

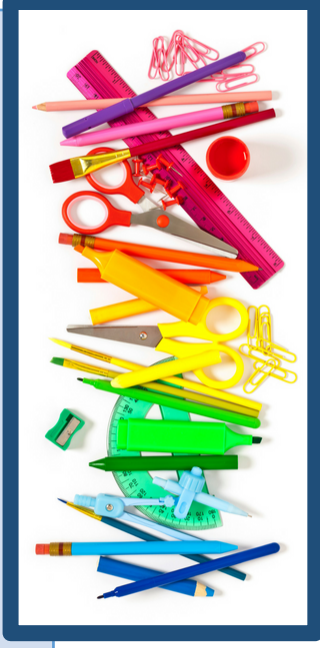
3rd GRADE week 2

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8:00	No School	Learning Warm-Up and Independent Reading -Review a book from Scholastic Home (see login information under Online Learning) -Complete learning activity through Imagine Learning Literacy (Access through Clever, found on CMSD website student page)	Learning Warm-Up and Independent Reading -Review a book from Scholastic Home (see login information under Online Learning) -Complete learning activity through Imagine Learning Literacy (Access through Clever, found on CMSD website student page)	Learning Warm-Up and Independent Reading -Review a book from Scholastic Home (see login information under Online Learning) -Complete learning activity through Imagine Learning Literacy (Access through Clever, found on CMSD website student page)	Learning Warm-Up and Independent Reading -Review a book from Scholastic Home (see login information under Online Learning) -Complete learning activity through Imagine Learning Literacy (Access through Clever, found on CMSD website student page)
8:30		Language -Daily Language Practice Journal	Language -Daily Language Practice Journal	Language -Daily Language Practice Journal	Language -Daily Language Practice Journal
9:00		Reading -Watch the youtube book teaser: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e6jgHjzCO18 -Independently Read, <u>The Bad Guys</u> for 30 minutes. Use the anchor charts (week 1) when you encounter an unfamiliar word. -Reading Comprehension Journal	Reading -Independently Read, <u>The Bad Guys</u> for 30 minutes. Use the provided anchor charts (week 1) when you encounter an unfamiliar word. -Reading Comprehension Journal	Reading -Independently Read, <u>The Bad Guys</u> for 30 minutes. Use the provided anchor charts when you encounter an unfamiliar word. -Reading Comprehension Journal	Reading -Independently Read <u>The Bad Guys</u> for 30 Minutes. Use the provided anchor Charts (week1) when you encounter an unfamiliar word. -Reading Comprehension Journal

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
10:00	Writing - Writing Journal Entry Why do you think the book is called 'Episode 1' instead of 'Book 1'? What does the word 'episode' bring to your Mind? -Daily Writing Prompt	Writing -Writing Journal Entry Does the Wolf think he is a good guy or a bad guy? How do you know? Do you think the Wolf is a good guy or a bad guy? Why? -Daily Writing Prompt	Writing -Writing Journal Entry Does the Wolf think he is a good guy or a bad guy? How do you know? Do you think the Wolf is a good guy or a bad guy? Why? -Daily Writing Prompt	Writing -Writing Journal Entry In your journal draw and describe the characters: The Good Guys – Mr. Wolf, Mr. Snake, Mr. Piranha and Mr. Shark -Daily Writing Prompt	Writing -Writing Journal Entry After reading chapter 1, make a billboard advertisement about chapter 1. Create an interesting image that will spark a person's interest to read the book. Include a catchy description to use on your billboard. -Daily Writing Prompt
11:00	<div>No School</div>				
12:00					
12:30					
1:30	Writing -Read: Learning About Rights and Responsibilities	Social Studies -Read: Citizens' Rights and Responsibilities	Social Studies -Read: My Rights, Your Rights and Protect Your Rights -Complete Being a Good Citizen Word Scramble activity and Our Responsibilities activity	Social Studies -Complete Let's Write activity and Think and Review activity.	Math Khan Academy Video: Solving 2 step word problems Activities: Solve Two-Step Problems (Reteach 8.4) Solve Two-Step Problems (Additional Practice 8.4)
2:00	Science Science Journal Page	Science Science Journal Page	Science Science Journal Page	Science Science Journal Page	Science Science Journal Page
2:30	Brain Break Choose a Movement & Mindfulness Break Option	Brain Break Choose a Movement & Mindfulness Break Option	Brain Break Choose a Movement & Mindfulness Break Option	Brain Break Choose a Movement & Mindfulness Break Option	Brain Break Choose a Movement & Mindfulness Break Option

Family and Student Supports:

<p>Please review family letters for these content area assignments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Literacy• Math• Science• Social Studies• Art• Music	Student Learning Kits
	<u>Supplies:</u> ruler, crayons, pencils, glue sticks, scissors, paper, markers, composition book
	<u>Math:</u> Daily Math Practice Journal
	<u>Literacy:</u> Daily Interactive Reading Comprehension Journal, Writing Prompt Journal, Daily Language Practice Book, Interactive Phonics Activities/Journal
	<u>Science:</u> Daily Science Activity & Journal
	<u>Art:</u> watercolor paint, paper



Additional Student Supports:

Individual Supports	Please reference the “Helping Your Child at Home in Reading” and “Helping Your Child at Home in Math” documents shared as well as the <i>Individual Supports</i> packet of information for additional access to individual student supports as needed.
English Language Learners	Please reference the <i>Academic Enrichment Packet for English Language Learners</i> to access additional student supports as needed.



Please reach out to your child's school if you have any questions or need assistance with login information.

Online Learning:

Resource	Access Information
Imagine Learning – Literacy Online learning for literacy – 30 minutes daily (may replace portion of Reading block)	Accessible through Clever (Found on CMSD website student page)
Imagine Learning – Math Online learning for math - 30 minutes daily (may replace Math block)	Accessible through Clever (Found on CMSD website student page)
BrainPop Junior Online video clips that can be used for learning in all subject areas.	https://jr.brainpop.com/
Scholastic Learn at Home Access to books and read alouds along with literacy lessons to use at home.	http://www.scholastic.com/learnathome Username: Learning20 Password: Clifford
ExactPath (access through Clever) Individualized instruction linked to student data that allows students to learn content as appropriate (intervention and enrichment supports)	Accessible through Clever (Found on CMSD website student page)
Second and Seven Read Alouds Online read alouds for grades K-2. No login is needed.	https://kids.secondandseven.com/
Khan Academy Digital Math Instruction Videos – Free login	https://www.khanacademy.org/

Movement & Mindfulness Break Options:

Outside Play Activities	Playground Visit
Go Noodle https://family.gonoodle.com/	Go for a Run or Walk (with an adult)
The OT Toolbox https://www.theottoolbox.com/best-brain-breaks-videos-on-youtube/	Fluency and Fitness (free for 3 wks) https://fluencyandfitness.com/
Mind Yeti https://www.mindyeti.com	Positive Psychology https://positivepsychology.com/mindfulness-for-children-kids-activities/
Calm (app available also) https://www.calm.com/schools	Teach, Train, Love http://teachtrainlove.com/20-brain-break-clips-fight-the-fidgeting/





Exact Path



Study Island



Dear Students & Families:

CMSD offers instruction through the programs Exact Path and Study Island. Exact Path includes K-12 assessment-driven math, reading, and language arts instruction; and Study Island provides instruction and assessments in math, reading, English Language arts, science, and social studies. The videos below are designed to assist with navigating both Exact Path and Study Island while working from home. Each video is approximately 10-15 minutes in length.

Please note that students access Exact Path through the CMSD Clever student portal using the login credentials they have been using all school year. The CMSD portal can be reached from this link:

<https://www.clevelandmetroschools.org/Page/15212>

As you will see, each video is specific to the grade range listed in the title.

[Exact Path & Study Island at Home: Grades K-2nd](#)

[Exact Path & Study Island at Home: Grades 3rd-5th](#)

[Exact Path & Study Island at Home: Grades 6th-12th](#)

Thank you,
The Academic Offices
Cleveland Metropolitan School District





Daily Assignments Checklist

Name: _____ Week: _____

Dear Parents/Guardians,

In the work packet, you will find assignments for the below subjects. Most often there will be more than one assignment for a subject. After your child completes the assignment(s) in each area, he/she should place a check in the box. This checklist will help your child monitor his/her completion of tasks, as well as promote responsibility. --Thank you!

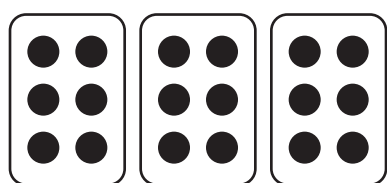
Assignments	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Learning Warm-Up and Independent Reading					
Language					
Reading					
Writing					
Math					
Art					
Social Studies					
Science					

Name _____

Relate Multiplication and Division

Multiplication and division are related. You can solve a division problem using multiplication by finding the unknown factor.

Mr. Smith has 18 buttons. He sews an equal number of buttons onto each of 3 shirts. How many buttons does Mr. Smith sew onto each shirt?



3 groups of 6 equals 18.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 3 & \times & 6 & = & 18 \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \text{factor} & & \text{factor} & & \text{product} \end{array}$$

Division is the **inverse**, or opposite, of multiplication.

18 divides into 3 equal groups of 6.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 18 & \div & 3 & = & 6 \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \text{dividend} & & \text{divisor} & & \text{quotient} \end{array}$$

Mr. Smith sews 6 buttons onto each shirt.

Solve. Write an equation to model the problem.

- 1** There are 4 third-grade classes and 16 footballs. If each class gets the same number of footballs, how many footballs will each class get?

4 footballs

$$16 \div 4 = 4$$

- 2** William is putting stamps into his album. A page holds 21 stamps arranged in 3 equal rows. How many stamps are in each row?

Write the unknown number.

3 $\blacksquare \div 5 = 6$

$$6 \times 5 = \blacksquare$$

$$\blacksquare = \underline{30}$$

4 $9 \times \blacksquare = 45$

$$45 \div \blacksquare = 9$$

$$\blacksquare = \underline{\quad}$$

5 $8 \overline{)56}$

$$\blacksquare \times 8 = 56$$

$$\blacksquare = \underline{\quad}$$

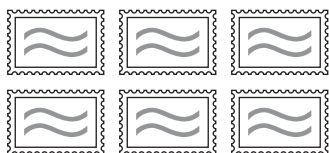
Name _____

Reteach

Write Related Facts

Related facts are a set of related multiplication and division equations that use the same numbers.

Chole has 6 stamps. She arranges the stamps in 2 equal rows. She puts 3 stamps in each row.



You can use multiplication or division to tell about the stamps.

Chole rearranges her 6 stamps. She arranges the stamps in 3 equal rows. She puts 2 stamps in each row.

Write a multiplication equation.
There are 2 groups of 3 stamps.

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

There are 6 stamps.

Write a division equation.

There are 6 stamps.

There are 3 stamps in each group.

$$6 \div 3 = 2$$

There are 2 equal groups.

Write a multiplication equation to show how many stamps there are.

$$\underline{3} \times \underline{2} = \underline{6}$$

Write a division equation to show the number of rows.

$$\underline{6} \div \underline{2} = \underline{3}$$

The related facts for 2, 3, and 6 are

$$2 \times 3 = 6; 6 \div 3 = 2; 3 \times 2 = 6; 6 \div 2 = 3.$$

Write the related facts for the set of numbers.

1 4, 6, 24

$$\underline{24} \div \underline{4} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{4} \times \underline{6} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \div \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

2 2, 7, 14

$$\underline{\quad} \div \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \div \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

Name _____

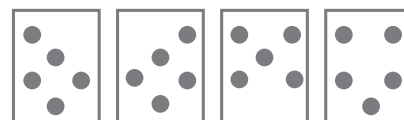
LESSON 8.2
Reteach

Find Unknown Factors and Numbers

Leigh has a bag of 20 one-pound rocks. She places the rocks equally at the bottom of 4 aquariums. How many rocks does Leigh place in each aquarium?

Draw a group for each aquarium.

Draw to show the 20 rocks separated equally into the groups.



Write a division equation with an unknown to represent the problem.

$$20 \div \underline{4} = \blacksquare$$

Write a related multiplication equation.

$$\blacksquare \times \underline{4} = 20$$

$$\underline{5} \times 4 = 20$$

There are 5 rocks in each aquarium.

- 1** Kevin visits the aquarium with his class of 28 students. There is an adult with every 4 students. How many adults visit the aquarium with his class? Write a multiplication equation and a division equation to represent the problem. Solve.
- _____

Find the unknown number.

2 $16 \div \square = 8$

3 $30 \div \square = 5$

4 $45 = 9 \times \square$

Name _____

Use Unknown Factors to Solve a Riddle

Solve each problem. For each solution, find the letter in the table, and write it above the exercise number.

- 1 A patio is made with 56 square tiles. The tiles are placed in 8 equal rows. How many tiles are in each row?

- 2 Marla has 14 fish. She has the same number of fish in each of 7 small fishbowls. How many fish are in each fishbowl?

- 3 Ty has 4 cats. He gives all his cats the same number of treats each day. He gives his cats 16 treats in all each day. How many treats does he give each cat?

- 4 An office building has 45 small offices. There are 5 floors in the building. Each floor has the same number of offices. How many offices are on each floor?

- 5 Devin has 54 cards. He gives 9 cards to each player. There are no cards left. How many players are there?

- 6 Every can of tennis balls has 3 balls. Hannah sells a total of 24 tennis balls. How many cans does she sell?

- 7 A case of juice has 30 bottles. The bottles are in 6 equal rows. How many bottles are in each row?

- 8 Alyssa rode her bike 9 miles last week. She rode 9 miles each time. How many times did Alyssa ride her bike?

Where does a snowman keep his money?

3 5 8 6 5 1 4 2 8 5 7

Letter	A	B	G	I	K	N	O	S	W	Y
Solution	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Name _____

Use Multiplication and Division to Solve Problem Situations

Write an equation. Use the letter n for the unknown number.
Solve.

- 1** Barb has 15 photographs that she wants to place in 3 rows. How many photographs are in each row?

$n =$ _____

- 2** Marlon has a bag of 48 peanuts. He sorts the peanuts into 8 bowls with the same number of peanuts in each bowl. How many peanuts are in each bowl?

$n =$ _____

Find the value of n .

3 $5 \times n = 45$

$n =$ _____

4 $n \div 7 = 8$

$n =$ _____

5 $32 = n \times 4$

$n =$ _____

- 6** Jolene was at school for 35 hours last week. She was at school for 5 days. She was there the same number of hours each day. How many hours was Jolene at school each day? Use n to represent the unknown number.

Multiplication equation: _____

Division equation: _____

$n =$ _____

Name _____

LESSON 8.3
Reteach

Use Multiplication and Division to Solve Problem Situations

At a soccer camp, the coaches separate 72 players into equal groups of 8. How many groups of players are there?

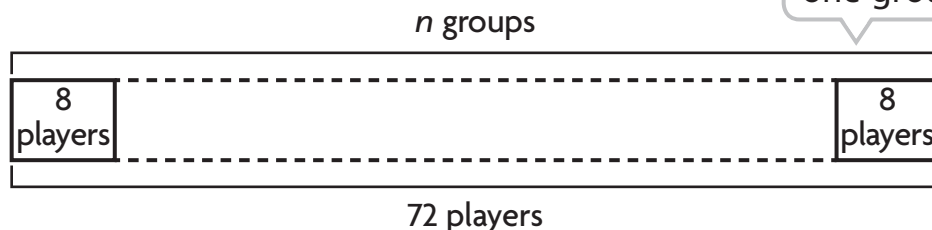
A. Write the numbers you know.

Number of players: 72

Number of players in each group: 8

B. Make a model to represent the problem.

Each box stands for one group.



C. Write a multiplication equation to model the problem.

$$\underline{n \times 8 = 72}$$

What number times 8 equals 72?

D. $n = \underline{9}$

There are 9 groups of players.

Find the value of n .

1 $4 \times n = 24$

2 $n \div 9 = 3$

3 $40 = n \times 8$

$n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4 The Goldberg family has planted 2 rows of tomatoes, with 7 tomato plants in each row. How many tomato plants are there? Use n to represent the unknown number.

Multiplication equation: _____

Division equation: _____

$n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Name _____

Solve Two-Step Problems

Mikayla has 4 picture frames that each hold the same number of photos. She has chosen 9 photos for the frames. There is room for 15 more photos. How many photos does each frame hold?

- What operations can you use to solve this problem?

I can add $9 + 15$ to find the total number of photos.

I can divide the sum by 4 to find how many photos each frame holds.

- Write equations for each step. Solve each equation.

$$\underline{9 + 15 = p; p = 24}$$

$$\underline{24 \div 4 = f; f = 6}$$

Each frame holds 6 photos.

Write two equations with letters for the unknown. Solve.

- 1** Mario has 8 books of short stories. Each book has 5 stories. He has 13 other short stories. How many short stories does Mario have?

- 2** Ilana has a collection of 59 crayons. She has 6 boxes of crayons, each with the same number of crayons. Ilana also has 17 loose crayons. How many crayons are in each of the boxes?

Name _____

Solve Two-Step Problems

Write two equations with letters for the unknown. Solve.

- 1** Kari is cleaning 5 rooms of animal cages, each with the same number of cages. She has cleaned 6 of the cages. There are 14 cages left to clean. How many cages are in each room?

- 2** Sol cuts a piece of wood into 4 pieces of equal length. Then he cuts 3 inches off of one of the pieces, leaving a 5-inch piece of wood. What was the length of the original piece of wood?

- 3** At the bowling alley, you can bowl for \$4 each game plus a one time fee of \$2. Rosia bowls 3 games. How much does it cost her to bowl?

- 4** Write a two-step word problem that can be solved using two equations, one with division and one with subtraction.



Learning About Rights and Responsibilities

Ms. Johnson wants to help Natalia understand that becoming class president has a lot of responsibilities. To help Natalia see that classroom responsibilities are similar to the responsibilities people have in the community, Ms. Johnson gives Natalia an article about civic responsibilities.

Personal and Civic Responsibility

In a democracy, citizens have the right and the responsibility to participate in their own government. They do that by voting and being personally and civically responsible. What does that mean? If you are personally responsible, it means you take responsibility for yourself, your family and your community. That means that as a student, you do your very best at school so you can take advantage of the great educational opportunities we have in this country.

Civic responsibility often starts with voting. It means that you obey the law and respect the rights of others. Civic responsibility also means you work for the common good by doing things that help everyone in your community.

Make Your Voice Heard

People who are elected to an office don't automatically know what you want them to do. They have their own ideas, but they know they have to listen to the ideas of their constituents (people who voted for them) if they want to get elected again. So, tell them what you want. Start by finding out all the facts you can about the issue. Then send an email or write a letter. Remember that leaders and citizens often have to compromise. Good leaders listen to everyone and decide what is best for their community, state or nation.

Civic and Service Organizations

We all need to work together to get things done. Civic organizations work for the common good (things that help everyone in the community). A civic

organization is made up of people who work on making things better for the community. Some people who work for civic organizations are paid and some are volunteers (people who agree to work for no pay). Government is a type of civic organization, since its purpose is to make things better in the community. Your local historical association is a civic organization, too.

Service organizations are also very important. Some service organizations may pay many of the people who work there, but they are set up to be non-profit organizations (groups that don't make a profit). The Red Cross, the American Cancer Society and the YMCA are examples of service organizations. Do you know of any service organizations in your community? When you grow up, you may want to work for or volunteer in a group like these.

Volunteer to Help

When you work for no pay, you are performing a voluntary service. Both civic and service organizations use volunteers. People who volunteer at soup kitchens or help build a house for Habitat for Humanity are providing an important service to the people in need who live in their community.

Leaders Work for Us

It's important to have leaders in order to get things done. That isn't always easy. Sometimes leaders need to do things that are not popular. For example, people don't usually like to have their taxes raised. But an elected official might vote for higher taxes, because the extra money may help buy a fire engine or pay more police officers. The job of elected officials is all about public service. They take on the responsibility to do the right thing for the people who elected them. It is important for leaders to be fair, reliable and honest. And when leaders are doing things that are unfair or dishonest, it's time for citizens to do something and get involved.





Most people agree that we are very lucky to live in the United States. Being an American citizen means we have many rights and freedoms that citizens of other countries may not have. These rights and freedoms are reasons many people move their families to the United States. They want to move to our country and become U.S. citizens to find freedom.

Citizen Responsibilities

In return for living in the United States, we have certain responsibilities we have to fulfill. Do you know what a responsibility is? Think about the word as two parts. “Response” + “able.” First, “response” means “an answer,” like a word or an action. “Able” means you can do something. Put them together and you have responsible. (Well, first change the “a” to an “i” for the correct spelling!) This means you are able to answer by speaking or taking action. Even children in our country are able to take action and be responsible for important things!

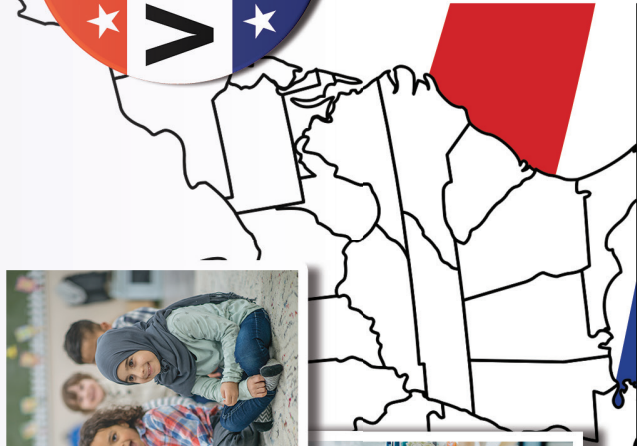
We also call our responsibilities our duties. What duties do you have

Citizens’ Rights and Responsibilities

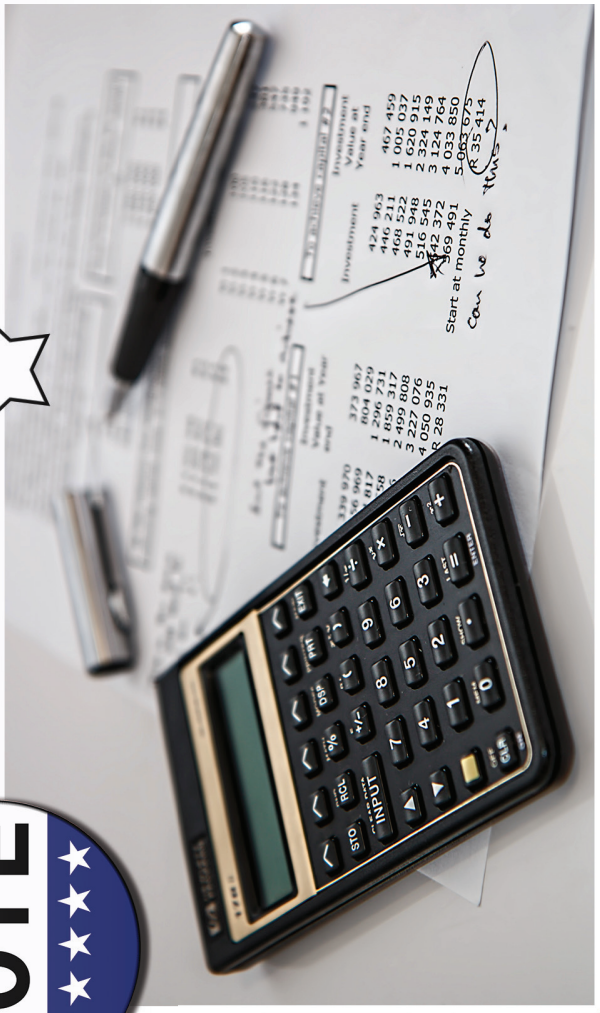
at home? Maybe you have to help with dinner or take care of a family pet. What responsibilities do you have at school? At school you are responsible for paying attention and remembering your materials. Do other people expect and count on you to fulfill these duties? Well, adults also have responsibilities and duties they must fulfill. Respect the law, pay taxes to the government and vote in elections are some responsibilities that American citizens have. It is important for you to learn about these responsibilities by seeing adults fulfill their duties.

Respect the law: American citizens must respect and follow the laws of our country. The government makes laws to keep the people of our country safe. People elect government workers who make the laws. There are federal, or whole country, laws and then there are laws just for our state. It is the responsibility of every American citizen to respect and follow all the laws.

Pay taxes: Our U.S. government provides products and services for the people in our country. People pay taxes to the government for these



vote



pay taxes

respect
the law

Citizen Responsibilities

My Rights, Your Rights

The citizens in a country play a very important role, especially in a democracy like the United States. The role of citizens can be defined by looking at the responsibilities of the citizens.

Who is a citizen? A citizen of the United States is someone who is born in the United States, or whose parents are U.S. citizens. Someone who is not born in the United States and whose parents are not U.S. citizens is called an “alien.” Not like an alien from outer-space! The word alien just means a person who is from somewhere else. Someone from California would be an alien to New York. Aliens can become citizens by following specific rules and procedures.

What are some of the responsibilities of a citizen? A citizen should respect the rights of others, participate in the government and defend their country. They should also help other citizens and support their government. There are many more responsibilities that a citizen has, but these are some of the most important ones.

What does it mean to respect the rights of other people? Perhaps one way to think of it is by not doing anything that would take away someone else’s right. Is it right for a person to beat someone up on the street and take all their money? No. The person who was beaten had the right to be safe and to keep their property. The person who beat the person up and stole their things took those rights away. That is wrong.

The person who stole wasn’t fulfilling their responsibilities or their role as a citizen. So how can a person make sure that they are respecting the rights of other people? Well, there is a way the government protects people’s rights. It makes laws. Laws are rules that people who live in a country must obey. Most laws are made to protect the rights of people who live in a country. The easiest way for a person to be sure they are not taking away or infringing upon someone else’s rights is to obey the laws.

Another way a person can make sure they are not infringing on someone else’s rights is by thinking about the “golden rule.” You have probably heard that rule – “Treat others as you would like to be treated!”

For example, if Steven doesn’t like being yelled at, he probably shouldn’t yell at Natalia, because she probably wouldn’t like it either. That makes sense. If all the citizens in our country treated the other citizens the way that they would like to be treated, there would be more peace and less crime in our country.

Part of the role of the citizen of any country is to help maintain peace and happiness in that country. We can do that by respecting the rights of others.



products and services. Money paid to the government as a tax is used for things like schools, libraries and roads. It is the responsibility of every American citizen to pay taxes.

Vote: To vote means to voice your opinion on a ballot. American citizens have a duty to learn about the things and people they vote for. Our U.S. democracy would not work properly if its citizens did not vote. To keep our country strong, citizens have a responsibility to vote.

If citizens in the United States did not work together to fulfill each of these responsibilities, our country would not run as smoothly as it does. Think about your classroom. If your teacher did not fulfill their responsibility of being prepared to teach you each day, or have rules to keep students safe, how would your classroom run? What about your family? If nobody took responsibility to feed or water your pet, what effect might that have?

Citizen Rights

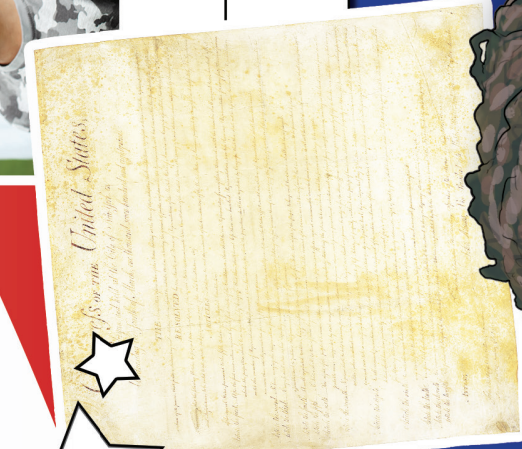
Most rights in our country are meant for adults, or people eighteen or older. However, there are some rights you have as a student and as an American citizen. To begin with, do you know what “nationality” means? It means you belong to a certain country. What nationality are you? If you were born in America, you would say your nationality is American. Because you were born in the United States, you have the privilege of

having all the rights guaranteed by our Bill of Rights.

Some of these rights might not seem to affect children, but they will be there for you when you become an adult. They protect your family every day. Let’s learn about some of these rights, right now!

First, you have the freedom of speech. This means you can say what you want, even if that means disagreeing with our government. You have the freedom of religion, which allows you to worship any way you want, or not at all. No one can stop you. Citizens have the right to own property. For example, your family can own a house and a car. You have the freedom of assembly. This means you can meet with others when and where you want. Citizens have the right to vote and elect leaders. We also have the right to a free public education. This means all young Americans are guaranteed the opportunity to go to school.

How do these basic American rights apply to children? Well, freedom of speech allows you to state opinions as long as you don’t hurt anyone else. You can vote in a school election or for your favorite book in class. Freedom of assembly might apply because you may have a Boy Scout or Girl Scout meeting, a Battle of Books meeting or a meeting with your sports teams. Of course, the right that’s most important for children is a free public education. Education is important for everyone in our country. We make certain that students have a chance to learn what they need to be successful in the future!



Citizen Rights

Protect Your Rights!

What do you think would happen if your parents could no longer vote? Do you think the world around you would be the same? It is important for Americans to participate in their civic responsibilities, like voting. Staying informed, voting and volunteering are ways that American citizens can protect their rights.

The Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution to provide a clear picture of how citizens’ rights were protected. The Bill of Rights exists to protect the individual rights of each American.

Even children have rights in the United States! As a child, you have a right to attend school. If that right was taken away, how would you get an education? Would we be able to have doctors, lawyers, teachers or engineers if children like you did not get an education? Public school is provided for all children to get a free education.

Around the world, other children do not have the same rights as you do. We are lucky to live in a country that has rights and freedoms. It is important for you to protect the rights we have as Americans today!



Name _____

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Activity

Being a Good Citizen Word Scramble

Below are listed several examples of things that good citizens are expected to do. In each example, unscramble a word to find out what a good citizen is expected to do. Some of these examples are not discussed in depth in this week’s paper. You must be creative to figure out the answers! The first one has been done for you.

1. Paying your **xtase** is an example of being a good citizen. taxes
2. A good citizen will serve on a **ujyr**, if they are asked. _____
3. Good citizens always make sure to **eotv** in each election. _____
4. A good citizen does not **keta** things that don’t belong to them. _____
5. Working for the moncom **dogo** is part of being a good citizen. _____
6. A good citizen always **beyos** the law, even if they don’t agree with it. _____
7. Taking care of our **vicic poisnseribltisei** makes us good citizens. _____
8. A good citizen will serve in the **limtiray**, if they are asked to do so. _____
9. Good citizens are **nestoh** and do not lie, cheat or steal. _____
10. A good citizen treats others the way they would like to be **etraedt**. _____

Activity

Our Responsibilities Activity

We live in a great country – one that provides us with many rights. We have the right to practice any religion, to say most anything, and to express ourselves in different ways. But, as citizens of the United States, we also have important responsibilities. These are things we are expected, but not required, to do. See if you have what it takes to be a responsible citizen.

You find \$20 on the ground just outside the main entrance of a grocery store. You decide to

1. keep it – finders keepers.
2. leave it – it’s not yours.
3. bring it to the store manager.

The school election for class officers is coming up. You have never voted, but you would like to see some changes. You decide

1. to skip voting again because you really don’t care that much.
2. to tell your friend to vote twice so you don’t have to vote.
3. decide it’s time to be heard and vote.

A new student from another country joins your homeroom. They dress differently and have religious beliefs that you are not used to. You decide to

1. ignore them.
2. tell others the new student’s beliefs are wrong.
3. respect their beliefs and try to get to know them better.

A national election is coming up, however, you are too young to vote. You decide to

1. sneak into a voting booth and vote.
2. shrug and say no big deal.
3. convince adults in your household to go vote.

The local park is getting messy because of all the litter and graffiti. You decide to

1. do nothing – you didn’t make the mess and you’re not cleaning it up.
2. ignore it – there’s still room to play tag.
3. ask your family and friends to get together to help clean it up.

A responsible citizen helps in their community, respects the rights and feelings of others, and obeys laws. If you chose “3” for each answer, you are making great, responsible choices!

Let’s Write

Write an explanation of how you can be responsible to your community, your family and yourself.

Narrative: Write about a time you showed good citizenship at school.

Think & Review

1. What would happen if we had no rights?
2. How can you be responsible to your community, your family and yourself?
3. How do these basic American rights apply to children?
4. If all the citizens in our country treated the other citizens with respect, what do you think would happen?
5. Why are we lucky to live in a country that has rights and freedoms?

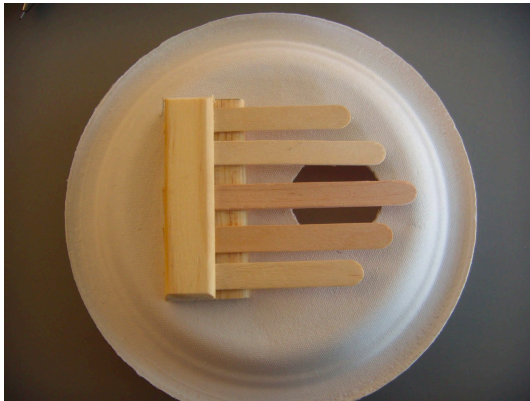


Drawing Barlines

INSTRUCTIONS: Draw barlines in the right place on each line of music according to the time signature.



Make a Kalimba with Popsicle Sticks and Paper Plates!



Materials Needed:

- 2 small, sturdy paper plates
- One wood block (3cm x 7cm x 1cm)
- 7cm piece of thin wood
- 5 flat popsicle sticks
- 7cm strip of wood (molding)
- Brads or small screws
- Paper glue
- Wood glue



Glue a block of wood to a paper plate near its edge. Glue another paper plate (plates facing each other) to the original plate and the wood block. Spread glue on both the rims of the plates and the wood block. Glue a small 1x3 inch wood block to one of the plates directly over the inside wood block. Cut a hole in the top paper plate. Glue five or six flat popsicle sticks to the wood block, arranged so that the center sticks are longer than the side sticks (use proportions like your fingers to one another). Glue a thin, flat piece of 1/8 inch wood, such as screen door molding (same dimensions as wood block), to the tops of the popsicle sticks. If desired, brads or very small screws can be used to help hold the entire bridge mechanism in place.

CLAUDE MONET

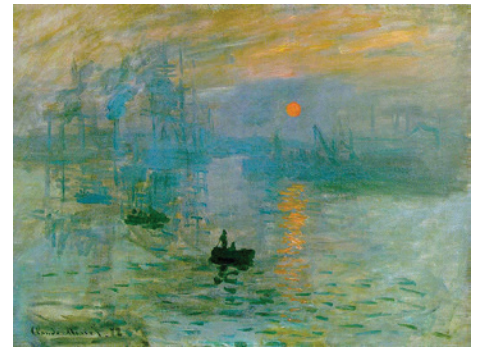
[1840–1926]

Claude Monet was a French artist, best known for helping to start what is known as “Impressionism”: a style of painting that uses thick, fast brush strokes and vibrant colors to show outdoor scenes.

Monet grew up in the French province of Normandy. As a young man he moved to Paris, where he began his career as an artist. Like many others at the time, Monet made many artist friends while in Paris and found it an excellent place to develop his skills and ideas. At the time, art schools in Europe were generally teaching very realistic painting. Most of the students would go to famous museums like the Louvre and try to copy the style of the Renaissance paintings there. Monet admired the old painters, but felt he could develop his own style and preferred to paint outdoor scenes of gardens and people. He became friends with the artist Édouard Manet, who liked to paint the same things, and together they would help invent Impressionism.

One of Monet’s favorite ways of painting was to find a scene outside that he liked, then set up his easel and paints and spend the whole day making several paintings of the one scene. Each painting would look different because it was painted at a different time of day, with different light. The term “impressionism” came from one of the paintings Monet did like this, on a river bank in Paris, called “Impression of a Sunrise.” The trees and figures in the painting are only sketched; the colors are what Monet thought were the most important part of the scene.

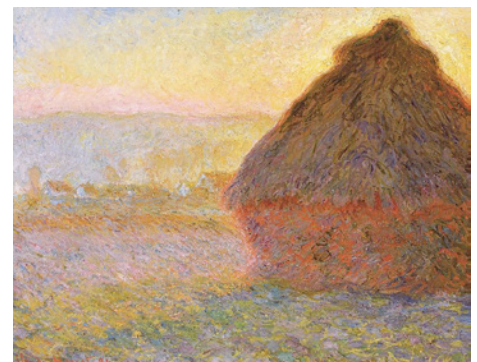
Monet’s ideas about color and brush strokes, capturing what was happening in front of him at the very moment the picture was painted, caught on with many painters. Many artists used Monet’s ideas to create their own styles, including Vincent Van Gogh. Monet’s influence helped to change the way art was understood in Europe from that point on.



Impression of a Sunrise



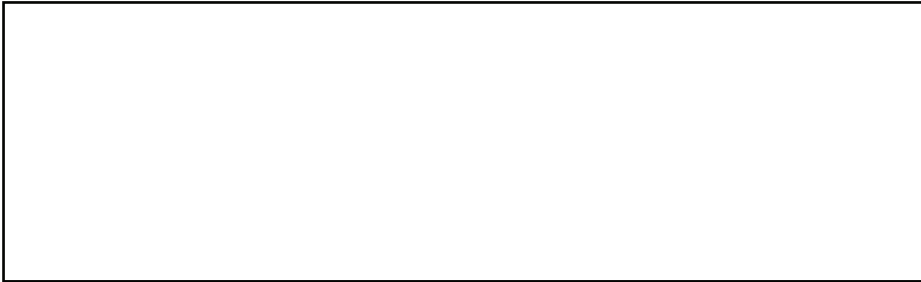
Waterlilies on a Pond



Haystack at Sunset

MONET EXERCISE

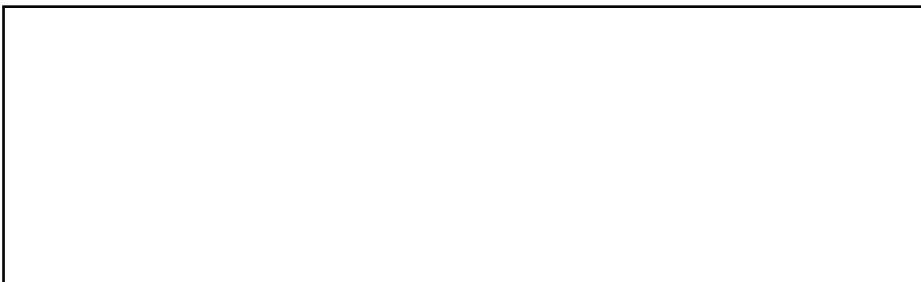
Look outside in the afternoon, at sunset and at night. Notice what color the sky is at these times and color it in each box. Why are the colors different? If you were to do a painting at each of these times of the day, how would they look different?



Morning or Afternoon

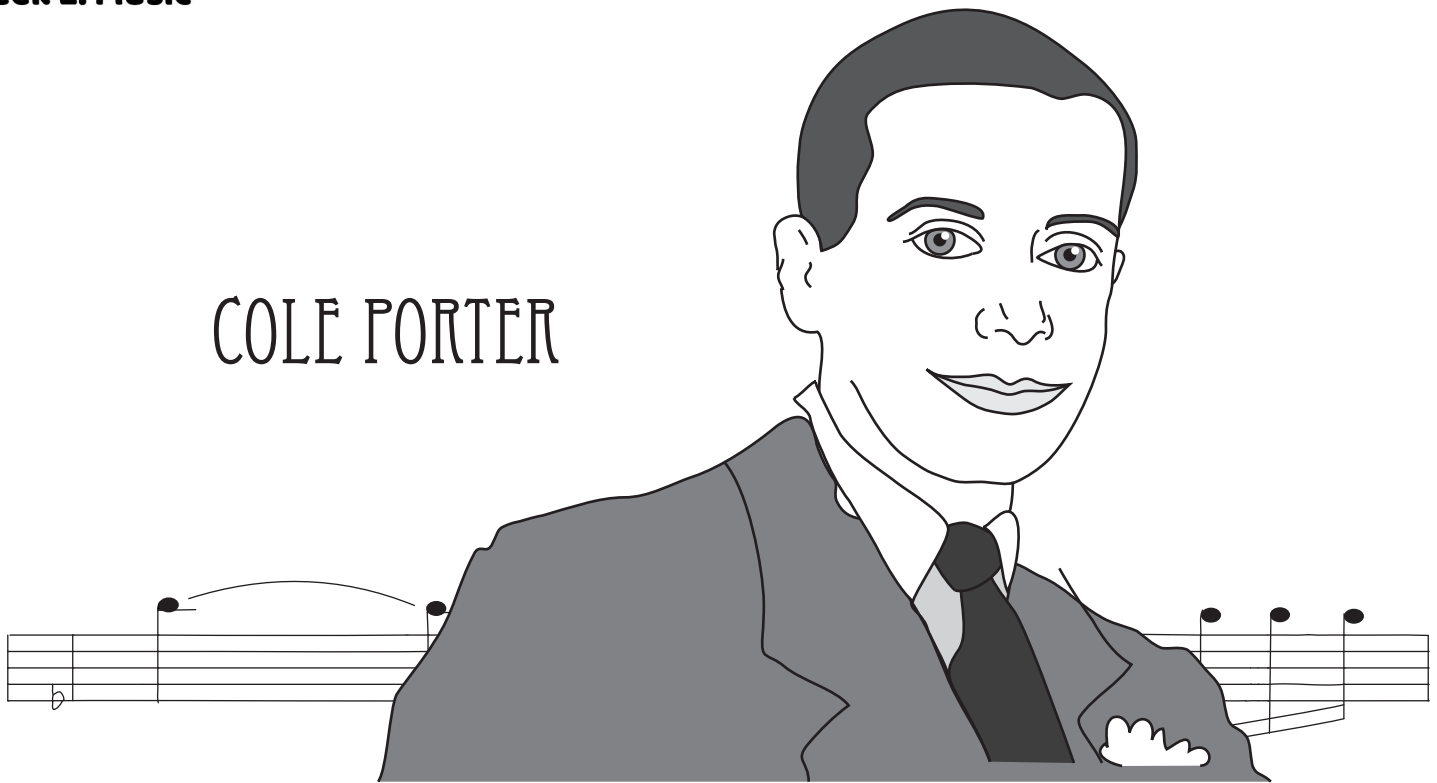


Sunset



Night

COLE PORTER



Cole Porter was born in Indiana in 1891. At a young age, he was enrolled in music lessons, but his family wanted him to be a lawyer. He enrolled in Yale as a young man, where he sang in the school's glee club and wrote many songs, including the school's fight song which is still sung today. He moved on to law school after Yale, but soon realized he would rather pursue his passion for music. He continued his studies of music and by 1913 had his first song performed on Broadway.

He moved to Paris a few years later and used his experiences there to write the musical *Paris*, which debuted in 1928 and became his first successful Broadway show. Work slowed down as the Depression took hold of the country, but in the mid-1930s he was approached to write a musical comedy about the goings-on between the passengers of a luxury ocean liner. The show, *Anything Goes*, was an immediate success and is still a favorite musical to this day. *Anything Goes* contains many classic songs of his, including "Let's Misbehave", "You're the Top", and "I Get a Kick Out of You". Shortly after the success of *Anything Goes*, he was hurt while horseback riding, which affected his work. He wrote the scores for a few movie musicals, but made his triumphant return to Broadway with *Kiss Me, Kate*, a musical comedy based on Shakespeare's *The Taming of the Shrew*. It grew to be his biggest hit, running for over 1,000 performances on Broadway and 400 in London. However, in the years after *Kiss Me, Kate*'s success, his injuries began to cause complications and he retired from songwriting. He is remembered for writing some of the most famous American songs that have been performed over and over, including "Night and Day", "Begin the Beguine", and "I've Got You Under My Skin".



The majority of the Cole Porter songs we still sing today are known as “standards”. These are songs that were written a long time ago, but many people know, and many musicians still perform to this day. Name three other “standards” that you know.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Cole Porter was known for having a great command of language and rhythm. His lyrics not only seemed to match the mood and melody of his songs, but they were witty and meaningful, and used a wide range of vocabulary.

On the lines below, write a short poem in the style of one of Cole Porter’s songs. Use the words below as inspiration. Don’t forget to exercise your sense of humor, and try you best to make it rhyme!

Oh, my dear, you _____

You’ve always _____

But when you _____

That’s why _____ !

