



Grade 3 Mathematics

Student At-Home Activity Packet

This At-Home Activity Packet includes practice problems that align to important math concepts your student has worked with so far this year.

Encourage your student to do the best they can with this content—the most important thing is that they continue developing their mathematical fluency and skills.

See the Grade 3 Math
concepts covered in
this packet!



Understanding of Multiplication Models

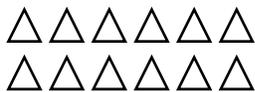
Name: _____

- 1** Show 3×5 by drawing equal groups of 5.

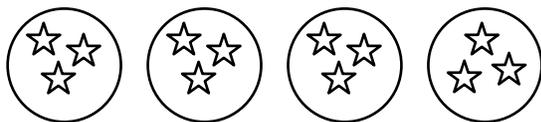
Show 3×5 by drawing an array.

Complete the equation. $3 \times 5 =$ _____

- 2** Write an equation that matches the array.



- 3** Write an equation that matches the picture.



- 4** Use words to describe the drawing for problem 3.

Multiplying with 2, 5, and 10

Name: _____

Multiply.

1 $5 \times 2 =$ _____ **2** $2 \times 5 =$ _____ **3** $2 \times 10 =$ _____ **4** $10 \times 2 =$ _____

5 $10 \times 5 =$ _____ **6** $5 \times 10 =$ _____ **7** $6 \times 2 =$ _____ **8** $2 \times 6 =$ _____

9 $3 \times 10 =$ _____ **10** $10 \times 3 =$ _____ **11** $7 \times 2 =$ _____ **12** $2 \times 7 =$ _____

13 $4 \times 10 =$ _____ **14** $10 \times 4 =$ _____ **15** $5 \times 4 =$ _____ **16** $4 \times 5 =$ _____

17 $2 \times 2 =$ _____ **18** $5 \times 5 =$ _____ **19** $10 \times 10 =$ _____

20 What patterns do you notice in the problems? Explain.

21 Draw a model to show how you solved one of the problems.

Write the missing digits in the boxes to make each multiplication problem true.

$3 \times 1 = \square$

$0 \times 7 = \square$

$5 \times 1 = \square$

$1 \times 0 = \square$

$1 \times 7 = \square$

$4 \times \square = 0$

$4 \times \square = 4$

$9 \times \square = 0$

$\square \times 1 = 3$

$\square \times 9 = 9$

$\square \times 8 = 0$

$\square \times 6 = 0$

Write two factors to make each multiplication problem true.

$\square \times \square = 5$

$\square \times \square = 7$

$\square \times \square = 2$

$\square \times \square = 1$

Write a digit in the box to make the multiplication problem true. Then use words to write about the groups.

$\square \times 0 = 0$

Multiplying with 3

Name: _____

Multiply.

1 $2 \times 3 =$ _____ 2 $3 \times 2 =$ _____ 3 $10 \times 3 =$ _____ 4 $3 \times 10 =$ _____

5 $5 \times 3 =$ _____ 6 $3 \times 5 =$ _____ 7 $4 \times 3 =$ _____ 8 $3 \times 4 =$ _____

9 $9 \times 3 =$ _____ 10 $3 \times 9 =$ _____ 11 $1 \times 3 =$ _____ 12 $3 \times 1 =$ _____

13 $8 \times 3 =$ _____ 14 $3 \times 8 =$ _____ 15 $6 \times 3 =$ _____ 16 $3 \times 6 =$ _____

17 $7 \times 3 =$ _____ 18 $3 \times 7 =$ _____ 19 $0 \times 3 =$ _____ 20 $3 \times 3 =$ _____

21 Tell how you could check that your answer to problem 9 is correct.

22 Draw a model to show how you solved one of the problems.

Multiply.

1 $2 \times 4 =$ _____ 2 $3 \times 4 =$ _____ 3 $10 \times 4 =$ _____ 4 $5 \times 4 =$ _____

5 $7 \times 4 =$ _____ 6 $6 \times 4 =$ _____ 7 $8 \times 4 =$ _____ 8 $9 \times 4 =$ _____

9 $1 \times 4 =$ _____ 10 $4 \times 5 =$ _____ 11 $0 \times 4 =$ _____ 12 $4 \times 10 =$ _____

13 $4 \times 3 =$ _____ 14 $4 \times 2 =$ _____ 15 $4 \times 1 =$ _____ 16 $4 \times 4 =$ _____

17 Tell what strategy you used to solve 6×4 .

18 Draw a model to show how you solved one of the problems.

Multiplying with 6

Name: _____

Multiply.

1 $5 \times 6 =$ _____ **2** $3 \times 6 =$ _____ **3** $10 \times 6 =$ _____ **4** $2 \times 6 =$ _____

5 $7 \times 6 =$ _____ **6** $4 \times 6 =$ _____ **7** $8 \times 6 =$ _____ **8** $1 \times 6 =$ _____

9 $9 \times 6 =$ _____ **10** $6 \times 5 =$ _____ **11** $0 \times 6 =$ _____ **12** $6 \times 10 =$ _____

13 $6 \times 3 =$ _____ **14** $6 \times 2 =$ _____ **15** $6 \times 5 =$ _____ **16** $6 \times 6 =$ _____

17 Tell a strategy you can use to show 5×6 .

18 Explain how problem 2 and problem 13 are related.

Multiplying with 7

Name: _____

The answers are mixed up at the bottom of the page. Cross out the answers as you complete the problems.

1 $3 \times 7 =$ _____

2 $6 \times 7 =$ _____

3 $8 \times 7 =$ _____

4 $2 \times 7 =$ _____

5 $9 \times 7 =$ _____

6 $1 \times 7 =$ _____

7 $7 \times 0 =$ _____

8 $10 \times 7 =$ _____

9 $4 \times 7 =$ _____

10 $5 \times 7 =$ _____

11 $7 \times 3 =$ _____

12 $0 \times 7 =$ _____

13 $7 \times 2 =$ _____

14 $7 \times 10 =$ _____

15 $7 \times 4 =$ _____

16 $7 \times 1 =$ _____

17 $7 \times 5 =$ _____

18 $7 \times 7 =$ _____

Answers

14 63 35 70 0 42

7 28 14 21 56 21

28 0 70 49 35 7

Multiplying with 8

Name: _____

The answers are mixed up at the bottom of the page. Cross out the answers as you complete the problems.

1 $2 \times 8 =$ _____

2 $6 \times 8 =$ _____

3 $7 \times 8 =$ _____

4 $3 \times 8 =$ _____

5 $9 \times 8 =$ _____

6 $1 \times 8 =$ _____

7 $0 \times 8 =$ _____

8 $10 \times 8 =$ _____

9 $4 \times 8 =$ _____

10 $5 \times 8 =$ _____

11 $8 \times 3 =$ _____

12 $8 \times 0 =$ _____

13 $8 \times 2 =$ _____

14 $8 \times 10 =$ _____

15 $8 \times 4 =$ _____

16 $8 \times 7 =$ _____

17 $8 \times 5 =$ _____

18 $8 \times 8 =$ _____

Answers

64 40 48 8 0 56

72 80 24 32 16 32

24 0 80 40 56 16

Multiplying with 9

Name: _____

The answers are mixed up at the bottom of the page. Cross out the answers as you complete the problems.

1 $1 \times 9 =$ _____

2 $6 \times 9 =$ _____

3 $7 \times 9 =$ _____

4 $2 \times 9 =$ _____

5 $8 \times 9 =$ _____

6 $3 \times 9 =$ _____

7 $0 \times 9 =$ _____

8 $10 \times 9 =$ _____

9 $4 \times 9 =$ _____

10 $5 \times 9 =$ _____

11 $9 \times 3 =$ _____

12 $9 \times 8 =$ _____

13 $9 \times 2 =$ _____

14 $9 \times 10 =$ _____

15 $9 \times 4 =$ _____

16 $9 \times 7 =$ _____

17 $9 \times 5 =$ _____

18 $9 \times 9 =$ _____

Answers

63 45 18 81 90 36

72 54 27 36 72 63

90 0 18 9 27 45

Write the missing numbers in the boxes to make each multiplication problem true.

$5 \times 6 = \square$

$2 \times 6 = \square$

$4 \times 5 = \square$

$6 \times 5 = \square$

$6 \times 2 = \square$

$5 \times 4 = \square$

$3 \times 8 = \square$

$4 \times 7 = \square$

$5 \times 9 = \square$

$8 \times 3 = \square$

$7 \times 4 = \square$

$9 \times 5 = \square$

$9 \times 2 = \square$

$\square \times 5 = 15$

$7 \times 8 = \square$

$2 \times \square = 18$

$5 \times 3 = \square$

$\square \times 7 = 56$

$\square \times 10 = 70$

$\square \times 5 = 10$

$3 \times \square = 12$

$10 \times \square = 70$

$5 \times \square = 10$

$\square \times 3 = 12$

1 Look at 6×5 and 5×6 . How does the order of the factors change the product?

2 Draw two arrays to show 4×7 and 7×4 .

Using Grouping to Multiply

Name: _____

**Draw parentheses around the numbers you want to multiply first.
Then find the product.**

1 $6 \times 3 \times 2$
 $6 \times (3 \times 2)$
 $6 \times 6 = 36$

2 $4 \times 3 \times 3$

3 $5 \times 2 \times 8$

Sample Student Work:
 $3 \times 2 = 6; 6 \times 6 = 36$

4 $8 \times 2 \times 4$

5 $2 \times 2 \times 7$

6 $6 \times 5 \times 2$

7 $3 \times 3 \times 7$

8 $2 \times 4 \times 5$

9 $7 \times 4 \times 2$

10 $6 \times 3 \times 3$

11 $3 \times 3 \times 10$

12 $2 \times 3 \times 4$

13 How did you decide which factors to group?

14 Choose one problem. Tell two ways you can group the factors. Then explain which way is easier for you to solve.

Using Order and Grouping to Multiply

Name: _____

Order and group the factors to show how you want to multiply. Then find the product.

1 $5 \times 7 \times 2$
 $5 \times 2 \times 7$
 $(5 \times 2) \times 7$
 $10 \times 7 = 70$

2 $3 \times 5 \times 3$

3 $4 \times 8 \times 2$

4 $2 \times 9 \times 5$

5 $2 \times 10 \times 5$

6 $2 \times 8 \times 2$

7 $3 \times 9 \times 3$

8 $5 \times 2 \times 6$

9 $4 \times 5 \times 2$

10 $2 \times 9 \times 2$

11 $3 \times 8 \times 2$

12 $4 \times 2 \times 7$

13 What strategies did you use to decide how to order and group the factors?

14 Why do you need to reorder factors in some problems?



Grade 3 Reading

Student At-Home Activity Packet

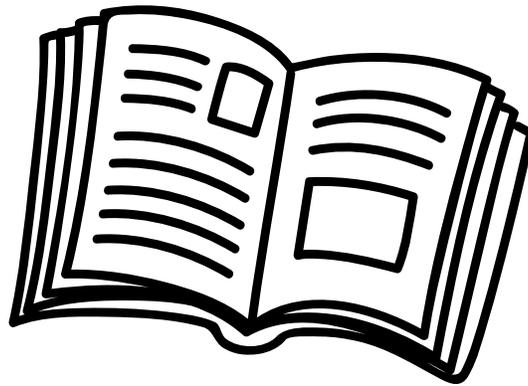
Most lessons can be completed independently. However, there are some lessons that would benefit from the support of an adult.

Encourage your student to do the best they can with this content. The most important thing is that they continue to work on their reading!

Flip to see the Grade 3
Reading activities
included in this packet!



Independent Reading!



See pages
57 and 58
of this
packet.



Use the questions/ prompts on the Discourse Card resource to start a conversation about something the student has read. You may talk about a text the student read in one of the lessons above, or anything else the student is reading.

Encourage daily reading. And remember, reading isn't just about the books on the shelves—it's about anything around you with letters! Turn on the closed captioning feature on your TV or read catalogs that come in the mail. The backs of cereal boxes work, too, as do directions to board games!

Running out of stuff to read? **Grab some sticky notes, and label household objects, or make up new, silly names for things!** Communicating with sticky notes, instead of talking, is fun, too—start with a half hour and see if you can go all afternoon. Reading is everywhere!

Don't worry about right/wrong answers when you talk about text—the important thing is that you and your student share a reading experience and have fun!

Here are some websites that offer fun, free, high-quality material for kids:

www.starfall.com

www.storyplace.org

www.uniteforliteracy.com

www.storynory.com

www.freekidsbooks.org

en.childrenslibrary.org

Lesson 8

Determining the Central Message



Learning Target

Use the key details and events of a story to figure out the central message, or lesson, that the author wants to share with readers.

- **Read** Many stories have a **central message**, or lesson, the author wants to share. The story teaches the lesson through the characters, the events that happen, and what the characters learn.

As you read, looking for the **key details** will help you to find the central message and understand what you read.

Look at the cartoon. Think about a lesson the boy learns by the end.



► **Think** The events in the cartoon tell about a problem the boy has and what he does. Complete the chart by adding the key details. Use those details to figure out the central message of the cartoon.

Key Detail	Key Detail	Key Detail
↓	↓	↓
What Is the Central Message?		

► **Talk** Using the key details in the chart, talk about the central message of the cartoon.

 **Academic Talk**
Use these phrases to talk about the text.

- **central message**
- **key details**

The Girl and the Apples

by Tala Rutchel

- 1 One fall afternoon, a girl went to a farm to pick apples. She was in a hurry, so she picked carelessly both ripe apples and unripe ones. When she finished, her wagon was filled with a small mountain of apples.
- 2 The girl asked the farmer, “Quick, tell me how long you think it will take me to get back home.”
- 3 The farmer thought carefully. Then he said, “Be patient. If you go slowly, you will be back soon. If you go fast, you will not get back until night. It’s your choice.”
- 4 The girl thought, “How can that be? How can it take so long if I go fast?”
- 5 The girl wanted to get back home as soon as possible, so she rushed her horse and wagon onto the road. She made her horse walk very fast.
- 6 And suddenly . . . bump! Off fell some apples.
- 7 Every time she hit a bump, more apples rolled off her wagon. Then she had to stop and put them back on the wagon. Because of all the delays, it was night before she got home.



Close Reader Habits

Underline key details that help you figure out the central message.

Explore

How can key details help you figure out what lesson the girl in the story learns?



To find the central message, think about what each key character says and does.

Think

- 1 Complete the chart by writing some key details about what the characters say and do. Then write the central message, or lesson.

Key Details (the Girl)

Key Details (the Farmer)

What Is the Central Message?

Talk

- 2 Think about the message of the story. Talk about what the girl learned.



Write

- 3 **Short Response** What is another lesson the girl might learn from what happened? Use the space provided on page 126 to write your answer.

HINT What might the girl think about the farmer's advice by the end of the story?

From Retelling to Summarizing

To retell a story, students recall details or events in order. Summarizing also requires students to recall, but it involves greater understanding of the importance of particular events or details. To summarize, students tie together key events and details to form concise statements. Provide practice with this skill by modeling how to consolidate and categorize—for example, replacing *pencils, paper, notebooks, folders* with the general term *school supplies*. This skill is central to summarizing, and helps students learn how to eliminate unimportant information and capture the main idea from what remains.

Step by Step 30–45 minutes

1 Introduce and explain summarizing.

- Introduce summarizing by connecting it to retelling, a skill students have already learned to do. Say, *When you retell a story, you tell details and events in the order they happened.*
- Demonstrate a retelling by recounting the details from a classroom activity that took place earlier in the day.

This morning I had you all sit on the rug for our morning meeting. We sat in a circle, and we talked about today's weather, and Josh asked a question about snowflakes. Then we talked about the book that we were going to read during story time, and Marissa and Evan shared stories that were related to the topic of the book.

- Then say, *You can use what you know about retelling to summarize. When you summarize, you tell about the details, just like with retelling. But you make it much shorter by only telling the most important details.*
- Use the same information from the retelling to summarize.

This morning we gathered for our morning meeting. We talked about today's weather and about the book that we were going to read later on at story time.

2 Model summarizing text.

- Say, *Summarizing is a good way to remember what you read. Let's summarize a story together.* Then read aloud a story, such as *A Bargain for Frances*, by Russell Hoban.
- As you read, pause occasionally to model how you summarize.

Frances is on her way to Thelma's, and she is taking her dolls. She sings a silly song along the way. These are interesting details, but I'm not sure I need to remember them all. Since they're all about Frances going to Thelma's, I can summarize these two pages like this: Frances is going to play at Thelma's.

- Record and display summary statements as you generate them.

Support English Learners Summarizing requires that students understand how ideas and details are connected, which requires some background knowledge. Try to select texts that match students' background knowledge, and fill in gaps as needed.

3 Provide guided practice with summarizing text.

- Continue reading, and pause to engage students in summarizing with you. Focus attention on specific summarizing skills, such as combining related information.

Thelma offers to sell Frances her cups and saucers, sugar bowl, cream pitcher, and teapot. This is a long list to remember! When readers summarize, they think about how lists like this are related. Think about how these things Thelma is selling are alike. What is a name we can give them? (tea set) So how can we summarize this page? (Thelma offers to sell Frances her tea set.)

- Continue to record summary statements.
- When you have finished reading, read the summary statements in order for a summary of the entire story.

4 Provide repeated practice with summarizing text.

- Use additional read alouds to provide frequent practice with summarizing.
- Provide these question prompts to help students transfer summarizing to independent reading.

- What are the most important things about _____?
- What's interesting about _____ but not so important?
- Can you think of one word to describe _____, _____, and _____?
- What is a shorter way to tell what happened when _____?

Connect to Writing Have students divide a sheet of paper into as many boxes as chapters in the book, or into three sections for beginning, middle, and end. As they read independently or listen to read alouds, have students draw and/or write the most important ideas, one per box.

Check for Understanding

If you observe...	Then try...
difficulty distinguishing important ideas and details	using stories from the day to provide practice. Revisit a recent class activity. Provide two details, and have students think about which is more important. As the student demonstrates understanding, transfer the process to practicing with a story or poem.
difficulty determining how ideas or events in a story can be condensed	using relatable examples. You might say, <i>What's another way to tell what's happening when students tidy up their desks, put on their jackets, and line up by the door? (It's time to go home.)</i> Relate this to combining events in a story.

Sharing the Crops

a folktale from England

- 1 Once a farmer rented some land. “How much does it cost to use this land?” the farmer asked the landowner.
- 2 The owner wanted to get the better part of the deal. So he said, “I’ll take the top half of the crop, and you can take the bottom half.”
- 3 But the farmer was clever. He planted potatoes because they grow in the ground. At harvest time, he gave the owner the potato tops, which are not good for anything.
- 4 The owner knew he had been outsmarted. He said, “Next year, I want the bottom half of your crops.”
- 5 So the next year the farmer planted oats, which grow at the top of long grasses. The bottom half is useless grassy straw. That’s what the farmer gave to the owner.
- 6 This time the owner said, “Next year, I’ll take the top and the bottom. You can have the middle.”
- 7 So this time, the farmer planted corn. At the top of each corn stalk are tassels. At the bottom are woody stalks. In the middle is where the tasty sweet corn grows.
- 8 For a third time, the owner had been outsmarted. Now it was the farmer’s turn to suggest a deal. “From now on,” he said, “why don’t you take half of whatever I grow? Whatever I get, you will get the same.”
- 9 This was a fair deal at last. From that day on, the owner and the farmer shared the crops equally.

Close Reader Habits

Why does the landowner keep changing the deal he made with the farmer? **Underline** the key details about the first deal between the landowner and the farmer.





To find the central message of a story, think about which character learns a lesson.

Think

- 1 This question has two parts. Answer Part A. Then answer Part B.

Part A

What is the central message of “Sharing the Crops”?

- A It is wrong to try to cheat others.
- B Never make a deal with a clever farmer.
- C The best part of a crop is usually at the top.
- D If a plan doesn’t succeed, keep trying.

Part B

Which sentence from the story **best** supports the answer you chose for Part A above?

- A “Once a farmer rented some land.”
- B “The owner wanted to get the better part of the deal.”
- C “This was a fair deal at last.”
- D “So this time, the farmer planted corn.”

Talk

- 2 Using key details from the text, talk to your partner about how the farmer outsmarts the landowner.



Write

- 3 **Short Response** Explain which character in “Sharing the Crops” learns a lesson. Use one detail from the folktale to support your response. Use the space provided on page 127 to write your answer.

HINT Reread to look for the character who learns a lesson.

Lesson 31

Real-Life Connections

 **Introduction** When reading, you can connect the words on the page to your own life or to the wider world. Connecting words with real-life events can make their meaning clearer.

- What do you think of when you read the word *friendly*? You might remember a time when a friendly classmate smiled at you.

A friendly classmate smiled and said, "Hi."

- When you think about the word *friendly*, you might also remember what friendly people and animals in your town or city have done.

A friendly lady in town gives neighbors vegetables from her garden.

Friendly dogs wag their tails and want to be patted.

Guided Practice

Circle the correct words to complete each sentence. Then work with a partner to think of more ways to complete each sentence.

HINT To help think of more ways to complete each sentence, ask your partner questions like these.

- When were you helpful?
- What do you do when you are curious about something?

1 A helpful person might _____ .

do chores break a glass trip and fall

2 If a person is curious, she might _____ .

go to sleep read a book wrap a gift

3 It would be selfish to _____ .

take all the toys give presents help others

4 A student could interrupt a class by _____ .

writing a story doing math talking loudly

 **Independent Practice**

For numbers 1–5, choose the correct answer to each question.

- 1** How might a **patient** person act?
- A** tell a friend to hurry up
 - B** run to be first in line
 - C** refuse to wait for someone
 - D** teach a baby something new
- 2** What might a **stubborn** person say?
- A** "I like this new food after all."
 - B** "I won't eat that even if it's good for me."
 - C** "I agree with you about that."
 - D** "I'll stay home because you need my help."
- 3** What might a **generous** person do?
- A** help a friend with homework
 - B** eat candy without sharing
 - C** disobey his parents
 - D** scare a friend's dog
- 4** How might someone cause **confusion**?
- A** by solving a problem
 - B** by telling the truth
 - C** by giving poor directions
 - D** by speaking clearly
- 5** What is a **rude** thing to do?
- A** invite a friend to a party
 - B** talk while others are talking
 - C** offer to wash the dishes
 - D** help a neighbor plant a garden

WORDS TO KNOW

As you read, look inside, around, and beyond these words to figure out what they mean.

- trotted/trotting
- stall

ZEL

the Gentle Donkey

A FOLKTALE FROM HAITI

- 1 Long ago, there was a gentle donkey named Zel. Everyone in town loved Zel because she was so pleasant and kind. But Zel's owner, Madame Charity, was angry and mean. She was so mean that she threw rocks at birds for singing too loud. She yelled at little boys when they laughed. But she was the meanest of all to poor Zel.
- 2 Every Saturday, Madame Charity sold sugar and rice at a market. Whoever arrived earliest sold the most. But Madame Charity always woke up late. Then she got angry and yelled at Zel, who had done nothing wrong.
- 3 In a huff, Madame Charity would then load heavy bags of rice and sugar onto Zel's back. Last, she climbed on top of it. "Hurry, Zel!" she yelled. "Get me to market as fast as you can!" Although Zel always trotted as fast as she could, it was never fast enough for Madame Charity.



4 One day, Zel's friend Touloulou the crab visited. "Did you have a good day at the market?" asked Touloulou.

5 "Madame Charity was mad at me all day. I work as hard as I can, but she is always mean to me."

6 "Madame Charity is always late. She won't blame herself, so she blames you," said Touloulou.

7 "Yes," said Zel. "And because everyone is afraid of her angry tongue, she never sells much at the market."

8 "I will help you," said Touloulou.

9 The next Saturday, Madame Charity woke up at 9 a.m. "Oh, no! I'm late again!" she yelled. As she tossed her heavy bags onto Zel's back, Touloulou the crab grabbed onto the hem of her long skirt. Madame Charity climbed on Zel's back. Touloulou held tightly to her skirt.

10 Zel started trotting. Madame Charity remembered how late she was. She opened her mouth to speak angrily, but Touloulou pinched her ankle.

11 “Ouch!” Madame Charity rubbed her ankle. She forgot how late she was. But soon she remembered. “Faster, Zel! Faster!” she yelled.

12 Again Touloulou pinched Madame Charity’s ankle.

13 “Ouch!” shouted Madame Charity.

14 When they got to the market, Madame Charity saw that someone had taken the stall she liked to use. In a fit of rage, Madame Charity opened her mouth to yell. For the third time, Touloulou pinched her ankle. Madame Charity screamed.

15 “What’s wrong?” people asked.

16 “Hurrying to get to market, I must have hurt my ankle. It’s very painful. Ouch! Ouch! Ouch!”

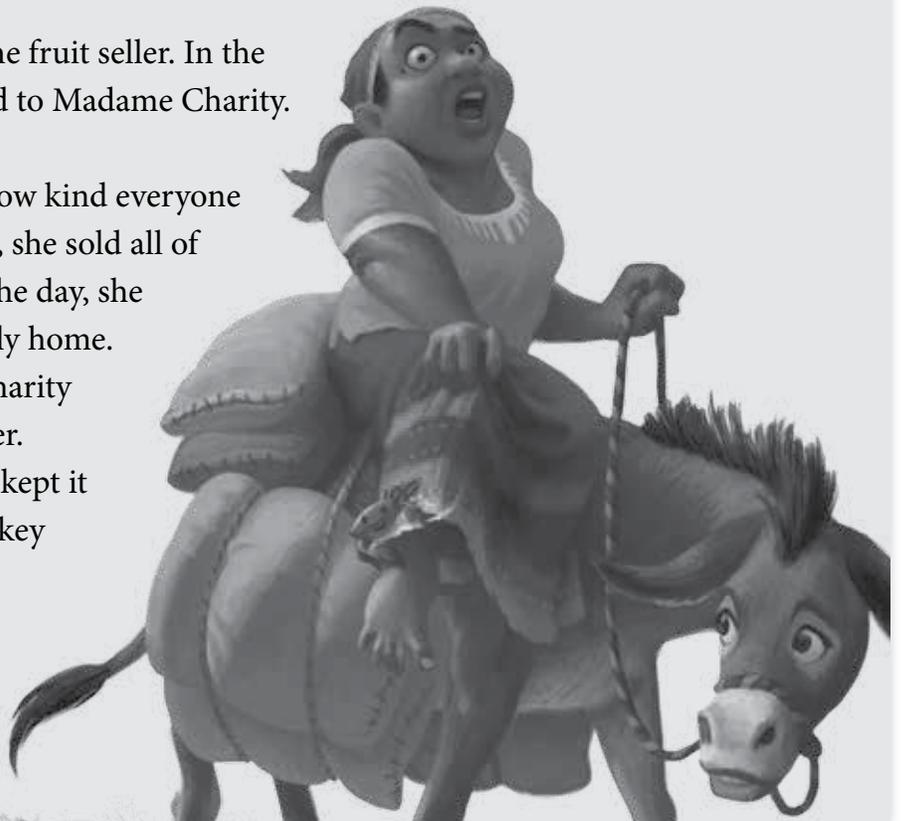
17 The fish seller said, “Madame Charity, you should get up earlier. Then you will not have to rush. Next week, I will wake you at 6 a.m.”

18 “Thank you,” said Madame Charity. She was surprised at the man’s kindness.

19 “Let me fix your ankle,” said the fruit seller. In the past, the fruit seller had not talked to Madame Charity. Today he felt sorry for her.

20 When Madame Charity saw how kind everyone was, she smiled. For the first time, she sold all of her rice and sugar. At the end of the day, she saddled Zel gently and rode quietly home.

21 From that day on, Madame Charity tried not to raise her voice in anger. Sometimes she got angry, but she kept it to herself. And Zel the gentle donkey was happy at last.



Think Use what you learned from reading the selection to respond to these questions.

- 1** Which detail in the first part of the story explains why Madame Charity is cruel to Zel?
- A** Zel does not walk to the market as fast as she is able to.
 - B** Madame Charity is always angry and mean.
 - C** Madame Charity does not have enough sugar and rice to sell.
 - D** Everyone in town loves Zel because she is pleasant and kind.

- 2** Describe how Touloulou helps Zel.

- 3** This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then answer Part B.

Part A

What is the central message of this story?

- A** Honesty is the best policy.
- B** Kindness gets better results than anger.
- C** Things are not always as they appear.
- D** Beware of strangers.

Part B

Which sentence from the story is **most** important to the central message of the story?

- A** "Madame Charity, you should get up earlier."
- B** "Then she got angry and yelled at Zel. . . ."
- C** "From that day on, Madame Charity tried not to raise her voice in anger."
- D** "Today he felt sorry for her."

- 4** What is the meaning of the word *market* as it is used in this sentence from the story?

Every Saturday, Madame Charity sold sugar and rice at a market.

- A** a store where food and spices are bought
- B** a place where people buy and sell things
- C** a street fair where people gather
- D** a bank where money is exchanged



Write A central message of “Zel, the Gentle Donkey” is that being kind to others can cause good things to happen. Explain how the actions of the characters in the story show this central message.

- 5 Plan Your Response** Make a list of things from the story that tell about the kindness of some of the characters.

- 6 Write an Extended Response** Review the central message of “Zel, the Gentle Donkey.” Explain how the characters in the story help deliver this message. Use details from the story to support your answer.
