Grade 3



# Your Turn Practice Book

Mc Graw Hill Education

Read the passage. Use the summarize strategy to find the most important ideas and details.

## A Sticky Idea

Nature can inspire ideas. Take the tree frog for instance. Have
you ever tried to stick a piece of tape on something after it has
gathered dirt or dust? Take tape off of a surface and try to use it
again. It does not stick. The tree frog may hold the solution.
A tree frog has sticky pads on its feet. The stickiness of the
pads helps the frog to hold onto trees or rocks. Yet the pads do
not pick up dirt. They stay clean as the frog moves around.

#### 91 New Ideas

93 The way this frog's foot works can be copied and used for
105 many purposes. It can give us ideas for other inventions.
115 For example, think about doctors and nurses at work. They
125 could reuse bandages used for patients if they stayed clean and
136 sticky. A smaller bandage used at home could also be taken off
148 and used many times.

152 Tire and car makers also have a use for what a tree frog's
165 foot can do. Material that can get a good grip and stay clean
178 could improve tire performance. It could help cars stay on the
189 road in bad weather.

193 A product like that could also make a good glue or tape. A206 clean adhesive that lasts long would be helpful at home and at218 school.

#### Put to the Test

Researchers tested a group of tree frogs. They placed the frogs on platforms and then slanted and moved the platforms. They put dust on the frogs' feet. At first the research showed that these frogs lost their grip on the surface if they did not move. When they moved their feet, though, they were able to get back their hold.

#### How It Works

How do tree frogs' special feet clean themselves? Their feet produce a slimy substance called mucus. This secretion is released with

every step the frogs take. The old mucus stays behind with the dust and dirt. The new mucus helps the frogs' feet stick. This process cleans their feet as they move forward.

Tree frogs' feet also have a pattern of six-sided shapes on the bottom. The shape of the pattern is good at keeping the frogs' pads in touch with the surface they are standing on. It also helps the mucus spread across the pad.

Studying frogs' feet is just one way that people can find inspiration in nature. Ideas come from things all around us. No one knows what is coming next. What is your prediction?



The mucus on the bottom of a frog's foot renews after every step, keeping the foot sticky and clean.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Reread the passage and answer the questions.
- 1. What are three key details in paragraphs 4, 5, and 6?

2. How are these details connected?

3. Using the details, what is the main idea of the whole passage?

B. Work with a partner. Read the passage aloud. Pay attention to phrasing and rate. Stop after one minute. Fill out the chart.

	Words Read	_	Number of Errors	=	Words Correct Score
First Read		_		=	
Second Read		_		=	

### **Against the Flow**

Fish can use little energy to move in the opposite direction of flowing water. They use whirlpools to help them. Whirlpools are spinning pools of water around rocks. They pull in things around them. Fish move their bodies back and forth so they are pulled from whirlpool to whirlpool. Scientists study fish to build boats that use less energy.



#### Answer the questions about the text.

- 1. How do you know this is expository text?
- 2. What text features does the text include?
- 3. How does the diagram help you understand the text?
- 4. What does the caption do?

#### Name \_\_\_\_\_

Read each sentence below. Write the root word of the word in bold on the line. Then write the definition of the word in bold.

- **1.** Its design can give us ideas for other **inventions**.
- **2.** A product that can get a good grip and stay clean could improve tire **performance**.
- 3. Researchers tested a group of tree frogs.
- **4.** Studying frogs' feet is just one way that people can find **inspiration** in nature.

5. What is your **prediction**?

Name \_\_\_\_

A. The prefix *pre-* means "before." The prefix *dis-* means "not." The prefix *mis-* means "bad" or "wrong." Read each set of words and circle the word that has a prefix. Write its meaning on the line.

1. problem	paper	preheat	
2. daily	distrust	darling	
3. memory	misspell	messy	
4. parting	pencil	preview	
5. mistreat	misty	mindful	

B. Read each sentence and underline the word that has a VCe pattern in the final syllable. Write the word on the line and circle the letters that make the pattern.

I think we will retake the photos. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
 I had to fly in an airplane last year. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
 When do you think our friends will arrive? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
 They will plan a surprise party for Mom. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
 The sunshine is pouring through the window. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Read the draft model. Use questions that follow the draft to help you think about how to strengthen the conclusion.

## **Draft Model**

I would like to invent a ride that is similar to a falling maple tree seed. I think kids would enjoy it. Like the seeds, it would start up high. Then it would spin down and land softly.

- 1. What is the main idea of the draft model? What points support it?
- 2. How could the conclusion be revised to better sum up the main idea and supporting points?
- **3.** What details could be added to give the reader something further to think about?

B. Now revise the draft by adding and rearranging details to create a strong conclusion that sums up the main idea.

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The student who wrote the paragraphs below used text evidence from two different sources to answer the prompt: *How can nature inspire inventions? Use details from the text.* 

Nature can give people some great ideas and solutions. We can see amazing ideas all around us. We just need to look at special features of animals and plants. For example, special glue holds barnacles to rocks in salt water. Amazing weaving strategies and strong silk allow spiders to make strong, impressive webs. Tiny, sticky hairs on a gecko's feet help it climb walls. These animals use built-in inventions to stay alive, but they can also inspire humans to use similar technology to make life easier, safer, and better.

People have used what they have learned from nature to create new, useful things. They studied the ways birds fly to improve airplane designs. They noticed how the bones of a fish are arranged in a design that can cut things. Then they built saws using that design. They have even learned how termites cool their mounds and designed buildings in a similar way, to make them cooler. Nature will give us even more good ideas in the future if we keep studying animals and plants.

#### Reread the passage. Follow the directions below.

- 1. Draw a box around one of the topic sentences.
- 2. Underline a supporting detail that helps develop the topic.
- 3. Circle the conclusion that sums things up.
- 4. Write one of the future-tense verbs the student uses on the line.