



Name _____

“The Journey: Stories of Migration”

Reading Packet- Gr. 3

(Independent Work- Graded Assignments)

"The Journey: Stories of Migration"

Spelling-Changing Final y to i - Study words nightly for weekly test.

Test date- Friday

1. cities
2. cried
3. puppies
4. hurried
5. stories
6. flies
7. parties
8. tried
9. pennies
10. fried
11. carried
12. babies
13. spied
14. ponies

Challenge Words: 15. countries 16. libraries
Review Words: 17. pretty 18. very

Dictation:

1. We saw puppies at the animal shelter.
2. I like to read funny stories.
3. They put the pennies in the jar.

Grammar Focus: Making Comparisons

Phonics Focus: Spelling Changes: -s, -es, -ed, -ing

Writing Focus: Descriptive Paragraph

UNIT 5 LESSON 22

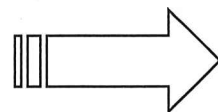
"The Journey: Stories of Migration"

Vocabulary Definitions- Study words and definitions nightly for weekly test.

Test date- Wednesday

1. landscape- scenery
2. survival- the act of staying alive
3. dramatic- exciting
4. solid- firm and hard
5. thunderous- very loud
6. chilly- cold
7. migrate- to move to another place
8. accidents- unexpected injuries

More on back!



Phonics

Answer Numbers 1 though 10. Choose the best answer for each question.

- 1 What change should be made to the sentence below?

There are three *knifes* in the drawer.

- (A) change *knifes* to *knives*
- (B) change *knifes* to *knifves*
- (C) change *knifes* to *knifeves*
- (D) change *knifes* to *knivees*

- 2 What change should be made to the sentence below?

The shoemaker saw two *elfves* fixing the shoes.

- (F) change *elfves* to *elfs*
- (G) change *elfves* to *elvs*
- (H) change *elfves* to *elves*
- (I) change *elfves* to *elfvees*

- 3 What change should be made to the sentence below?

Matt has two *calfes* and one pony.

- (A) change *calfes* to *calfs*
- (B) change *calfes* to *calves*
- (C) change *calfes* to *calfves*
- (D) change *calfes* to *calfees*

- 4 What change should be made to the sentence below?

The deer were chased by a pack of *wolfes*.

- (F) change *wolfes* to *wolfs*
- (G) change *wolfes* to *wolfees*
- (H) change *wolfes* to *wolfves*
- (I) change *wolfes* to *wolves*

- 5 What change should be made to the sentence below?

Please buy three loafes of bread.

- (A) change *loafes* to *loafs*
- (B) change *loafes* to *loavs*
- (C) change *loafes* to *loaves*
- (D) change *loafes* to *loafees*

- 6 What change should be made to the sentence below?

Leona has two scarvs, a purple one and a red one.

- (F) change *scarvs* to *scarfes*
- (G) change *scarvs* to *scarves*
- (H) change *scarvs* to *scarfves*
- (I) change *scarvs* to *scarvees*

- 7 What change should be made to the sentence below?

All the wifevs are writing letters to the mayor.

- (A) change *wifevs* to *wives*
- (B) change *wifevs* to *wifves*
- (C) change *wifevs* to *wifees*
- (D) change *wifevs* to *wivees*

- 8 What change should be made to the sentence below?

The walls of Ken's room are covered with shelvs.

- (F) change *shelvs* to *shelfs*
- (G) change *shelvs* to *shelves*
- (H) change *shelvs* to *shelves*
- (I) change *shelvs* to *shelfees*

Name _____ Date _____

Lesson 22
WEEKLY TESTS 22.13

**The Journey:
Stories of Migration**

Phonics

- 9 What change should be made to the sentence below?

A group of *thievs* stole some paintings from the museum.

- (A) change *thievs* to *theves*
- (B) change *thievs* to *thiefs*
- (C) change *thievs* to *thiefvs*
- (D) change *thievs* to *thieves*

- 10 What change should be made to the sentence below?

A horse has four *hoofvs*.

- (F) change *hoofvs* to *hoofs*
- (G) change *hoofvs* to *hooves*
- (H) change *hoofvs* to *hoofves*
- (I) change *hoofvs* to *hoofes*



Phonics

Answer Numbers 1 through 10. Choose the best answer for each question.

- ① What change should be made to the sentence below?

The beetle *scurryd* across the porch.

- Ⓐ change *scurryd* to *scurried*
- Ⓑ change *scurryd* to *scurryed*
- Ⓒ change *scurryd* to *scurryied*
- Ⓓ change *scurryd* to *scurryeed*

- ② What change should be made to the sentence below?

The bus *stoped* in front of the school.

- Ⓕ change *stoped* to *stopd*
- Ⓖ change *stoped* to *stopied*
- Ⓗ change *stoped* to *stopped*
- Ⓘ change *stoped* to *stopeed*

- ③ What change should be made to the sentence below?

Ben's little sister *copyies* everything he does.

- Ⓐ change *copyies* to *copys*
- Ⓑ change *copyies* to *copies*
- Ⓒ change *copyies* to *copyes*
- Ⓓ change *copyies* to *copees*

- ④ What change should be made to the sentence below?

We *hunting* everywhere for the lost puzzle piece.

- Ⓕ change *hunting* to *hunted*
- Ⓖ change *hunting* to *huntied*
- Ⓗ change *hunting* to *huntedd*
- Ⓘ change *hunting* to *hunted*

- 5 What change should be made to the sentence below?

The teacher choosses who will play on each team.

- (A) change *choosses* to **chooss**
- (B) change *choosses* to **chooses**
- (C) change *choosses* to **choosies**
- (D) change *choosses* to **choosees**

- 6 What change should be made to the sentence below?

Dad promissd to read me a story.

- (F) change *promissd* to **promised**
- (G) change *promissd* to **promissed**
- (H) change *promissd* to **promisied**
- (I) change *promissd* to **promisid**

- 7 What change should be made to the sentence below?

The toy top is spinneing across the desk.

- (A) change *spinneing* to **spining**
- (B) change *spinneing* to **spineing**
- (C) change *spinneing* to **spinning**
- (D) change *spinneing* to **spinding**

- 8 What change should be made to the sentence below?

The monkey escapedd from its cage at the zoo.

- (F) change *escapedd* to **escapd**
- (G) change *escapedd* to **escaped**
- (H) change *escapedd* to **escapiied**
- (I) change *escapedd* to **escapeed**

- 9 What change should be made to the sentence below?

Hector is *bendeng* over to tie his shoe.

- (A) change *bendeng* to *benndeng*
- (B) change *bendeng* to *bendeing*
- (C) change *bendeng* to *bendding*
- (D) change *bendeng* to *bending*

- 10 What change should be made to the sentence below?

The pet duck *splashes* in the pool.

- (F) change *splashes* to *splashes*
- (G) change *splashes* to *splashies*
- (H) change *splashes* to *splashhes*
- (I) change *splashes* to *splashees*



Grammar

Answer Numbers 1 through 10. Choose the best answer for each question.

- 1 Which word or words BEST complete the sentence below?

Pearl walked _____ than her brother.

- (A) quick
- (B) quickest
- (C) most quickly
- (D) more quickly

- 2 Which word BEST completes the sentence below?

Last week's spelling test was hard but this week's test was _____.

- (F) hard
- (G) harder
- (H) hardest
- (I) hardly

- 3 Which word or words BEST complete the sentence below?

Marigolds and lilacs are pretty but roses are _____.

- (A) prettier
- (B) pretty
- (C) most pretty
- (D) more pretty

- 4 Which word BEST completes the sentence below?

Wednesday was the _____ day of my life.

- (F) sad
- (G) sadder
- (H) saddest
- (I) sadly

Name _____ Date _____

- 5 Which word or words BEST complete the sentence below?

Friday is the _____ they could fix our car.

- (A) soon
- (B) sooner
- (C) soonest
- (D) most soon

- 6 Which word or words BEST complete the sentence below?

It was the _____ June on record.

- (F) wetter
- (G) wettest
- (H) most wet
- (I) most wetter

- 7 Which word or words BEST complete the sentence below?

Jane turned her assignment in early but Sherry turned hers in _____ than Jane.

- (A) earlier
- (B) earliest
- (C) more early
- (D) more earliest

- 8 Which word or words BEST complete the sentence below?

Luke drives _____ on the busy highway than he does on the country road.

- (F) more carefully
- (G) most carefully
- (H) more careful
- (I) most careful

- 9 Which word or words BEST complete the sentence below?

Grandpa moves _____
than he did before his illness.

- (A) slow
- (B) slowly
- (C) more slowly
- (D) more slower

- 10 Which word or words BEST complete the sentence below?

Sue's hair is _____
than Jan's.

- (F) curly
- (G) curlier
- (H) most curlier
- (I) more curlier



Vocabulary

Answer Numbers 1 through 10. Choose the best answer for each question.

- ① What does the word *migrate* mean in the sentence below?

The geese migrate when they fly south for the winter.

- Ⓐ learn to find their way
- Ⓑ chatter to each other
- Ⓒ move to a new place
- Ⓓ stop often to swim

- ② What does the word *solid* mean in the sentence below?

The milk is a liquid, and the cookies are a solid.

- Ⓕ something that is good to eat
- Ⓖ something that is hard to make
- Ⓗ something that has shape and weight
- Ⓘ something that has sugar and frosting

- ③ What does the word *chilly* mean in the sentence below?

Suki put on a sweater because she felt chilly.

- Ⓐ afraid
- Ⓑ cold
- Ⓒ generous
- Ⓓ lonely

- ④ What does the word *landscape* mean in the sentence below?

Garner drew a picture of the hilly landscape.

- Ⓕ curtain
- Ⓖ scene
- Ⓗ sleigh
- Ⓘ vacation

- 5 What does the word *accident* mean in the sentence below?

Johnny drives carefully and has never had a car accident.

- (A) bucket
- (B) coconut
- (C) hammer
- (D) wreck

- 6 What does the word *automatic* mean in the sentence below?

An automatic car wash opened on the corner.

- (F) self-powered
- (G) hand-powered
- (H) wind-powered
- (I) human-powered

- 7 What does the word *autograph* mean in the sentence below?

Lacy waited in line for the singer to autograph a picture.

- (A) paint
- (B) sell
- (C) sign
- (D) take

- 8 What does the word *telescope* mean in the sentence below?

Rick studied the moon through his telescope.

- (F) a device for looking at small things
- (G) a device for looking at shiny things
- (H) a device for looking at moving things
- (I) a device for looking at things far away

**The Journey:
Stories of Migration**
Vocabulary

- 9 What does the word *magnify* mean in the sentence below?

We used a hand lens to magnify the grains of sand so we could see them better.

- (A) to separate something
- (B) to put something together
- (C) to make something look larger
- (D) to make something look smaller

- 10 What does the word *maximum* mean in the sentence below?

The bridge had a maximum weight of four tons.

- (F) the lowest
- (G) the greatest
- (H) the weakest
- (I) the strongest



Comprehension

Answer Numbers 1 through 10. Base your answers on the article "The Journey: Stories of Migration."

- 1 Read this sentence from the article.

There are few migrations as dramatic and frightening as when the desert locusts are moving across Africa.

What does the author mean by the word *dramatic* in the sentence above?

- (A) easy
(B) entertaining
(C) exciting
(D) exhausting

p. 241

- 2 How does a locust look DIFFERENT from a grasshopper?

- (F) A locust turns black.
(G) A locust turns green.
(H) A locust turns dark yellow or red.
(I) A locust turns bright orange or pink.

p. 242

- 3 Read this sentence from the article.

And in the sudden darkness there is a terrible thunderous noise.

Why did the author use the word *thunderous* in the sentence above?

- (A) to show how soft the noise was
(B) to show how loud the noise was
(C) to show how scary the noise was
(D) to show how scratchy the noise was

p. 242

- 4 Read this sentence from the article.

Within minutes they will fly off again, leaving behind them a totally devastated landscape.

What does the author mean by the word *devastated* in the sentence above?

- (F) beautiful
(G) different
(H) interesting
(I) ruined

p. 243

**The Journey:
Stories of Migration**
Comprehension

- 5 How does the landscape look DIFFERENT after the locusts have flown through?
- p. 243
- (A) All of the lakes have dried up.
 - (B) All of the plants have been eaten.
 - (C) All of the grasshoppers have laid eggs.
 - (D) All of the locusts have blocked out the sun.
- 6 How are today's locust swarms DIFFERENT from those in ancient times?
- (F) Today's swarms fly lower.
 - (G) Today's swarms are larger.
 - (H) Today's swarms are smaller.
 - (I) Today's swarms eat more plants.
- p. 245

- 7 How is the migration of the gray whale DIFFERENT from the migration of other mammals?

- p. 248
- (A) Gray whales change color before migration.
 - (B) Gray whales go farther than other mammals.
 - (C) Gray whales do not go as far as other mammals.
 - (D) Gray whales do not change colors before migration.

- 8 Read this sentence from the article.

The whales eat and eat and eat, straining the tiny food through strips of baleen in their mouths.

What does the author mean by the word *straining* in the sentence above?

- (F) to swallow
- (G) to push violently
- (H) to stretch beyond the limit
- (I) to remove by passing through

p. 249

baleen = instead of teeth, material similar to fingernails

Name _____ Date _____

Lesson 22
WEEKLY TESTS 22.7

**The Journey:
Stories of Migration**
Comprehension

- 9 How are the Arctic waters DIFFERENT from the waters along California and Mexico?
- (A) The Arctic waters have less food.
 - (B) The Arctic waters are much colder.
 - (C) The Arctic waters are much dirtier.
 - (D) The Arctic waters have more people fishing there.

p. 249

- 10 How are gray whales and locusts DIFFERENT?
- (F) Gray whales are fish, and locusts are insects.
 - (G) Gray whales migrate, but locusts stay in one place.
 - (H) Gray whales live in the sea, but locusts live in the desert.
 - (I) Gray whales lay eggs, but locusts give birth to live young.

Mark Student Reading Level:

____ Independent ____ Instructional ____ Listening

Compare and Contrast, Author's Word Choice,
Anchor Text

© Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved.

