**HOW DOES HISTORY IMPACT CULTURES AROUND THE WORLD TODAY?**

**Directions:** Review the three sources below. Then complete the three-column chart to help you answer the question above.

**Source #1: Brazil Today: Carnaval! The Celebration of Brazil**

Brazil’s warm climate and beautiful beaches attract people from all over the world. What else attracts people to Brazil? The country’s reputation for fun! During Carnaval, seven weeks before Easter, for four straight days, Brazil turns into one big party. It is Carnaval time!

Carnaval began similar to the tradition of Mardi Gras in the United States. Both started as a feast and celebration before the fasting of Lent. But today, Carnaval is not as much about religion as about fun and pleasure. People parade, dance, play music, and wear costumes and masks. Everyone catches the spirit of Carnaval. Bright colors are everywhere and people become more outgoing.

Carnaval combines many elements of Brazil’s heritage: masked balls from the Portuguese aristocrat tradition, music handed down through the ages from West Africans in Brazil, and paint and marching from the Native American tradition. People from every background and social class take part in Carnaval in one way or another.

One way to celebrate is through singing. Many people sing songs written for Carnaval as they parade.

Part of the Carnaval is the escolas de samba. Escolas de samba are groups, or almost like clubs that perform together. They spend a lot of time during the whole year preparing for Carnaval. The exhibitions involve parades with breathtaking floats made of crepe paper, flowers, and other materials. There is also music. Each parade lasts about 90 minutes. Judges choose the best groups of floats and the best songs written each year. Often the songs have political or historical themes. They are fun, but they are also passionate and smart. The songs speak to the people of Brazil. Brazilians are very loyal to their favorite escola. People from the community pour time and effort into the escola de samba to make their parade the best, loudest, and most dazzling.

**Source #2: Exploring Countries: France**

**Did you Know?** The French are famous for a long, hard loaf of bread called a baguette. France has 35,000 bakeries where the French can buy bread, which is served with every meal.

**Food**

Food is an important part of French culture. The midday meal, the largest meal of the day, is traditionally eaten with the entire family. It begins with an appetizer, or hors d’oeuvre. This might consist of sausage, soup, raw vegetables, or liver paste called pâté. The main dish is called the entrée. It usually features seafood stew, fried steak, or roasted chicken or
lamb. The entrée is often served with side dishes such as *ratatouille*, a mixed vegetable dish. Dessert is often a plate of fruit and cheese.

French food varies widely between regions. Cooks in the French Mediterranean use olive oil, herbs and tomatoes in many dishes. Food in northwest France is made with butter and sour cream. Northeast France has strong German influences. Meals in this region often include sauerkraut. Seafood is commonly eaten along the French coasts.

**Holidays**

The French celebrate many holidays. The most famous French holiday is Mardi Gras. Many towns throw huge Mardi Gras carnivals that include floats and people in flashy costumes. The Feast of Kings, or *Fête des Rois*, is on January 6. The French celebrate this day with king cake. Most French people also celebrate Christmas.

The French enjoy a number of national holidays. On July 14, the French celebrate Bastille Day, which is Independence Day in France. Soldiers march in military parades to the beat of France's national anthem, *La Marseillaise*. At night, fireworks light up the sky while people dance in the streets.

**Source #3: The Ancient Art of Rangoli**

1. More than 5,000 years ago, people living in the Indus Valley of northern India decorated the floors and walls of their homes with elaborate designs of flowers, birds, or geometric patterns. This ancient tradition, known as *Rangoli*, is practiced today throughout India as an important part of festivals and celebrations. In southern India, women and children still make *Rangoli* every morning on the threshold of their homes. They perform this daily ritual to welcome guests and bring good luck to the family.

2. *Rang* is the Hindi word for "color," but throughout the country, different styles of *Rangoli* are known by other names. The brilliant, colored powders used to make *Rangoli* are made from finely ground rock powder, spices, and other kinds of dyes mixed with rice flour. Turmeric, a spice commonly used in Indian cooking, gives a bright yellow. Indigo is a deep blue made from the leaves of a shrub. Vermillion red is made from grinding up a mineral called cinnabar. Plain white rice flour is also part of the color spectrum in *Rangoli*.

3. Festivals such as *Diwali*, or "Festival of Lights," call for a special *Rangoli* inviting Lakshmi, the Hindu goddess of wealth, to people's homes. Lakshmi is believed to visit households that have been well cleaned and beautifully decorated. The whole family helps to complete the big *Rangoli* by filling colors in the intricate patterns. A special impression of Lakshmi's footprint is made by dipping the side of a fist into the rice paste, and then adding toes using fingertips.

4. There are no fixed rules to making *Rangoli*. Why not try your hand at making one with ordinary materials that you have around the house.

**Directions:** Copy a chart like the one below on your own paper (but make it bigger). Use the three sources to fill it out.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Which culture was studied?</th>
<th>What were historical influences on this culture?</th>
<th>How are those historical influences present today?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Welcome to Art! Grade 3-5 Week 5

For this week’s lesson, you will design and create a character or superhero based upon your personal strengths. Then you will reflect and revise your artwork.

Dorian Lynde, No Damsels

DISCUSSION: What is going on in the image above? What do you see? What strengths can you identify in the characters above?

TASK: First you will brainstorm your strengths (the things you are great at). Then you will design and create yourself as a character or superhero highlighting your strengths.

DESIGN PROCESS:

1. **Imagine**: What are your personal strengths? What are the best things about you? (examples: I am kind, I am an artist, I care for animals)
2. **Brainstorm**: How could you represent your strengths visually? What symbols could you draw to show your strengths? How could you design yourself as a character or superhero?
3. **Experiment**: Sketch your ideas!
4. **Create**: Select one of your ideas to create an artwork using art materials of your choice!
5. **Refine & Reflect**: Share your creation and reflect on the questions at the bottom of the page.

MATERIAL OPTIONS: paper, pencil, crayons, colored pencils etc.

REFLECTION QUESTIONS:

What do you like best about your artwork?

How does your artwork reflect your personal strengths?

What details did you add to your artwork?

What would you change about your artwork if you did this task again?

Ask the household member what they notice about your artwork.
Fast Gas-Water Evaporation Rates Part 2

Focus Question: What affects how fast water changes into a gas/evaporates?

Materials
- Water
- Cloth pieces (two identical/same size and material)
- Bowl
- Sealable Plastic bag (ZipLock) or sealable clear container
- Drinking glass
- ¼ cup table salt
- Black or dark colored paper
- Tray or baking sheet

Investigation 1
1. Try wetting two identical pieces of cloth and wring the excess water out.
2. Place one of the pieces of cloth in an airtight plastic bag.
3. Place the other piece of cloth in an open bowl.
4. Put both cloths near a window with plenty of sunlight.
5. Make predictions about which cloth piece will dry up first. Be sure to include why you think so.
6. Leave the items by the window overnight.
7. Describe and draw what happened and why you think so in a notebook.
8. Compare to your prediction. Any surprises?

Investigation 2
1. Mix about ¼ cup of salt (70-75 grams) into glass of water and mix well.
2. Pour the salty water onto a sheet of black construction paper placed inside a baking tray.
3. Place the tray outside in direct sunlight.
4. Weigh the paper down on the corners with rocks or something heavy.
5. Predict what will happen to the water and salt.
6. In a few hours observe the tray.
7. Record and draw your observations and your thinking of what happened.

Reflection:
Use your observations to hypothesize an answer to the focus question?
Focus Question: What affects how fast water changes into a gas/evaporates?
Adjectives and Adverbs and Verbs, Oh My!

Authors use different types of words to describe a character, setting, or an event. Readers can use words in the text to help them learn more about these story elements.

- **Adjective** - a word that describes a noun. (Example: old)
- **Adverb** - a word that describes a verb or adjective. (Example: slowly)
- **Verb** - a word that describes an action. (Example: run)

**Part 1**

**Directions:** Read each sentence and identify the underlined word as an adjective, adverb, or verb. Circle your answer.

1. Dyana **wanted** a kitten more than anything in the world. Adjective, Adverb, Verb
2. She had dreamed of the day that she would get an **actual** pet. Adjective, Adverb, Verb
3. Dyana **happily** thought of kittens all day. Adjective, Adverb, Verb
4. She hoped her kitten would have **blue** eyes. Adjective, Adverb, Verb
5. Dyana’s mother **secretly** bought a kitten. Adjective, Adverb, Verb
6. “Mama, I did not **expect** this! Thank you!” Dyana said. Adjective, Adverb, Verb

**Part 2**

**Directions:** Choose a word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence. Write your answer on the line.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Bank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carefully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excited</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. It was Friday, and Jamica was ____________ for her party. (adjective)  
2. Jamica’s mom ____________ big cupcakes for the party. (verb)  
3. She ____________ measured the sugar when she baked the cupcakes. (adverb)  
4. Her friends would walk into the house ____________. (adverb)
Grade 3 Week 7 Additional Language and Literacy Practice Directions:

✔ Check off each task as you go.

Learning Target: Read and understand text. Practice reading fluency.
Remember to:
- Read at a speed that is appropriate
- Correct and reread words I read wrong or that don’t make sense
- Notice and read punctuation correctly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Read the passage silently to yourself." /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Read the passage in whisper voice to yourself." /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Read the passage in speaking voice to yourself." /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Read the passage aloud to someone / something (parent, sibling, pet, stuffed animal, plant)." /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Circle any words you don’t know the meaning. Using the context, see if you can figure them out." /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Tell the gist of the story to someone." /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image7.png" alt="Write a summary of the story." /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Story

**Water Worries**

Almost 1 billion people don’t have clean water, a report finds.

What do you do when you’re thirsty? Chances are you get a glass of water from the sink. Not everyone can do that. In fact, almost 1 billion people around the world don’t have clean drinking water.

That’s the finding of a report by world aid groups. The study looked at the living conditions of people around the globe. Many have to walk hours each day to collect water from rivers. Often that water is not safe to drink, because it’s dirty.

About 2.6 billion people don’t have safe places to go to the bathroom, the report says. Lakshmi grew up in a poor village in India. That is a country in Asia. For a long time, her school did not have bathrooms. She and her classmates had to use bushes outside.

World leaders say it’s important for kids to have good hygiene, or cleanliness. Drinking clean water and washing your hands after using the bathroom can help prevent diseases.

Aid workers have been helping by installing pipes around the world. To install is to set up. The pipes have given people water in their homes. Aid workers also have been teaching people how to filter, or clean, rain water. They even have built bathrooms. That’s made a difference for Lakshmi. “My school has toilets now,” she said.

Still, there is a lot more to do, aid worker Clarissa Brocklehurst says. “We must act as one community to [supply] water and [good hygiene] for all.”
Writing Prompts

Directions: Select a prompt and write or sketch about it below.

- Write a summary of the article. Add a sketch to illustrate your summary.
- What is the problem presented in the article? What solutions are there to this problem?
- Describe a day when the rain fell down as something different than water!
Physical Education

**Weight Transfer** This week we are going to practice transferring our body weight from one part to another for movement. Your challenge is to complete these weight transfer movements, then see if you can combine them with some of the balances you learned last week.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Walks</th>
<th>Gymnastics Moves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seal Walk</td>
<td>Inchworm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear Walk</td>
<td>Donkey Kick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crab Walk</td>
<td>Crab Walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Log Roll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Backward Roll</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Create A Routine**

Start: Your challenge is to create a routine by combining weight transfer moves with balances. Be sure to have smooth transitions and hold each balance as still as you can. Have fun!

End:

**Reflection:** Which weight transfer skills were you the best at and which ones were more challenging? Why do you think being able to transfer your weight with balance is important? What was fun about making your own routine? What was challenging?

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**Mindfulness** means paying full attention to something. It means slowing down to really notice what you’re doing. Being mindful is the opposite of rushing or multitasking. When you’re mindful, you’re taking your time. You’re focusing in a relaxed, easy way.

Use **Square Breathing** as one strategy to focus on your breathing and be more mindful throughout your day.

**Square Breathing**

Start at the bottom right of the square, and follow the arrows around the whole square to complete one deep breath.

Hold for 4

Exhale out for 4

Inhale in for 4

Exhale out for 4
3rd Grade Math Resources

1) **Round to the Nearest Ten or Hundred:**
The school cafeteria has an order for 238 hot lunches. What is 238 rounded to the nearest ten?

2) **Model with Arrays:** What multiplication sentence does this array show?

![Array Image]

An array has 8 rows with 4 circles in each row. How many circles are in the array?

3) **Find the unknown number:**

\[ d \times 3 = 27 \quad 6 \times 5 = m \quad b = 4 \times 9 \quad 8 \times e = 64 \]

\[ d = \quad m = \quad b = \quad e = \]

4) **Model Multiplication:** Write a multiplication sentence for each model.

![Multiplication Models]

\[ \quad \times \quad = \quad \quad \quad \quad \times \quad = \quad \]

5) **Equal or unequal:** Write whether the shape is divided into equal parts or unequal parts.

![Equal or Unequal Shapes]

\[ \quad \quad \quad \quad \]
Write the number of equal parts in the whole. Then write the fraction that names the shaded part.

____ equal parts  
____ equal parts

6) Find the quotient:

___ = 20 ÷ 5  
40 ÷ 5 = _____  
___ = 18 ÷ 2  
0 ÷ 5 = _____

7) Word Problem: Yasmin used 28 large apples to make 7 loaves of apple bread. She used the same number of apples for each loaf. How many apples did Yasmin use for each loaf?

8) Order of operations: First multiply and divide from left to right. Then, add and subtract from left to right.

45 – 3 × 5 = _____  
3 × 4 ÷ 2 = _____

5 + 12 ÷ 2 = _____  
7 × 10 + 3 = _____

9) Fractions: What fraction of the group is shaded?

_________  
_________
10) **Equal Shares:** Draw lines to show how much each person gets. Write the answer.

8 sisters share 3 eggrolls equally

![Image of eggrolls](image)

11) **Liquid Volume:** Which bottle has the most amount of liquid?

What bottle has the least amount of liquid?

![Image of bottles](image)

12) **Area:** Count to find the area of the figure. Each unit square is 1 square inch.

![Image of shapes](image)

Area = _____ square inches

Area = _______ square inches

13) **Word Problem:** The school library has 97 books about space. John and 3 of his friends each check out 9 books. How many space books are still in the school library?

![Image of books](image)