19.

Spelling

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D	Write Spelling Words that best paragraph.	st complete the	ui; /ŏo/ oo Lesson 21
	Yesterday (1)	, my family	Spelling Word
Z, h	went to the flea market after lur	nch. We stopped	1. threw
4.1	and looked at every (2)	- At A	2. cool
	I got a red (3)	A. When somethin	3. foot 4. cook
	a new (4)		5. bruise
2.	Shelters -	B: When somethin	6. hook
3.	Write the Spelling Word that r	matches each clue.	7. tool 8. brook
•	5. large building		9. booth
1	6 prepare food	C. When somethin	10. school
	o. prepare rood	- Important, you	II. choose
	7. used to catch fish		12. balloon
	8. past tense of throw	D. When somethin	13. cartoon 14. afternoon
	9. at the end of your leg	men in the copies and it	15. understoo
3 ^	10. to lower the temperature of	something	
7.	11. a children's television show	thing and it is hard for	d.
٨.	12. moving water, like a stream	<u> </u>	
	scarce		



#### Spelling Strategy

Careful Pronunciation: When you are proofreading and are not sure of the spelling of a word, say the word aloud. Think about the letters that usually make those sounds.

# Quizlet

NAME\_\_\_\_\_

#### 4 Matching questions

- 1. \_\_\_\_ drifts
- 2. \_\_\_\_ shelters
- 3. conserved
- 4. \_\_\_\_ absence

- A. When something or someone is not present.
- **B.** When something moves along without direction.
- C. When something is rare or important, you protect it.
- **D.** When something protects you and keeps you safe.

## 3 Multiple choice questions

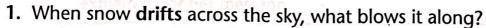
- 1. When there is not much of something and it is hard find.
  - A. absence
  - B. scarce
  - C. harsh
  - D. strict

2. V	When something is hard to stand up to, like a blizzard.
A.	harsh and a paint. To maircle the
В.	drifts
C.	shelters
D.	bleak
<b>3</b> . p	permanently
A.	When something is cold and gloomy.
В.	When something or someone is not present.
C.	When something stays one way forever.
D.	When something moves along without direction.
3 Tr	rue/False questions
1. t	bleak → When something or someone is not present.
0	True False
2.	When there is not much light. → scarce
<u></u>	True
0	False a city permanently/
3.	$strict \rightarrow When something moves along without direction.$
0	True
0	False

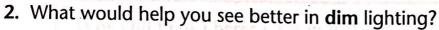
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1.4	aı	116	ï

Robust Vocabulary

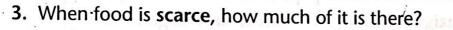
Read each question. Pay attention to the Vocabulary Words in dark print. Then circle the letter of the best answer. The first one has been done for you.



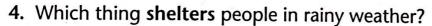
- A cold
- B ice
- © wind



- A a lamp
- B a shade
- C a camera



- A the right amount
- B a lot
- C very little



- A a sock to study loven shrates
- B a house
- C a plate

5. What do you call a long absence of rain?

- A a flood
- B a drought
- C a hurricane

6. Who lives in a city permanently?

- A citizens was in Antarctica to study invertebrates
- **B** visitors
- C tourists



Have the student explain how an umbrella shelters a person. Turn on a light and ask the student to tell you if the light is dim or not.

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the divers with their equipment

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Extended Practice

• Harcourt • Grade 3





- An author's message is the main idea in a piece of nonfiction writing.
- An author may use facts, detail, or descriptions to explain his or her message.

▶ Read the passage from "Living at the Bottom of the World." Then circle the letter of the best answer.

Why Did I Go There? I was in Antarctica to study invertebrates (animals without backbones), such as sea stars and sea urchins. I worked with the divers to collect invertebrates and to set up experiments—and I helped them with their equipment. Sometimes the divers found interesting animals to show everyone—like giant sea cockroaches!

- 1. Why was the author in Antarctica?
  - A to visit its mountain peaks
  - B to ski with friends
  - C to study invertebrates
- 2. Which of the following facts is used in the passage?
  - A The divers found interesting animals like giant sea cockroaches.
  - B Antarctica's winter is harsh.
  - C Sea animals wait for the summer sun.
- 3. What might be the author's message in this passage?
  - A I helped the divers with their equipment.
  - B I found giant sea cockroaches!
  - C I was in Antarctica to study invertebrates.

Byrd established "Little



Ask the student to describe an invertebrate.

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Extended Practice

Name		 - 18 OW	
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Sequence Lesson 21



- Sequence is the order in which events happen.
- You can figure out the sequence by looking for time-order words such as first, next, then, later, after, last, and finally.
- Dates and times are also time-order words.
- ▶ Read the passage. Pay attention to the dates and other time-order words. Then number the events in order from first to last. The first one has been done for you.

Born in Winchester, Virginia, in 1888, Richard Evelyn Byrd was a famous aviator who explored both the north and south poles. A fighter pilot for the U.S. Navy during World War I, Byrd developed a passion for flying that eventually led him to Antarctica.

On May 9, 1926, Byrd and another flyer, Floyd Bennet, took off from King's Bay, Norway. Their goal was to fly over the north pole. It is widely believed that this was the first airplane flight to the pole. It took them fifteen and a half hours.

After this, Byrd led several expeditions to Antarctica. In 1929, he established "Little America" there. This camp for scientific research and exploration has been in use ever since. Byrd's last expedition to Antarctica was in 1956.

_4_	Byrd's last expedition to Antarctica was in 1956.
TWA V	Byrd was a U.S. Navy fighter pilot during World War I.
270	On May 9, 1926, Byrd and Floyd Bennet took off for the north pole.
· · · · · ·	In 1929, Byrd established "Little America."
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Ask the student to think of three events that recently took place. Have him or her use time-order words to tell you what happened.

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### Grammar

Lesson 21: To Be Verbs

Directions: Fill in the chart with the correct to be verb.

	Present	Past			
I					
You	, C.1				
He/She/It	a language of the second of the second				
They/We	., 14				
Write the correct	present-tense form of <i>be</i> to fi	nish each sentence.			
<b>1.</b> She	our favorite baker.	and the second s			
<b>2.</b> We	big fans of her strawberry	pie.			
<b>3.</b> They	Theythe best pies in the world.				
<b>4.</b> I	certain you will like them.				
<b>5.</b> You	never hungry when you le	eave this bakery.			
Write the correct	t past-tense form of <i>be</i> to finis	h each sentence.			
1. She	young when she opened th	ne bakery.			
<b>2.</b> We	her first customers.				
<b>3.</b> I	happy her pies were so good.				
<b>4.</b> They	a big success.				
<b>5.</b> You	not living here at the time				
Choose the corre	ct word to complete each sent	ence.			
1. This story	about a rooster who l	oakes.			
a. are	<b>b.</b> is <b>c.</b> have	d. am			
2. The rooster	tired of his regular fo	od.			
a. were	<b>b.</b> was <b>c.</b> am	<b>d.</b> have			

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The Verb Be Lesson 21

▶ Rewrite each sentence. Choose the correct form of the verb be in parentheses ( ).

1. It (is, are) summer.

2. I (is, am) at the ocean.

3. We (was, were) warm in the sun.

4. He (is, am) in the water.

5. They (was, were) with their friends.

6. You (is, are) on a beach blanket.

7. I (was, are) at the snack bar.

8. It (is, are) next to a playground.

9. They (is, are) on the swings.

10. She (is, are) sleepy at the end of the day.

