

SUMMERE

Get Ready
for fun in
Grade 3!

Reading Catch-up • Week 3

BETWEEN GRADES 2 AND 3





Welcome to Week 3

Welcome to Week 3 of your targeted summer literacy program! This program is for students between Grades 2 and 3 to reinforce the learning from Grade 2, prevent the summer slide, and to best prepare them for Grade 3.

The ten-week program is built on the five pillars of reading – Phonemic Awareness, Phonics, Vocabulary, Fluency, and Reading Comprehension. It uses the online programs **Fast Phonics** and **Reading Eggspress** to establish the strongest foundation for reading success.

Fast Phonics uses the proven power of systematic synthetic phonics instruction to boost reading skills with a focus on phonemic awareness and phonics practice.

Reading Eggspress focuses on comprehension alongside vocabulary and fluency.

Each week you'll receive a 21 page packet. Inside you'll find an overview, online lessons to complete, 14 pages of student worksheets (with answers), as well as a poster, 4 bonus pages, and certificates to reward all of the hard work.

We recommend you follow these simple steps to keep your child learning through the summer whilst still having fun.

- 1 Print the student pages for the week. Ensure your child has pencils and erasers to complete the worksheets.
- 2 Encourage your child to read the recommended books from the **Reading Eggspress library**.
- 3 Once each day's work is complete, fill in the incentive chart. There is also a certificate at the end of the week to celebrate your child's achievement.
- 4 Enjoy the learning.

Look out for your tailored program for Week 4!



Week 3

Reading skills focus

Phonics, Spelling, and Word Recognition

- Hear and identify the sounds **ou, ue, aw, wh, ph**, and match each sound to its letters.
- Practice breaking a word into its sounds, then blend the sounds to read the word.
- Read and write the word **where**.

Grammar

- Grammar: **Nouns, commas in letters**

Comprehension: Nonfiction

- Literal comprehension: sequence events, find facts, and identify similarities and differences.
- Inferential comprehension: predict actions and decide relevancy.
- Vocabulary and usage: understand the meanings of words.



Online

Fast Phonics, Peak 16

- Letters and sounds focus: **ou, ue, aw, wh, ph**
- Learn that words can sometimes have 3 syllables.
- Split a word into its sounds for spelling.
- Read high frequency and tricky words: **asked, house, their, water, where, which, why**
- Fast recall of the words: **alphabet, dolphin, draw, elephant, gopher, mountain, photo, scout, sphinx, what, wheat, wheel, when, where, which, whip, whirl, whisper, why**
- Read 3 books and answer questions to build comprehension.

Reading Eggspress, Lesson 46

- Comprehension focus: **Sequencing events**
- Build comprehension skills by making predictions and sequencing events.
- Understand the meaning of the words: **erosion** (noun), **fossilized** (adjective), **minerals** (noun), **preserve** (verb), **remains** (noun), **sediment** (noun).
- Complete a quiz testing literal, inferential, vocabulary and usage, text analysis, and critical literacy comprehension skills.

Reading Eggspress, Lesson 47

- Comprehension focus: **Literal comprehension**
- Build comprehension skills by making predictions and finding facts and information.
- Understand the meaning of the words: **compass** (noun), **injected** (verb), **invention** (noun), **satellite** (noun), **sextant** (noun).
- Complete a quiz testing literal, inferential, vocabulary and usage, text analysis, and critical literacy comprehension skills.

Reading Eggspress, Lesson 48

- Comprehension focus: **Compare and contrast**
- Build comprehension skills by making predictions, identifying similarities and differences, and deciding relevancy using pictures.
- Understand the meaning of the words: **canal** (noun), **cargo** (noun), **harbor** (noun), **port** (noun), **tow** (verb), **canals** (noun).
- Complete a quiz testing literal, inferential, vocabulary and usage, text analysis, and critical literacy comprehension skills.

Worksheets

- Day 1:** Middle and end sounds: **ou, ue**;
Middle and end sounds: **ou, ue, aw**
- Day 2:** Word: **where**; Making words
- Day 3:** Sequencing events
- Day 4:** Finding facts and information
- Day 5:** Compare and contrast

Poster

Explanations

Bonus worksheets

- Common nouns
- Proper nouns
- Commas in letters
- Game: Tractor Race!

Additional Library Books

- Flip Flap Fox* by Cath Jones
- Limericks Anthology*
- Has Anyone Seen My Chook?* by Patricia Bernard
- Meet the Dolphins* by Jill Atkins
- Annie Easley* by M.M.Eboch
- Ships and Boats* by Jill Atkins



Week 3 • Answers

Day 1

- ou: mouth, cloud, snout, mountain ue: glue, clue
- clue, house, statue
- ou: about, aloud, proud ue: cue, blue, true
- ou: mouth ue: glue, statue
aw: yawn, draw, straw
- Color: aw, aw, ou, aw
- wheels, draw, snout, whisper


Day 2

- 1-4 Parent check
- 5 m/ou/th, wh/ee/l, c/l/aw, c/l/ou/d, s/n/ou/t

Day 3

Finding Fossils

Places where rocks are eroding might have fossils. Creek banks, dry riverbeds, and cliff faces are all good places to look. Most fossils are covered by a thick layer of rock. At some sites, explosives blow up the rock and bulldozers cart it away. Often the whole block of rock, with its bones, is cut out. This is taken back to the lab where the bones are carefully removed.



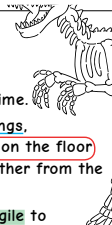
- 1 5, 3, 2, 4, 6, 1
- 2 museum

Giant Jigsaw Puzzles

Putting a dinosaur back together takes skill, patience, and a lot of time.

Using photos and drawings, the skeleton is laid out on the floor and then put back together from the ground up.

Most bones are too fragile to become a skeleton in a museum. A plaster or plastic cast is made. It is rare to find a complete skeleton—most museums' dinosaurs are put together with extra parts.



- 3 *Answers will vary. Suggested answer:*
Drawings of the bones. Skeleton on the floor.
Making a cast. Skeleton put together.



Day 4

A World-changing Gizmo

It all began in 1947. That's when three scientists invented the transistor. The three scientists were from the Bell Laboratories. Their names were John Bardeen, Walter Brattain, and William Shockley.

The first transistor was about the size of your thumb. It was made from a paperclip, gold foil, wire, and a bit of plastic. Transistors were first used in telephones.

Transistors are in almost all electronic devices. They are in computers, cell phones, TVs, video cameras, calculators, hand-held games, radars, and satellites.

- 1 c 2 b 3 b

Why Didn't I Think of That?

Dr. Nakamatsu is a modern inventor. He has over 3,200 inventions. Dr. Nakamatsu often came up with ideas underwater. He invented a notepad that he could use underwater to write down his ideas. Dr. Nakamatsu only sleeps four hours a night. He says the best time for new ideas is between midnight and 4 a.m. He has two special rooms that help him think.

- 4 He had ideas underwater but couldn't write them down.
- 5 He invented a notepad that he could use underwater.
- 6 *Answers will vary. Read through answers together.*

Day 5

	Travels on and between			Travel for			Time ...		On board				
	rivers	harbors	lakes	cities	countries	work	holiday	school	minutes or hours	days or weeks	shops	movie theaters	restrooms
ferry	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓
cruise ship				✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓

- 2 restrooms
- 3 cities and countries
- 4

Boat	What does it do?	How many people	Interesting fact
destroyer	protects bigger, slower ships	300	moves fast
submarine	travels underwater	150	moves fast
aircraft carrier	carries planes	5,000	biggest ship in the Navy

- 5 They are all navy vessels.

Bonus Worksheet 1

- 1 a hat b sun c pig d cyclist e house
- 2 a thing b person c animal d place
- 3 a moon b star
- 4 a ant b doll

Bonus Worksheet 2

- 1 a Check for correct name b Check for correct month
c December d Check for correct name e Abraham
- 2 Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday
- 3 a ben Ben b bailey Bailey c august August
d brown Brown e hilda Hilda

Bonus Worksheet 3

- 1 a Commas after Tess, friend,
b Comma after Johnson, neighbor,
- 2 a *Answers will vary.* b *Answers will vary.*

We use explanations to show how things happen.

When do we use explanations?

- To tell the steps in a process.
- To explain why things happen.

Special features

- Can include diagrams, flow charts, and labeled drawings.
- Used in many television programs to show scientific and historical information.








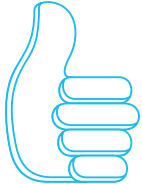

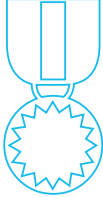
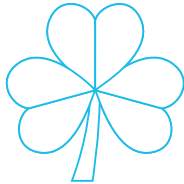

Week 3

Incentive chart for:

Color each one when you have completed each day's work.

Week 3	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Online Lesson	Peak 16	Lesson 46	Lesson 47	Lesson 48	Read Two Library Books

Worksheets					
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Day Done!					
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Notes/thoughts/ideas

Middle and end sounds

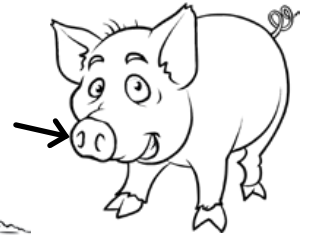
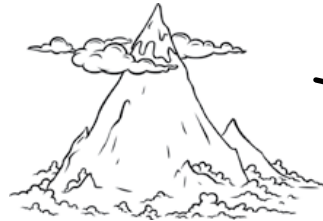
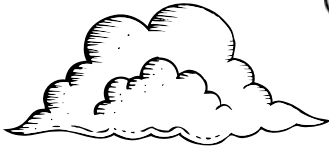
FAST PHONICS

1 Match each picture to its sound.



ou

ue



2 Complete each word.

ou

ue



cl _____



h _____ se



stat _____

3 Write the words in the correct boxes.




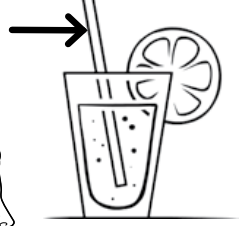

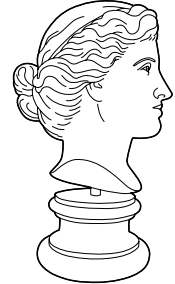
about cue blue aloud proud true

ou	ue
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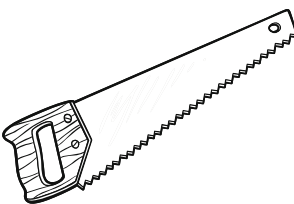

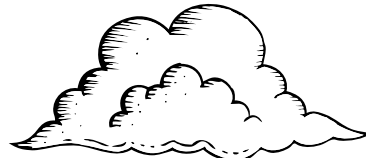

Middle and end sounds

FAST PHONICS

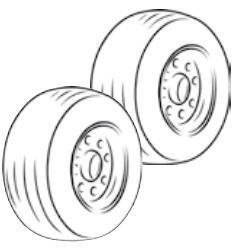
4 Match each picture to its sound.


		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">ou</div>		
		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">ue</div>		
		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">aw</div>		

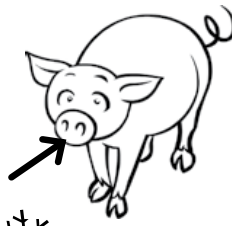
5 Color the sound for each picture.


			
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ou</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ue</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ou</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ue</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ou</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ue</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ou</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ue</div>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">aw</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">wh</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">aw</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">wh</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">aw</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">wh</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">aw</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">wh</div>

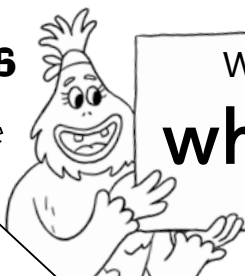
6 Unjumble the letters. Write each word.

	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">ee</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">s</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">wh</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">l</div>
<hr/>	

	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">aw</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">r</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">d</div>
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	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">ou</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">t</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">n</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">s</div>
<hr/>	

	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">i</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">s</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">wh</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">p</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">er</div>
<hr/>	



where

FAST
PHONICS1 Make a rainbow  word.

where

2 Read where 3 times.



where

where

where



3 Color every where.



where

why

when

where

where

what

where

we

where



4 Copy.

Where are the dolphins?

Making words



5 Say the word. Write its sounds. Write the word.



c l ue

clue



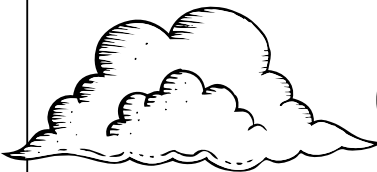
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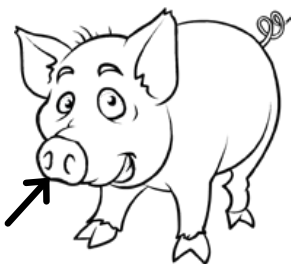
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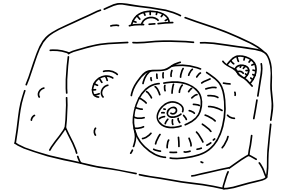


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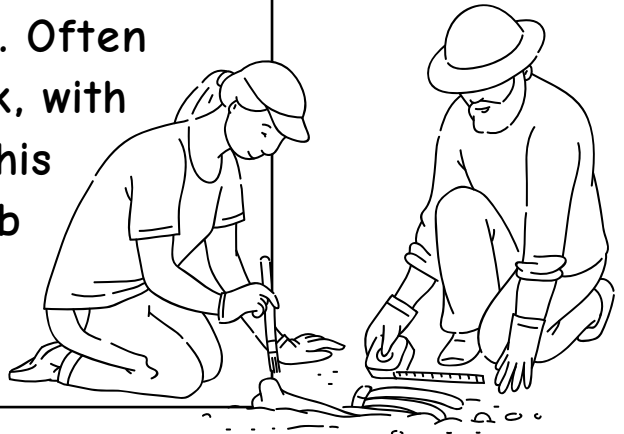
Read the passage.



Circle
where you
might find
fossils

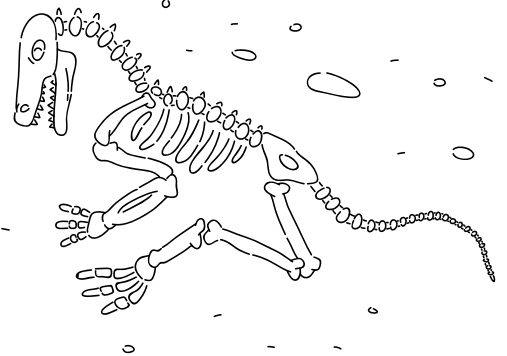
Finding Fossils
Places where rocks are eroding might have fossils. Creek banks, dry riverbeds, and cliff faces are all good places to look. Most fossils are covered by a thick layer of rock. At some sites, explosives blow up the rock and bulldozers cart it away. Often the whole block of rock, with its bones, is cut out. This is taken back to the lab where the bones are carefully removed.

Box
what the
bones are
removed
from



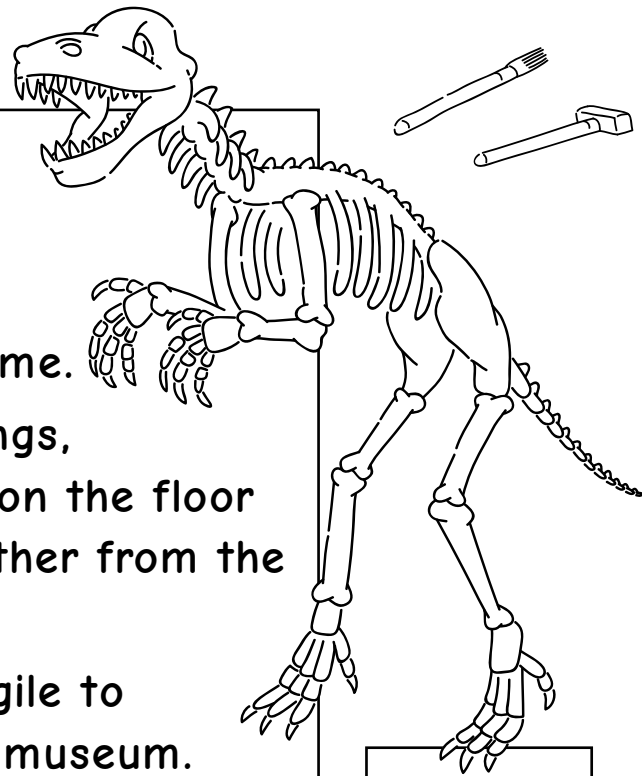
1 Order what happens at some sites.

- Transport to a lab.
- Use explosives to blow up the rock.
- Confirm dinosaur bones are in the rock.
- Use a bulldozer to remove the rock from the site.
- In the lab carefully remove the bones.
- Find a place with eroding rock—creek bank, riverbed, or cliff face.



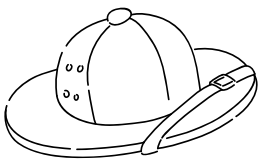
2 After this, where might children view the fossils? _____

Read the passage.



Underline
what is needed before the bones are assembled

Circle
the first thing done with the skeleton



Giant Jigsaw Puzzles
Putting a dinosaur back together takes skill, patience, and a lot of time. Using photos and drawings, the skeleton is laid out on the floor and then put back together from the ground up. Most bones are too fragile to become a skeleton in a museum. A plaster or plastic cast is made. It is rare to find a complete skeleton — most museums' dinosaurs are put together with extra parts.

Color
why casts are made of bone

3 Draw the process of putting together dinosaur skeletons.

<p>Step 1</p>	<p>Step 2</p>
<p>Step 3</p>	<p>Step 4</p>

Read the passage.

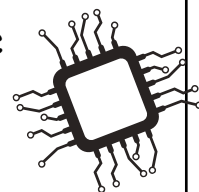
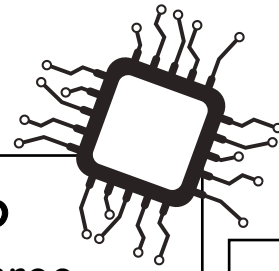
Circle
who
invented the
transistor

Underline
when
the first
transistor
was made

A World-changing Gizmo

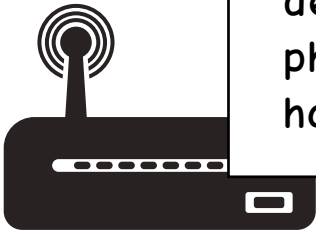
It all began in 1947. That's when three scientists invented the transistor. The three scientists were from the Bell Laboratories. Their names were John Bardeen, Walter Brattain, and William Shockley.

The first transistor was about the size of your thumb. It was made from a paperclip, gold foil, wire, and a bit of plastic. Transistors were first used in telephones. Transistors are in almost all electronic devices. They are in computers, cell phones, TVs, video cameras, calculators, hand-held games, radars, and satellites.



Box
what
the first
transistors
were made
from

Color
where
transistors
were first
used



Circle the correct answers.

- 1 What was the occupation of the inventors?
 a teachers b doctors c scientists d professors
- 2 What size was the first transistor?
 a paperclip-sized b thumb-sized
 c cell phone-sized d telephone-sized
- 3 Where are transistors used today?
 a paperclips b cell phones c plastic d your thumb

Read the passage.



Highlight
how many
inventions
Dr. Nakamatsu
has

Underline
what
Dr. Nakamatsu
invented

Why Didn't I Think of That?

Dr. Nakamatsu is a modern inventor. He has over 3,200 inventions.

Dr. Nakamatsu often came up with ideas underwater. He invented a notepad that he could use underwater to write down his ideas.

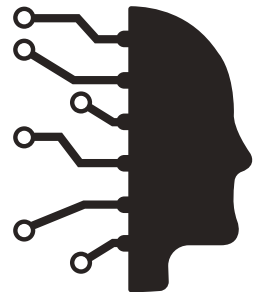
Dr. Nakamatsu only sleeps four hours a night. He says the best time for new ideas is between midnight and 4 a.m. He has two special rooms that help him think.

Box

when
Dr. Nakamatsu
likes inventing

Color

where
Dr. Nakamatsu
invents



4 What was Dr. Nakamatsu's underwater problem?

5 What was Dr. Nakamatsu's solution?

6 Think of a problem that you could invent a gizmo for.

Who would need it?	What would it be?	Where would it be used?	When would it be needed?

Read the passage.

Moving People

People travel short distances on ferries. Cruise ships can take you all the way around the world.

Ferries travel across rivers, harbors, and lakes. Some people catch ferries to work or school. Larger ferries also travel between islands, or even between countries.

People take vacations on cruise ships. You live on the ship as it travels to different cities and countries. Cruise ships have restaurants, stores, movie theaters, and bedrooms called cabins.



1 Compare and contrast everyday boats we use. Tick ✓ the correct answers.

	Travels on and between					Travel for			Time spent on board		On board	
	rivers	harbors	lakes	cities	countries	work	vacation	school	minutes or hours	days or weeks	stores	movie theaters
ferry												
cruise ship												

Use the information in the table to answer the questions below.

2 For what reason would people use both ferries and cruise ships?

3 Between which two places do both ferries and cruise ships travel?

Read the passage.

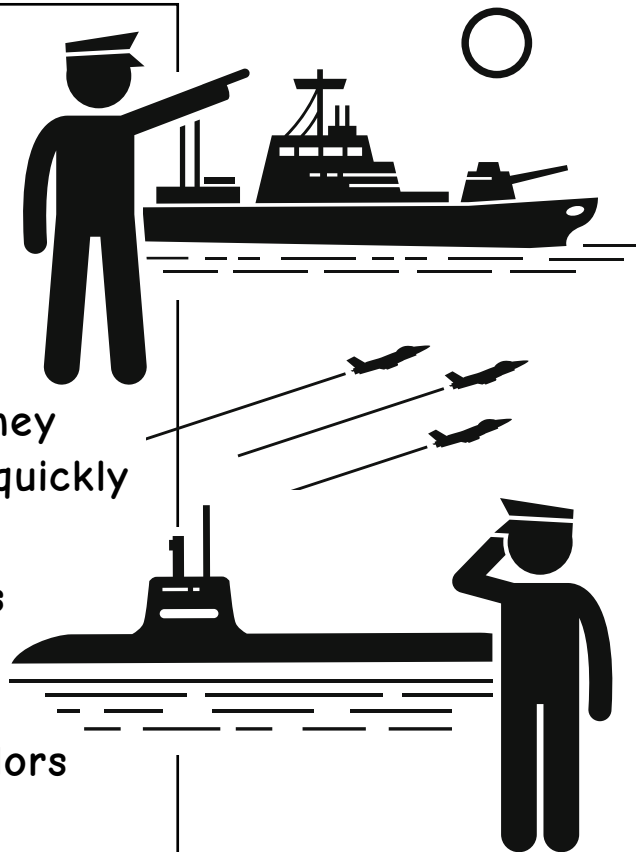
The Navy

Destroyers, submarines, and aircraft carriers are all used by a navy.

Destroyers are fast. They are often used to protect bigger, slower ships. They carry about 300 people.

Submarines travel under the water. They hold up to 160 people and can move quickly if they must.

Aircraft carriers are the biggest ships in the navy. They carry planes which can take off and land on their long decks. They can have up to 4,500 sailors and pilots on board at any one time.



4 Complete the table.

Boat	What does it do?	How many people can it hold?	Interesting fact
destroyer			
submarine			
aircraft carriers			

5 How are destroyers, submarines, and aircraft carriers similar?

Common nouns

A **noun** names a person, place, animal, or thing.
A **common noun** names a general person, place, animal, or thing; e.g., girl, park, dog, cup.

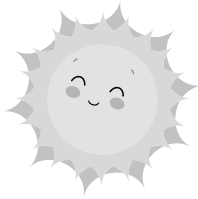


1 Draw lines to match the noun to the picture.

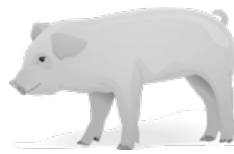
a



b



c



d



e



cyclist

sun

house

hat

pig

2 Draw lines to match the columns.

a bus

place

b baby

animal

c monkey

thing

d museum

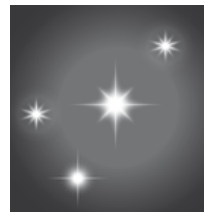
person

3 Label the pictures.

a

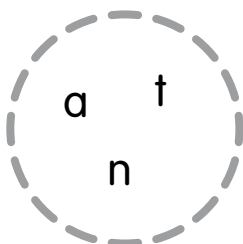


b

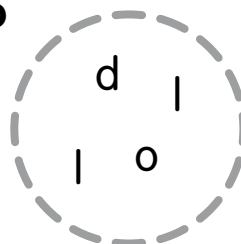


4 Use the letters in the circle to make a noun.

a



b



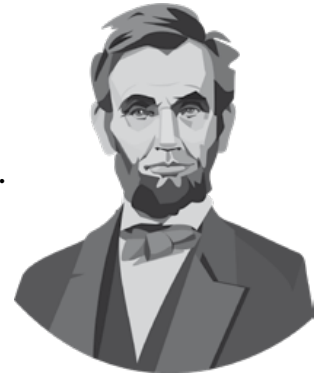
Proper nouns

A **proper noun** names a particular person, place, animal, thing, day, or month. Proper nouns always start with a **capital letter**; e.g., **Alex**, **Smith**, **Wednesday**, **October**.



1 Complete each sentence with a proper noun.

- a My name is _____.
- b I was born in the month of _____.
- c The last month of the year is _____.
- d My best friend's name is _____.
- e President Lincoln's first name was _____.



2 Write the names of the days of the week.



3 In each sentence, underline the word that needs a capital letter. Write it correctly in the space.

- a I let ben ride my bicycle. _____
- b I decided to call my dog bailey. _____
- c We are going on vacation in august. _____
- d Our neighbors' surname is brown. _____
- e Aunt hilda is coming to visit us. _____



Commas in letters

When writing letters or notes, use a **comma** (,):

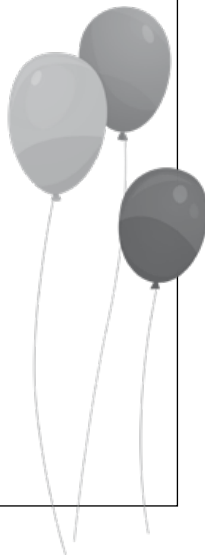
- after the person's name in the greeting; e.g., Dear Billie,
- before your own name at the close; e.g., Your friend, Sammy



1 Fill in the missing commas.

a Dear Tess

Please come to my birthday party. It's on Saturday, October 6. It starts at 2 o'clock.
Your friend Olivia



b Dear Mr. and Mrs. Johnson

I'm sorry my dog dug holes in your garden. I won't let it happen again.

Your neighbor
Jamie Martin



2 Fill in the greetings and endings in each note.

a _____

Thank you for coming to my party. I really like the book you gave me. I've already finished it.



b _____

I'm so excited! Mom says you're coming to visit us next month. We'll have fun playing with my new puppy. She's so cute.



Game

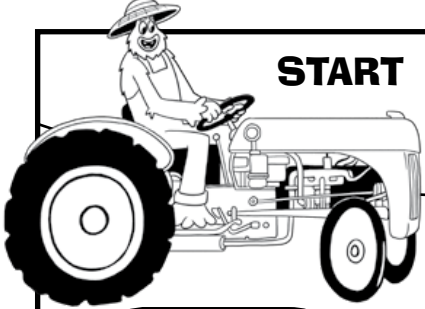


Tractor Race!


You will need: a pencil, a timer, and a partner.

How to play

- 1 How many words can you read out loud in 1 minute?
Get your partner to time you.
- 2 Start from the tractor. Finish at the cow.
- 3 Cross out each word you can read. ~~and~~



START



house

Mr.

their

should

why

asked

called

which

please

would

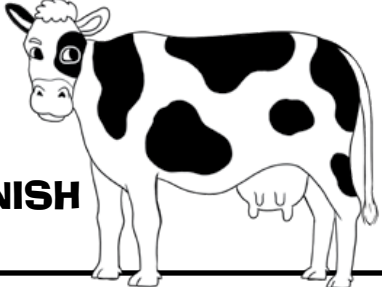
where

water

myself

Mrs.

people

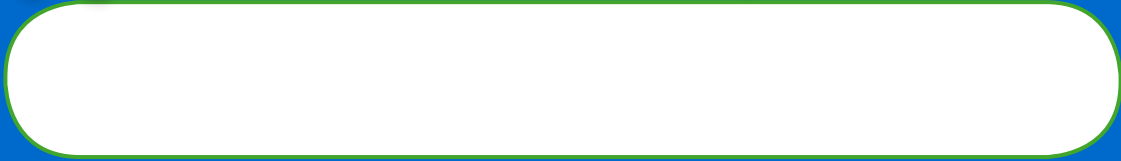


FINISH

I read _____ words.



Incredible



You are ready for
Week 4!



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