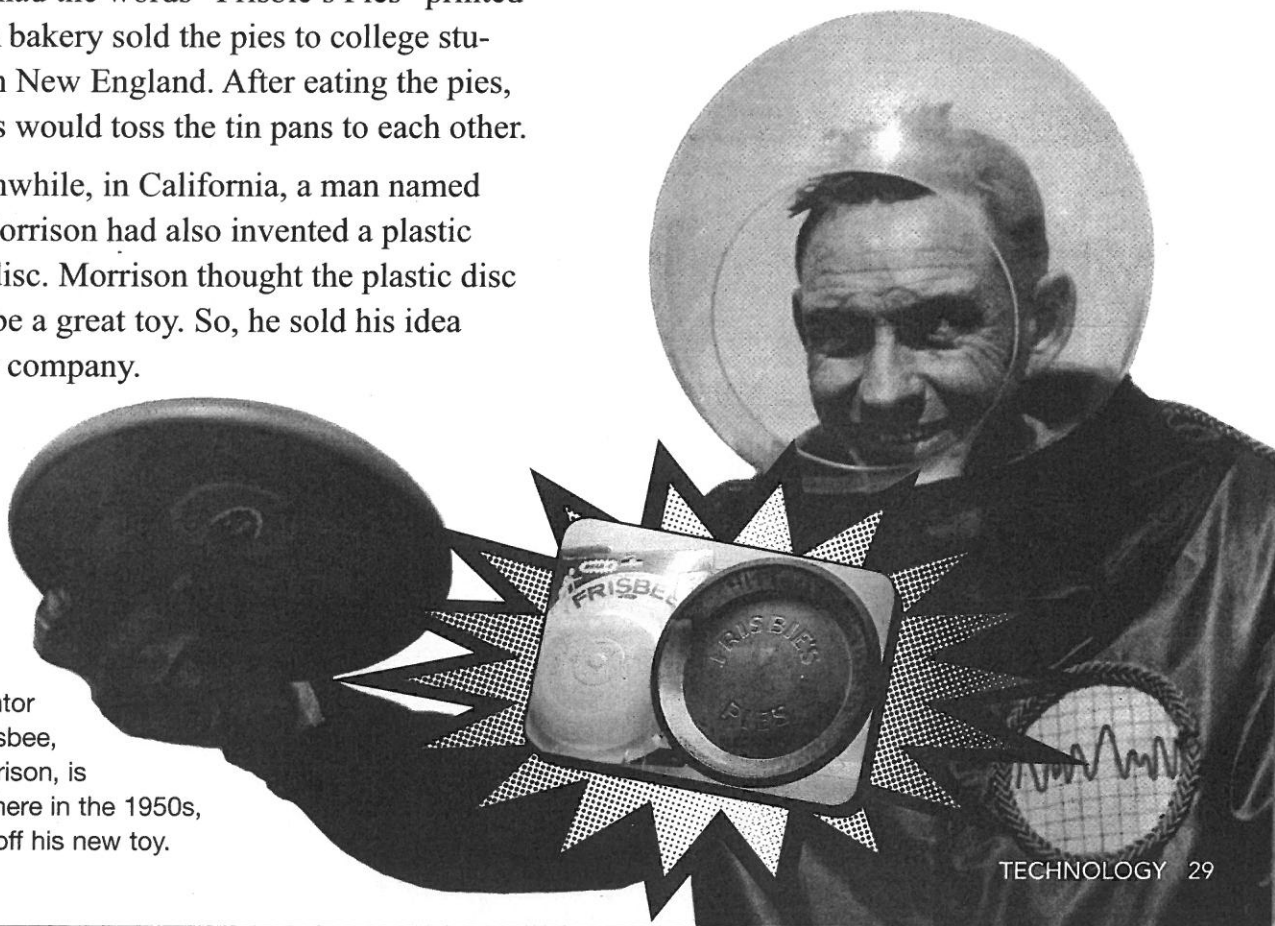
FRISBEES

Have you ever caught a Frisbee®? It sure “caught” its inventor by surprise!

The first Frisbee was really just a metal pie pan. It had the words “Frisbie’s Pies” printed on it. A bakery sold the pies to college students in New England. After eating the pies, the kids would toss the tin pans to each other.

Meanwhile, in California, a man named Fred Morrison had also invented a plastic flying disc. Morrison thought the plastic disc would be a great toy. So, he sold his idea to a toy company.

The company’s president heard about the “Frisbie’s Pies,” and he changed the disc’s name to Frisbee. Soon, millions of Frisbees were sold. The ideas for this invention were as “easy as pie!”



The inventor of the Frisbee, Fred Morrison, is pictured here in the 1950s, showing off his new toy.

RUBBER

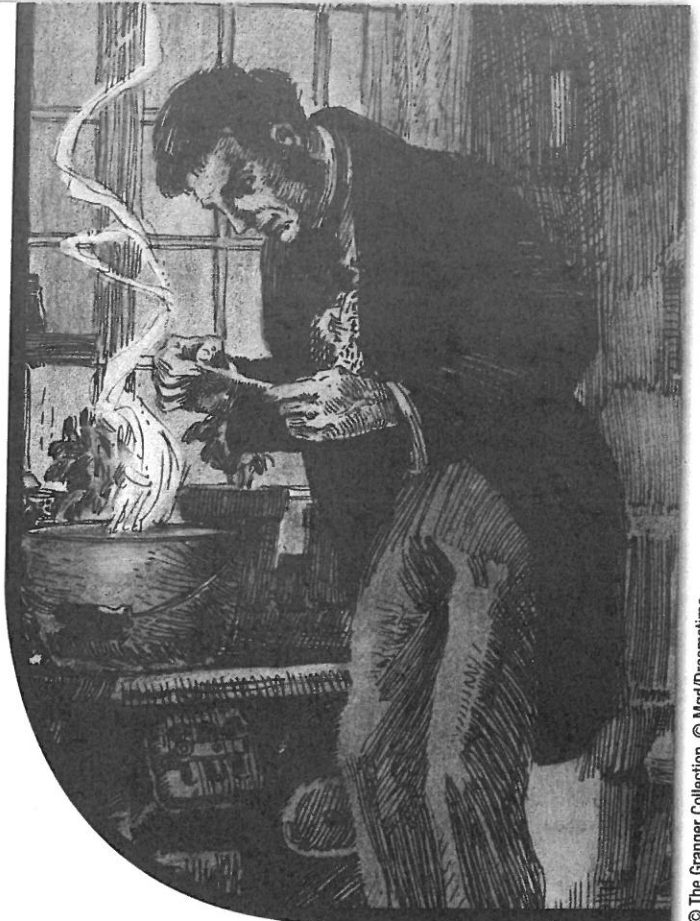
Rubber used to melt in hot weather and crack when it got cold. Then, in 1839, an inventor named Charles Goodyear had a lucky accident.

Goodyear was looking for a way to make raw rubber useful at every temperature. He tried adding many different chemicals to raw rubber to change the rubber's consistency.

One day he tried sulfur. Nothing happened. So Goodyear put the mixture on a shelf. It was right over a wood-burning stove. Oops! The rubber slid onto the stove.

"Yuck! That stinks!" Goodyear thought. He tried to wipe the goo off the stove. But to his surprise, there was no goo! The rubber was soft but firm. Sulfur plus heat was the magic combination!

Soon, all kinds of rubber products were invented. One may be right there on your feet—sneakers!



Charles Goodyear is hard at work creating his game-changing new product, rubber!



30 TECHNOLOGY