RI.3.1

NTI

Name: _____ **Ask Questions** DAY 7

READ THE PASSAGE Ask yourself what is the same and what is different about the Arctic and Antarctica.

Earth's Top and Bottom

Earth's top and bottom are more different than alike. The Arctic is the farthest place north. It is an icy ocean surrounded by land. Antarctica is the farthest place south. It is a frozen land surrounded by ocean. Both places are too cold to rain. Very little snow falls in either place because the air is as dry as a desert.

Large areas of land surround the Arctic Ocean. The land closest to the Arctic is always frozen deep down into the soil. But in the summer, the weather is mild. Some plants grow then, and wolves, foxes, and birds feed on them.

Unlike the Arctic, all of Antarctica is covered in ice that never melts. It is the coldest place on Earth. Only tiny insects live there. But sea animals live in the icy ocean around Antarctica. Emperor penguins live on ice packs near the coast.

STRATEGY PRACTICE Write a question about the passage. Have a partner answer it.

_____

SKILL PRACTICE Read the question. Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. **Why did the author write the passage?**
   - Ⓐ to entertain you with a funny story
   - Ⓑ to get you to visit the Arctic and Antarctica
   - Ⓒ to tell how the Arctic and Antarctica are the same and different
   - Ⓓ to share facts about cold places

2. **Which one is true about the Arctic?**
   - Ⓐ The Arctic is an ocean surrounded by land.
   - Ⓑ The Arctic is at the bottom of Earth.
   - Ⓒ Penguins live in the Arctic.
   - Ⓓ The weather in the Arctic is mild

3. **What is one way Antarctica is different from the Arctic?**
   - Ⓐ Antarctica is farther north than the Arctic.
   - Ⓑ Antarctica is never mild, but the Arctic sometimes is.
   - Ⓒ Less snow falls in Antarctica than in the Arctic.
   - Ⓓ Antarctica is dry, but the Arctic is wet.

4. **Which phrase describes both places?**
   - Ⓐ sunny and mild
   - Ⓑ icy and frozen
   - Ⓒ snowy and icy

Name _____

Grammar
3.2.3

Present, Past, and Future Tense

Day 7 L.3.1g

A verb that explains an action that has already happened shows past tense.

A verb that tells about an action happening now shows present tense.

A verb that tells about an action that will happen in the future shows future tense.

Write *present* if the underlined verb shows present tense. Write *past* if the underlined verb shows past tense. Write *future* if the underlined verb shows future tense.

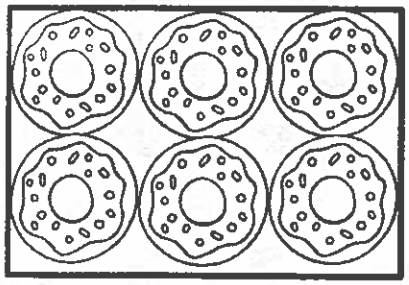
1. My mother and I walked in the woods. _____
2. Kyle shouted something, but I did not hear what he said. _____
3. We will see a movie this weekend. _____
4. We picked raspberries in my grandmother's backyard. _____
5. Julia ordered some new books. _____
6. My father votes in the election. _____
7. Denise will visit us in the summer. _____
8. Mr. Jacobs coached our softball team. _____
9. I will drink two glasses of water. _____
10. We listen to the sounds outside our window. _____

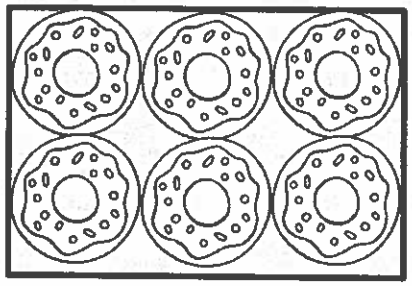
Revisit a piece of your writing. Edit the draft to make sure all verb tenses are used correctly.

Name _____ Day 7-OA.1 Lesson 4

Understanding the Unknown in Division

Lucy bought 12 donuts and divided them into 2 equal groups.



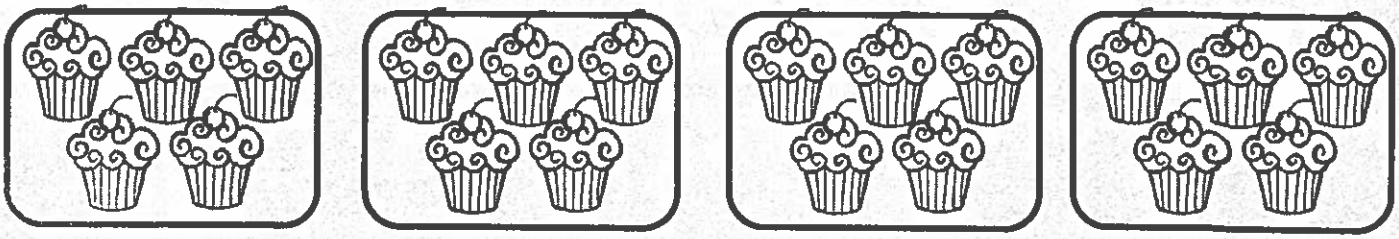


We know the total number of donuts, now we need to find the **unknown factor.**

12 is our total and 2 represents our equal groups.

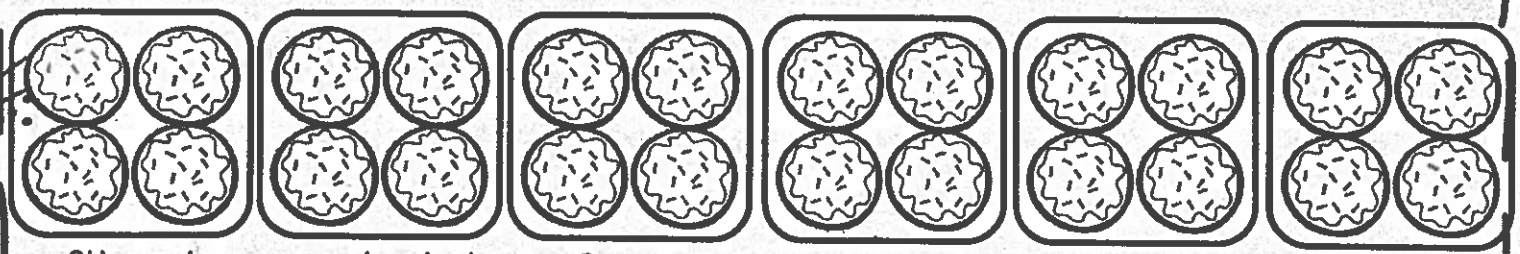
12 ÷ 2= _____ So, 12 ÷ 2= 6

Directions- Use the pictures to solve the following problems.



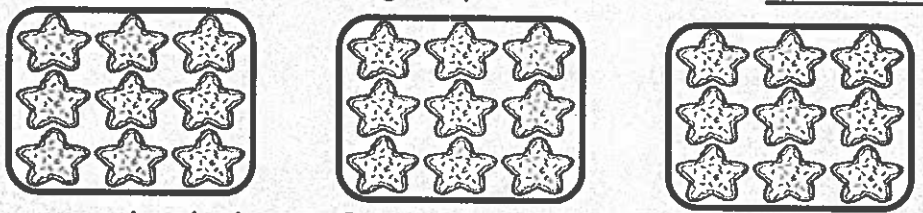
20 cupcakes are divided into 4 equal groups.

There are _____ in each group. 20 ÷ 4 = _____



24 cookies are divided into 6 equal groups.

There are _____ in each group. 24 ÷ 6 = _____



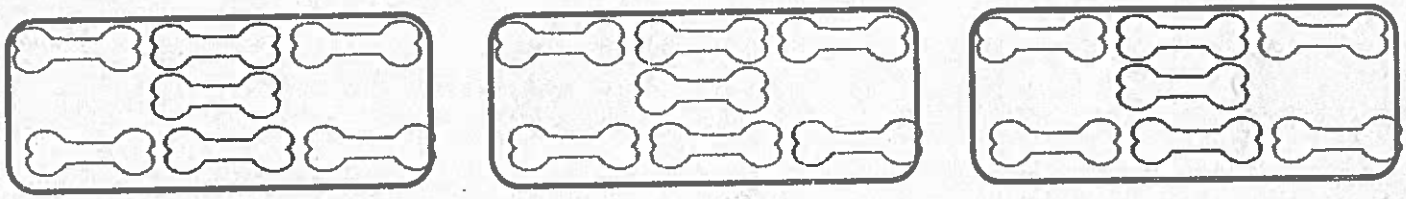
18 cookies are divided into 3 equal groups.

There are _____ in each group. 18 ÷ 3 = _____

Name _____ Lesson 4

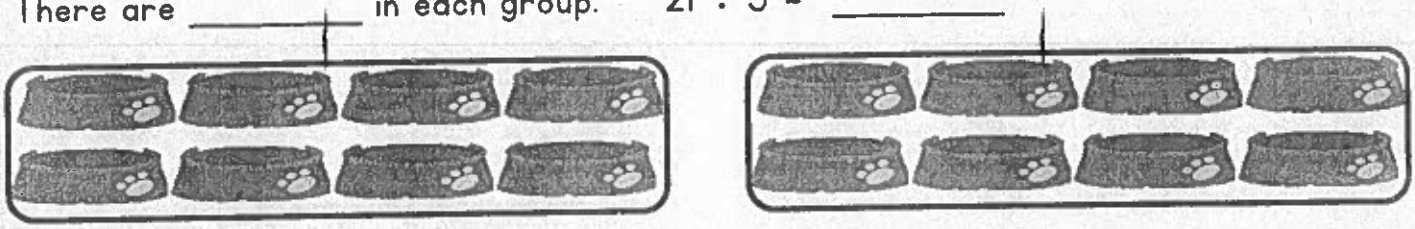
Understanding the Unknown in Division

Directions- Use the pictures to solve the following problems.



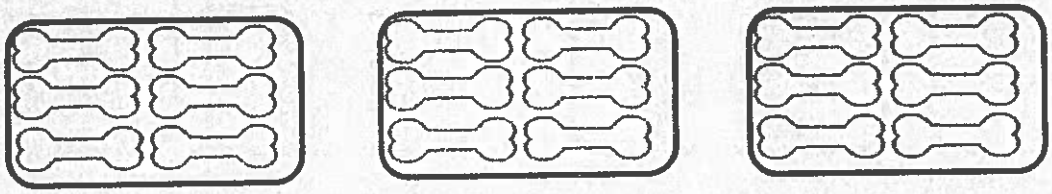
21 bones are divided into 3 equal groups.

There are _____ in each group. 21 ÷ 3 = _____



16 dog bowls are divided into 2 equal groups.

There are _____ in each group. 16 ÷ 2 = _____



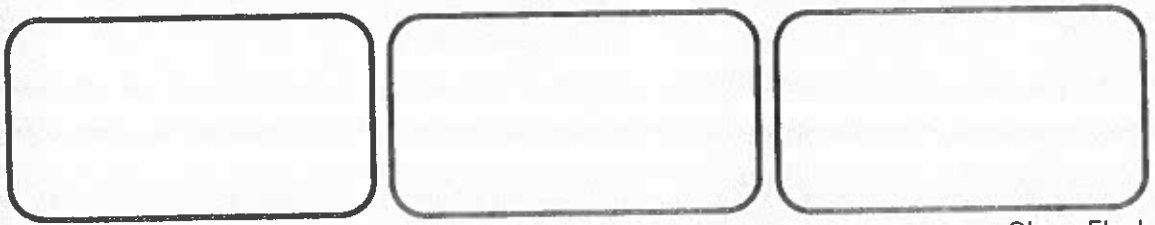
_____ dog bones are divided into 3 equal groups.

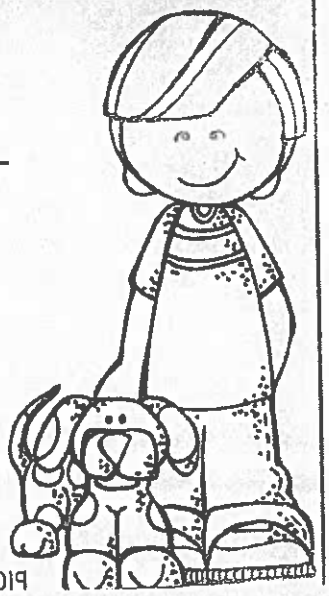
There are _____ in each group. _____ ÷ 3 = _____

_____ dog bones are divided into 4 equal groups.

There are _____ in each group. 16 ÷ _____ = _____

Andrew bought 15 dog bones. He divided them equally among 3 boxes. Draw the bones in each box.





Day 1 3-LS3-1

Variation of traits

Grade 3 Science Worksheet

Because offspring inherit traits from **both parents**, they don't always have exactly the same traits.

If these two dogs have puppies, what could they look like?

Mother Dog Traits

- floppy ears
- short, brown coat
- short legs
- downward-curling tail

Father Dog Traits

- pointed ears
- shaggy, black-and-white coat
- long legs
- upward-curling tail

What are some possible combinations of traits their offspring could have?

- Combination 1: _____
- Combination 2: _____
- Combination 3: _____

Draw a puppy with your favorite combination of traits.

Parts of a Map

Day 7
Social Studies

Maps are one of the most important tools on Earth. They help us find places. They show us Earth's mountains and oceans. To read a map, you need to understand its different parts.

Maps are diagrams of the Earth's surface. The first part of a map you need to know is its **title.** The title tells you what the map is showing. A map of the streets in your town has your town's name as its title. A **compass rose** is not a flower. It shows you directions. A simple compass rose may look like a plus sign with arrows. At the ends of the arrows, the four **cardinal directions** are listed. They are **north, south, east,** and **west.** The top arrow points to the top of the map, which is usually north. The bottom arrow points to the bottom of the map and tells which direction it represents.

Another important part of the map is the **symbols.** Maps show a smaller picture of the Earth's surface. You can't draw a life-size mountain on a small piece of paper. That is why cartographers use small pictures. Symbols are the points, lines, and patterns that are listed in the **map key.** The key is a box located in one of the bottom corners of the map. Symbols have different colors depending on the physical feature the drawing represents. For example, water features like rivers, lakes, and oceans are colored blue. Trees, woods, orchards, and shrubs are usually colored green. Red is used for important roads. What about buildings and mountains? Well, buildings are colored black, and mountains and hills are colored brown.

Cartographers also use a special way to measure distances on maps. They use **scale.** A scale is a smaller distance that is used to represent or show a larger distance. If maps were drawn showing the actual distance between places that are on Earth, you would not be able to fold a road map. Forget about putting it in your parents' car. Most maps use a scale with inches and miles. They can also use feet and kilometers. For example, one inch may equal fifty miles. So, let's say you are trying to measure the distance between your hometown and New York City. What will you do? Well, you can use a ruler. Line up the ruler on the map so that the two points are in a straight line. It may not be perfectly straight, but close enough. Make sure the mark labeled zero is at your starting point. Now measure in inches to your ending point, New York City. How many inches do you have? Let's say you measured five inches. Well, for every inch, the scale says it is about 50 miles on land. You can add 50 five times or multiply 50 times 5. Your hometown is about 250 miles from New York City. You have just used a **bar scale.**

The last part of a map is called a **grid.** A grid is a system of vertical and horizontal lines. **Street maps** may use grids to locate streets within a town or city. Each vertical line is labeled along the top of the map with letters from the alphabet. The horizontal lines will be labeled along the sides of the map with numbers, usually starting from one. If you want to find a certain location, there is an **index.** An index is a list of the locations and their letter/number spots. For example, your street may be located at A5 on the grid. That means you find "A" and

Name: _____ edHelper

move your finger down the map until it lines up with "5." You have found your street.

If you remember these important parts of a map, it should be easy to find your way.

Parts of a Map

Questions

_____ 1. Symbols that show water are colored _____.

A. Black
B. Blue
C. Brown
D. Red

2. What is a scale?

_____

_____

3. Why is a compass rose on a map?

_____

_____

_____ 4. The top of the compass rose usually points to south on the map.

A. false
B. true

5. What is a map grid?

_____

_____

_____ 6. On a map of your town, your school building would be what color?

A. blue
B. brown
C. black
D. green

_____ 7. A _____ tells what area the map is showing.

A. key
B. compass rose
C. title
D. symbol

_____ 8. Cartographers use scale so they can draw longer distances on Earth in a smaller size on maps.

A. false
B. true

Name: _____

R1.3.1 NTI

Ask Questions

WEEK 2 DAY 8

READ THE PASSAGE As you read, think of questions that help you imagine the characters and setting in the passage.

Follow Our Light

Fireflies sparked in the night sky. Zack grabbed a few and put them into a jar. He would bring them to show-and-tell tomorrow. He looked at the bugs in the jar. The fireflies flew in slow circles. Their quick flickers of light sparkled like stars.

Zack started walking home. He lived outside of town. There were no neighborhoods or streetlights. Zack was finding his way home without a problem until a cloud slid in front of the moon. That's when he wished he had his flashlight. Zack's stomach flip-flopped as he tried to find his way in the dark.

Zack heard tiny voices. The fireflies were calling to him! "Let us out and we will show you the way home," one firefly said. Zack opened the jar, and the fireflies flew out. They danced in the air in front of Zack. Their light turned the night into day. Zack's stomach settled down. Soon, he was back home. Zack thanked the fireflies. They flashed brightly before flying off into the night.

STRATEGY PRACTICE Write a question that helped you pay closer attention to the passage or helped you enjoy it more.

_____

SKILL PRACTICE Read the question. Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. **Which one is true about real fireflies?**
   - Ⓐ They give off light at night.
   - Ⓑ They can talk to people.
   - Ⓒ They help people who are lost.
   - Ⓓ They can dance.

2. **Which event in the story can really happen?**
   - Ⓐ Fireflies lead a person home.
   - Ⓑ Fireflies ask for and give help.
   - Ⓒ A boy gets lost in the dark.
   - Ⓓ A boy thanks bugs for their help.

3. **Which event in the story is fantasy?**
   - Ⓐ Fireflies fly at night.
   - Ⓑ A boy gets scared in the dark.
   - Ⓒ Fireflies lead a boy home.
   - Ⓓ A cloud hides the moon.

4. **The author wrote the story to _____.**
   - Ⓐ teach you about fireflies
   - Ⓑ tell you a story
   - Ⓒ explain how to find your way in the dark
   - Ⓓ compare two friends

Name _____

Day 8 L.3.1a

Action Verbs

Words that show action, or something that is done, are **action verbs**.

The dog ran across the yard.

The cat looked out the window.

Each sentence has one action verb. Write the action verb on the line.

1. We ate dinner last night at seven. _____
2. The child slept in the nap room. _____
3. Janet played soccer with her teammates. _____
4. Please open the door for me. _____
5. What should we bring to the party? _____
6. The baby smiled at me. _____
7. Kaylie and I sing in the choir. _____
8. I helped my mother with the groceries. _____
9. Anthony threw the football to me. _____
10. The cat licked its paw. _____

Revisit a piece of your writing. Edit the draft to make sure all action verbs are used correctly.

Name: _____

R1.3.1 NTI

Ask Questions WEEK 2 DAY 3 8

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Name _____

Grammar 3.1.1

Action Verbs

Day 8 L.3.1a

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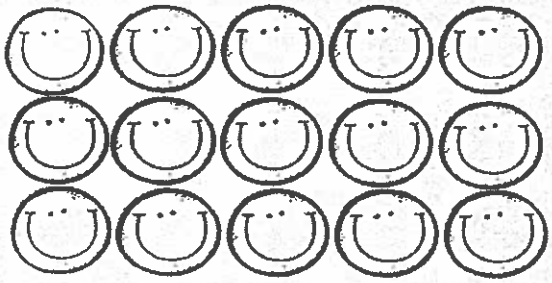
10. The cat licked its paw. _____

Revisit a piece of your writing. Edit the draft to make sure all action verbs are used correctly.

Name _____ Day 8-OA.1 Lesson 6

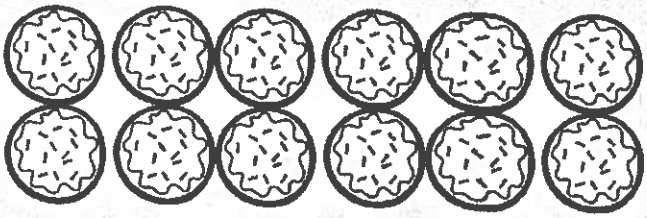
Interpret the Unknown in Division using the Array Model

Directions- Use the arrays to fill in the missing factors and the quotients.



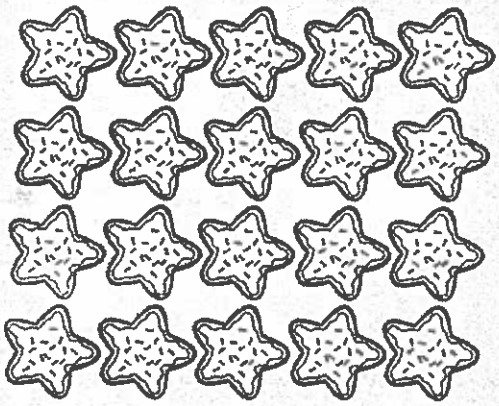
_____ X 5 = 15

15 ÷ 5 = _____



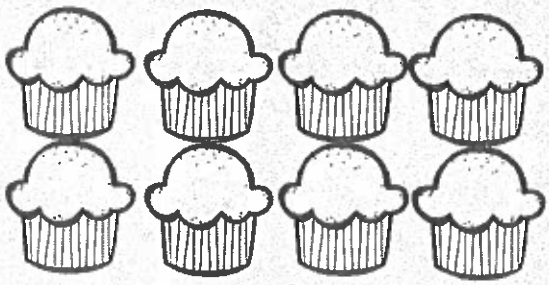
2 X _____ = 12

12 ÷ 2 = _____



_____ X 5 = 20

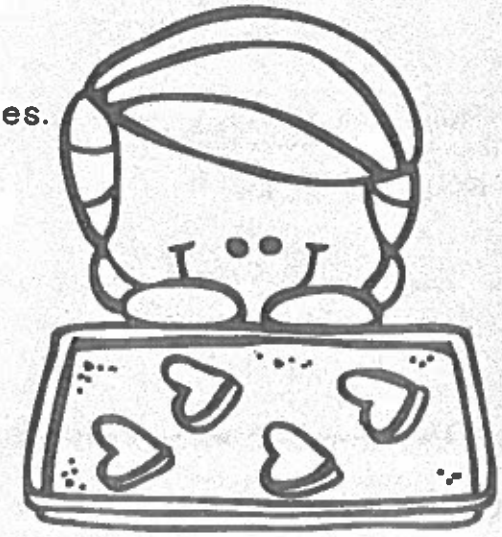
20 ÷ 5 = _____



2 X _____ = 8

8 ÷ 2 = _____

Douglas puts 18 cookies into bags. Each bag holds six cookies. Draw to show how many bags Douglas uses.



_____ X 6 = 18

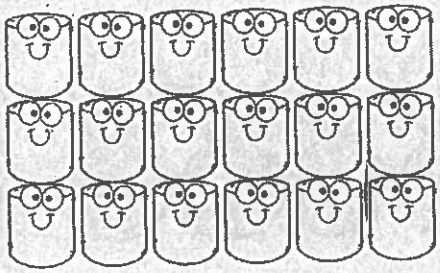
Douglas needs _____ bags.

18 ÷ 6 = _____

Name _____ Lesson 6

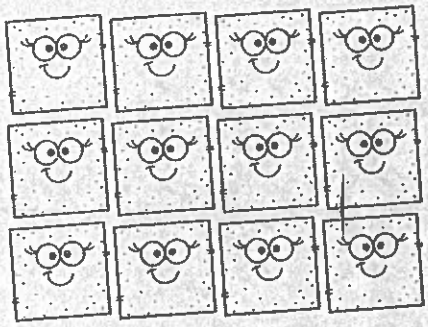
Interpret the Unknown in Division using the Array Model

Directions- Use the arrays to fill in the missing factors and the quotients.



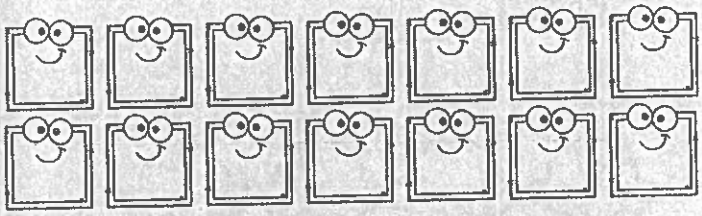
_____ X 6 = 18

18 ÷ 6 = _____



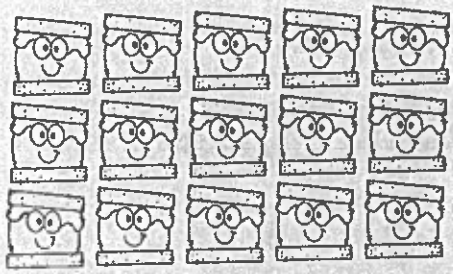
3 X _____ = 12

12 ÷ 3 = _____



2 X _____ = 14

14 ÷ 2 = _____



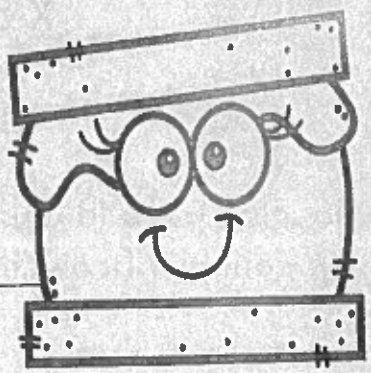
_____ X 5 = 15

15 ÷ 5 = _____

Sam places 16 S'mores into 2 equal groups. Draw to show how many S'mores are in each group.

2 X _____ = 16

16 ÷ 2 = _____



There are _____ S'mores in each group.

Fill in the blanks.

_____ X 3 = 18

18 ÷ 3 = _____

The number in the blanks represents

_____

4 X _____ = 12

12 ÷ 4 = _____

The number in the blanks represents

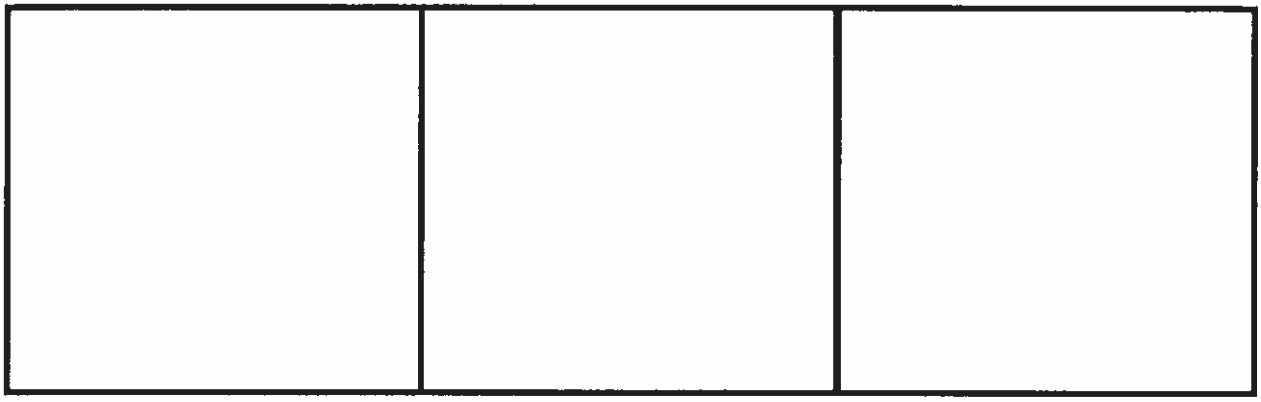
_____

Day 8

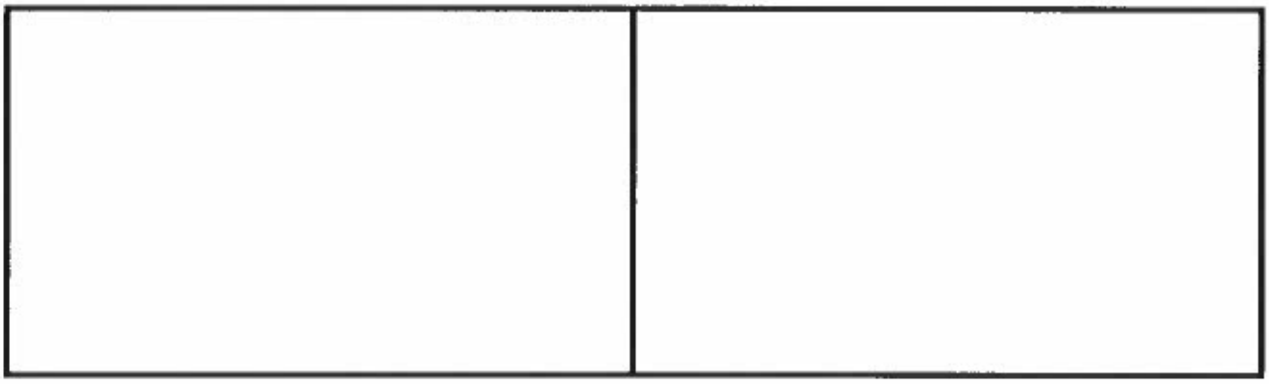
My traits

Grade 3 Science Worksheet

What are three traits you inherited from your parents? Draw and explain.



What are two traits you have learned or acquired as you have grown up? Draw and explain.



What is one trait that you inherited but has changed because of what you learned or did? Draw and explain.

Social Studies
Day 8

edHelper

Name: _____

How many of these can you write about? Think! Write! Check all the ones you answered.

- ☐ If you were to design a map of your town, what symbols would you include? Draw a map of your town. Make sure you include all of the parts of the map. Write a paragraph that explains why you included these symbols on your map.
- ☐ If you were to design a map of your classroom, what symbols would you include on your map? Draw a map of your classroom. Write a paragraph that describes and explains the symbols that you have used.

Don't stop writing. Use a blank piece of paper to continue.

Name: _____

RL.3.1 NTL

Monitor Comprehension DAY 9

READ THE PASSAGE Pay attention to how Nathan feels throughout the passage.

Birthday Blues

Nathan woke up early and raced into the kitchen. He saw his family eating cereal and toast just like every other day. Where were his birthday presents? Where was his birthday cake? Did his family forget his special day?

The doorbell rang. Nathan opened the door, but no one was there. All he saw was a note on the ground. The note said that Nathan was going on a treasure hunt, and he would need to find the clues. The first clue was in the desert. Nathan was confused. Then he smiled and headed to his sister's sandbox. There was the second clue. Nathan spent an hour following one clue after another. Finally, he got to the last note. All it said was *Happy Birthday*. There was no treasure!

Nathan wiped away his tears. He slowly walked back to his house with his head hung low. He couldn't see the balloons inside the house. He did not see the people quickly hiding.

STRATEGY PRACTICE Tell a partner what you visualized after you read the first paragraph and how you checked your mental image.

SKILL PRACTICE Read the question. Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. What will probably happen next?
   - Ⓐ Nathan will bury a treasure.
   - Ⓑ People will surprise Nathan.
   - Ⓒ Nathan will find a treasure.
   - Ⓓ Nathan will play in the yard.

2. How will Nathan probably feel when he is back inside his house?
   - Ⓐ disappointed
   - Ⓑ grumpy
   - Ⓒ cheerful
   - Ⓓ comfortable

3. Which one would be another good title for the passage?
   - Ⓐ "No Presents for Nathan"
   - Ⓑ "A Special Breakfast"
   - Ⓒ "Buried Treasure"
   - Ⓓ "A Birthday Surprise"

4. Which detail shows that Nathan was upset after the treasure hunt?
   - Ⓐ His head hung low.
   - Ⓑ He did not see the balloons.
   - Ⓒ He saw people hiding.
   - Ⓓ He raced into the house.

L.3.1b

Grammar
2.4.1

DAY 9

Changing *y* to *i*

Add *–s* or *–es* to most singular nouns to form regular plural nouns.

If a noun ends with a consonant and *y*, change the *y* to *i*, and add *–es* to form the plural.

Singular:	library	pony
Plural:	libraries	ponies

Write the plural form of each singular noun in parentheses. Then write a new sentence using the plural form of the noun.

1. There is a bush with _____ in our garden. (berry)

_____

2. I have only visited two large _____ so far. (city)

_____

3. My mother always says that _____ smell really good. (baby)

_____

4. We have a jar in our house that is full of _____. (penny)

_____

5. What kind of _____ do we need to make this poster? (supply)

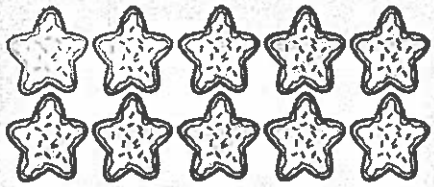
_____

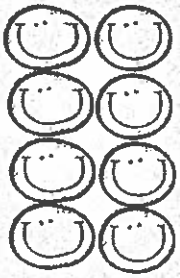
Revisit your piece of writing. Edit the draft to make sure all plural nouns are used correctly.

Name _____ Day 9-OA.7 Lesson 7

Commutative Property

Directions- Write a multiplication problem to match the arrays.





_____ _____ _____ _____

Directions- Fill in the missing factors to make the equation true.

2 X 4 = _____ X 2 2 X 6 = 6 X _____ 9 X _____ = 2 X 9

_____ X 2 = 2 X 5 2 X _____ = 7 X 2 8 X 2 = _____ X 8

3 X _____ = 2 X 3 2 X 10 = _____ X 2 1 X 2 = 2 X _____

Directions- Write a multiplication sentence.

5 twos 5 X 2 = 10 3 twos _____

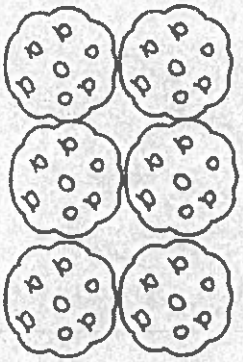
4 twos _____ 2 sixes _____

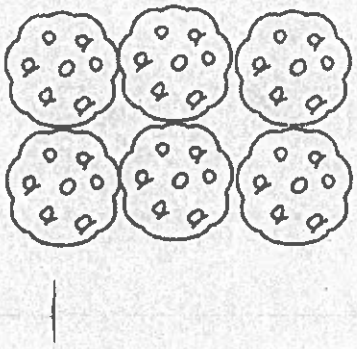
2 eights _____ 10 twos _____

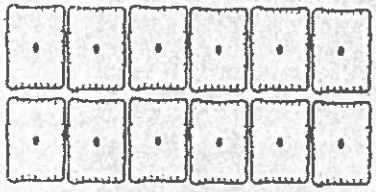
Name _____ Lesson 7

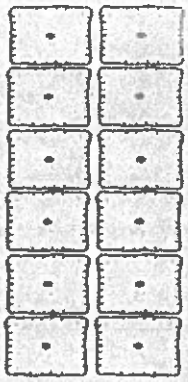
Commutative Property

Directions- Write a multiplication problem to match the arrays.









_____ _____ _____ _____

Directions- Fill in the missing factors to make the equation true.

2 X 5 = _____ X 2 2 X 8 = 8 X _____ 4 X _____ = 2 X 4

_____ X 2 = 2 X 1 2 X _____ = 10 X 2 3 X 2 = _____ X 3

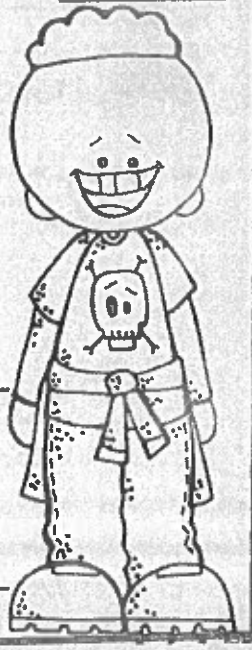
7 X _____ = 2 X 7 2 X 9 = _____ X 2 6 X 2 = 2 X _____

Directions- Write a multiplication sentence.

2 sevens 2 X 7 = 14 4 twos _____

5 twos _____ 2 nines _____

2 tens _____ 8 twos _____

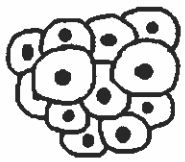


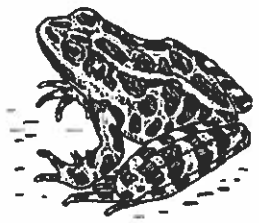
Day 9 3-LS1-1

Life Cycle of a Frog

Cut and paste the pictures and labels to show the life cycle of a frog.







adult frog	eggs	young frog
tadpole with legs	tadpole	

What Does a Globe Show Us?

By Cindy Grigg

Day 9
Social Studies

[1] A globe is a model of the Earth. The Earth is so large that we cannot see all of it at once. A model of the Earth helps us to see what the whole Earth looks like. A globe is a better model of the Earth than a flat map. That is because the Earth is a sphere, like a ball. So a sphere is more like the Earth than a flat piece of paper.

[2] Look at a globe. You can make it spin around and around. Why? Because the Earth itself spins around and around. Why don't we get dizzy? Because we're used to the Earth's motion. It has been spinning around since it first formed. Ever since you were born, you've been riding on a spinning Earth in space.

[3] Earth spins or rotates on its axis. You can see the axis on a globe. It is the metal piece or pole that runs through the globe from top to bottom. On the Earth, the axis is just an imaginary line. It is the line around which the Earth rotates or spins. The top of the axis is the North Pole. The bottom of the axis is the South Pole.

[4] The globe is tilted to one side. Why? Because the Earth itself is tilted. This tilt is what gives us the seasons of spring, summer, fall, and winter. When the North Pole is turned toward the sun, the northern part of Earth has summer. At the same time, the southern part of Earth has winter.

[5] About six months later, the Earth has traveled half the distance around the sun. Now the North Pole is pointed away from the sun. Now the northern parts of the Earth have winter. At the same time, the southern part of Earth has summer. With a globe, it is easier to see what makes the seasons change. It is also easier to see what causes night and day.

[6] When talking about the Earth, we need special words. The northern parts of Earth are called the **Northern Hemisphere**. "Hemisphere" is a word that means "half of sphere." We use it to describe half of the Earth. We can divide the Earth in two with a top and a bottom half. The line that divides the Earth here is called the **equator**. These two halves are the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere. The **Southern Hemisphere** is the bottom half.

[7] We can also divide the Earth into two different equal parts. They are the

Day 9

west side and the east side. The left side is called the **Western Hemisphere**. The right side is called the **Eastern Hemisphere**. The line that divides the Earth into these hemispheres is the prime meridian. It is also called the line of 0° longitude.

8 There are no lines drawn on the Earth, of course. But mapmakers put these lines on maps and globes to make it easy to find places. These two lines are used as a place to start when you are trying to find a point on a map or globe.

9 All around the globe you will see lines. The lines that go around the globe from side to side are called **lines of latitude**. They look like the steps of a ladder. They are parallel to the equator and to each other. Parallel means that they never touch.

10 The lines that go from top to bottom are **lines of longitude**. They all come together at the North Pole and the South Pole. They look like the sides of a ladder, going up and down. There are twenty-four lines of longitude around the Earth.

11 You can easily see large land and water areas. Large bodies of water are oceans. Large areas of land are called continents. Most globes show every country on Earth.

12 Globes are better than maps for showing all the Earth. You can easily see the sizes and shapes of continents. You can see different countries. You can see how one country is located in relation to another. For example, what country is on the opposite side of the world from the United States? This might be hard to answer with a map. It is much easier to see it with a globe. You can learn a lot about the Earth by looking at a globe.

Name: _____

R1.3.1 NTI

Monitor Comprehension DAY 10

READ THE PASSAGE As you read, underline the words you do not know or the parts you do not understand.

An aquarium is a building with a lot of water in a lot of tanks. People go there to see the water animals and plants that live in the tanks.

One morning, workers arrived at an aquarium in California. They were ready for work. They were not ready to mop. But that's what they had to do. Water was all over the floor outside the shark tank and the ray tank. Water squished under the workers' shoes as they walked. There were no leaks or broken tanks. What caused the flood?

The troublemaker turned out to be an eight-armed creature. The small octopus lived in its own tank. It weighed only one pound. But it was curious and quite active, too. During the night, the octopus crawled to the top of its tank. It pulled out a tube that was bringing in water. The tube sprayed seawater outside of the tank. The water flowed for almost 10 hours. About 200 gallons spilled onto the aquarium floor. That's a big mess for a one-pound octopus!

STRATEGY PRACTICE Ask questions about the words in the passage you do not know or the parts you do not understand.

SKILL PRACTICE Read the question. Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. What will the workers probably do next?
   - Ⓐ make visitors clean up the mess
   - Ⓑ fix the tubes in the tank so they cannot be pulled out
   - Ⓒ never display an octopus again
   - Ⓓ wait to see what the octopus will do

2. Which question does the passage answer?
   - Ⓐ What caused the flooding?
   - Ⓑ How does an aquarium get its animals?
   - Ⓒ What upsets an octopus?
   - Ⓓ How much water does a tank hold?

3. What is the passage mostly about?
   - Ⓐ an aquarium in California
   - Ⓑ an aquarium's problems with flooding
   - Ⓒ an octopus that floods an aquarium
   - Ⓓ an octopus that swims out of its tank

4. Which is the best title for the passage?
   - Ⓐ "Accidents Happen"
   - Ⓑ "A Curious Creature"
   - Ⓒ "A Cute Sea Creature"
   - Ⓓ "Cleaning up a Flood"

Name _____

Day 10
L.3.1b

Review Common and Proper Nouns

A word that names a person, a place, or a thing is a **noun**.

Common nouns name any person, place, or thing. **Proper nouns** name a particular person, place, or thing.

Proper nouns begin with capital letters and may have more than one word. People's titles and important words in titles of books are capitalized.

Write common or proper for each underlined noun.

1. When we went to California, we swam in the Pacific Ocean. _____
2. The last movie I saw was about a space colony on Mars. _____
3. Jackie threw pieces of bread to the ducks in Willow Pond. _____

Write the sentences correctly. Capitalize the appropriate underlined words.

4. Last week, ms. whittier took us to the museum of art.

_____

5. I have always wanted to visit the grand canyon in arizona.

_____

Revisit your piece of writing. Edit the draft to make sure all nouns are used correctly.

Day 10 3-LS3-1

Inherited Traits Homework
Homework #1

Name: _____

3rd Grade PSI

Match the offspring with the parent, based on inherited traits. Beside each offspring, list two inherited traits that helped you to determine its parent.

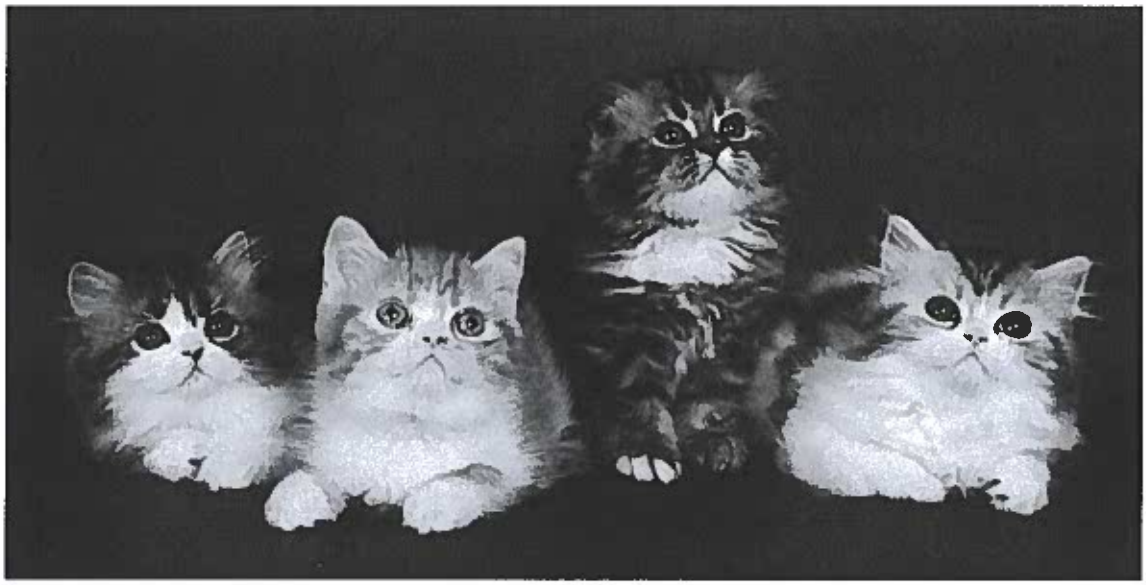
Parents	Offspring	Traits
		_____ _____ _____ _____
		_____ _____ _____ _____
		_____ _____ _____ _____

3-LS3-1

Inherited Variation Classwork Name: _____
Classwork #2

3rd Grade PSI

Look closely at this litter of kittens. They are all siblings, which means they have the same parents.



1. Make a list of three inherited traits that they have in common.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Day 10

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Day 10

Name _____ Date _____

Social Studies

What Does a Globe Show Us?

6. When the Southern Hemisphere is tilted towards the sun, what happens?
   - (A) The Northern Hemisphere has winter.
   - (B) The Northern Hemisphere has summer.
   - (C) The Northern Hemisphere has nighttime.
   - (D) The Northern Hemisphere has hurricanes.

7. What imaginary line divides the Earth into the Northern and Southern hemispheres?
   - (A) The prime meridian
   - (B) The Tropic of Cancer
   - (C) The equator
   - (D) The axis

8. What imaginary line divides the Earth into the Eastern and Western hemispheres?
   - (A) The Tropic of Cancer
   - (B) The axis
   - (C) The equator
   - (D) The prime meridian

9. The lines of latitude _____.
   - (A) Never touch
   - (B) Are parallel to the equator and to each other
   - (C) Look like the steps of a ladder
   - (D) All of the above

10. The lines of longitude _____.
    - (A) All come together at the poles
    - (B) Go around the globe from side to side
    - (C) Are parallel to each other
    - (D) All of the above