

MID-YEAR STUDY GUIDE

3rd GRADE

Let's see how much we've learned!!!

Keep the brain sharpened over the break! Use the attached pages and materials to practice Reading, Math, and Science.

What to do:

Work on a page or two a day. Do not try to complete everything in just a few days. Spread it out to a few pages a day. Bring it back on Monday, January 6, 2020 so we can review and answer any questions you may have.

See you next year! Happy 2020!

***¡Veamos cuanto hemos aprendido! ***

¡Mantengan el cerebro activo durante las vacaciones! Usen las páginas y materiales adjuntos para practicar Lectura, Matemáticas y Ciencias.

¿Qué hacer?

Completen una o dos páginas por día. No intenten hacer todo en solo unos días. Entreguen la tarea el lunes, 6 de enero de 2020 para que podamos revisarlo y responder cualquier pregunta que puedan tener.

¡Nos vemos el próximo año!

¡Feliz 2020!

NAME: _____

TEACHER: _____

U.S. Presidents: Andrew Jackson

by ReadWorks



Andrew Jackson was the seventh president of the United States. He was also the first president to be born in a log cabin. He grew up on the frontier of the Carolinas. His parents were a poor farm couple from northern Ireland. Jackson's father died before he was born. His mother died when Jackson was 14 years old, leaving him an orphan. Despite Jackson's difficult childhood, he eventually moved to Tennessee and became a lawyer and landowner.

Jackson was nicknamed "Old Hickory" because of his toughness. He became famous for his skill as a general in the War of 1812. But his resilience was apparent years earlier when he served his country during the Revolutionary War. Thirteen-year-old Jackson and his younger brother were captured by the British. When a British commander ordered Jackson to scrub his boots, he refused. He argued he had rights as a prisoner of war. The commander got angry and lashed out with his sword. Jackson tried to protect himself with his arms. Jackson's hand was cut to the bone, and he suffered a gash to the head.

Soon after, Jackson and his brother were forced to march 40 miles to a military prison. Both of them contracted smallpox in prison. Jackson survived, but his brother was not so fortunate. Eventually, Jackson's mother arranged for his freedom. Tragically, she died soon after. "I felt utterly alone," Jackson said years later about losing his family.

Jackson stayed active in the military until he reached the age of 54. Although he was not interested, his friends nominated him for president. Leading up to the election, Jackson promised to represent America's "common man." His promises appealed to many, and he was

elected president. He was a founder of the Democratic Party, and he also supported efforts to give workers more rights.

Although Jackson was liked by many Americans, his legacy is not devoid of controversy. Jackson is notorious for his support of the forceful and harsh removal of Native American tribes from their lands. In May of 1830, he signed into law the Indian Removal Act which authorized the removal of Native Americans from their lands within existing state borders. This land was then taken over by the United States government. As a result of this removal policy, 15,000 Cherokee Native Americans were displaced. Four thousand out of the 15,000 Cherokee people died due to the hunger, exhaustion, and disease they faced on their forced march from their lands to present-day Oklahoma.

Despite Jackson's incredible mistreatment of the Cherokee, he is also remembered as a champion of American workers and individual liberty. Jackson served as president for two terms from 1829 to 1837. He died in June of 1845 in Tennessee.

arrange

ar · range

Definition

verb

1. to put in an order.

Joe arranged his books by author.

2. to make plans for; prepare.

Mrs. Gomez arranged a birthday party for her son.

Advanced Definition

transitive verb

1. to put in a desired order or configuration.

She arranged the papers on her desk.

They arranged the furniture so that it would be convenient for both talking and watching television.

We arranged the books according to their size.

2. to make plans for; prepare.

Her administrative assistant arranged the meeting for next week.

The couple will arrange the wedding reception themselves.

3. to adapt (a piece of music) for a particular style of performance or for particular players.

She arranged the violin piece for the piano.

The school orchestra plays classical pieces that are arranged for younger players.

intransitive verb

1. to plan or do what is necessary in order to bring something about (often fol. by "for").

She arranged for flowers to be sent to the funeral home.

The White House staff arranged that the meeting be held with the Prime Minister at ten o'clock.

They arranged to see each other again the following week.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. The United Nations helped to **arrange** the conference.
2. It took a long time to **arrange** the letters.
3. These bakeries produce the dough and bake the bread, then package it and **arrange** for its distribution to stores.

contract con tract

Definition

noun

1. an agreement between people that is supported by the law. A lease is an example of a contract.

He broke his contract when he left the company.

2. the document that shows a legal agreement.

Sign your name at the bottom of the contract.

verb

1. to become smaller.

Metal contracts when it becomes cold.

Advanced Definition

noun

1. an agreement, usu. legally binding, entered into by two or more parties that specifies what each party will do or not do.

Lawyers for the two companies are negotiating a contract between them.

The contract states that the work must be completed within two years.

The star of the show wants to change the terms of her contract with the studio.

2. the document that represents such an agreement.

They signed the contract this morning.

transitive verb

1. to establish or enter into by formal agreement.

They contracted an agreement in which his company would pay them half the money now and half when the work was finished.

2. to make smaller by drawing together; tighten or shrink.

The earthworm will contract its body if you touch it.

As you bend your knees, contract your stomach muscles.

3. to incur; acquire.

We have contracted an obligation, and we have to fulfill it.

She contracted an infection while she was in the hospital.

4. to shorten (a word or words) by combining, or by omitting certain letters and replacing them, usu. with an apostrophe.

We often contract "would not" to "wouldn't."

intransitive verb

1. to make a formal agreement or contract.

She contracted for a large addition to her house.

2. to become smaller; shrink.

Metal contracts when it cools and expands when heated.

Spanish cognate

contrato: The Spanish word *contrato* means contract.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. Michelle signed a **contract** to teach for four months in Thailand.
2. Myosin and actin work together to make the muscle **contract**, or shorten in length.
3. For example, calcium builds strong teeth and helps the muscles **contract** and the blood clot.
4. They're also called voluntary muscles because you can consciously decide to make them **contract** or relax.
5. The biceps, in the front of your arm between the shoulder and the elbow, will **contract**.
6. When you move your arm back to a vertical position, the biceps will relax and the triceps will **contract**.
7. When he wants to frown, for example, his brain sends impulses to the forehead muscles, and they **contract** into a frown.
8. After completing her **contract**, she taught in Thailand for two more months at a summer camp, and then found a short-term teaching job in South Korea.
9. According to figures supplied by DATA, 6,500 people in Africa die every day from AIDS-related illnesses, and 9,500 people **contract** HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.

policy

pol · i · cy

Definition

noun

1. a set of rules or a plan that is used as a guide for action.

The library policy lets people borrow books for two weeks at a time.

Advanced Definition

noun

1. a set of principles that is used as a guide for action, esp. in a government or business.

The company's policy is to fire an employee after two warnings about being late.

The government instituted a policy of restricting the money supply.

2. prudence of action or thought.

It is not policy to insult your superior.

Spanish cognate

póliza: The Spanish word *póliza* means policy.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. The United States declared that it would remain neutral. However, this **policy** of neutrality could not last forever.
2. Schools in California, Texas, and New York toughened their junk food **policies**. They have banned soft drinks and other junk food.
3. In February 1915, the German government announced a new **policy** of unrestricted submarine warfare. Their underwater U-boats would sink any vessels around Great Britain. Before, Germany had captured enemy ships. Now they would simply destroy ships, passengers and all.
4. He thinks Virginia owes African Americans an apology because they have been the "victims of state-sponsored racism, governmental **policies**, and institutions of racism." By making an official apology, the state has "created an environment for reconciliation and healing," he says.
5. The phrase, "The Jewish Question" referred to the question of the role of the Jewish people in society. The Nazi government looked to its own anti-Semitic **policies** as an answer. The Nazis developed a plan for the extermination of all Jewish people.
6. Elmira is one of many school districts across the country considering a uniform **policy**. More than 10 years ago, 3 percent of all public schools mandated, or required, that students wear uniforms. That number is closer to 10 percent. Some school officials support the **policy**, hoping that uniforms will encourage students to focus on their work.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Andrew Jackson was the first U.S. president to be born where?
 - A. in a hospital
 - B. in a log cabin
 - C. in a brick house
 - D. in a large mansion

2. Which of the following events happened first?
 - A. Jackson and his brother were captured by British soldiers.
 - B. Jackson and his brother marched 40 miles.
 - C. Jackson and his brother contracted smallpox.
 - D. Jackson refused to scrub the British commander's boots.

3. Andrew Jackson had a difficult childhood. What evidence from the passage supports this conclusion?
 - A. Jackson grew up on the frontier of the Carolinas.
 - B. Jackson's parents were from Northern Ireland.
 - C. Jackson was born in a log cabin.
 - D. Jackson became an orphan when he was a teen.

4. Based on the text, what makes part of Jackson's legacy controversial?
 - A. his difficult childhood on the frontier of the Carolinas
 - B. his support of the removal of Native American tribes from their lands
 - C. his support of American workers and individual liberty
 - D. his skill as a general in the War of 1812

5. What is this passage mostly about?
 - A. military prisons during the Revolutionary War
 - B. how Jackson founded the Democratic Party
 - C. Andrew Jackson's life and presidency
 - D. Andrew Jackson's long military career

6. Read the following sentences: "Both of them contracted smallpox in prison. Jackson survived, but his brother was not so fortunate." As used in this sentence, what does "contracted" mean?

- A. became ill with a disease
- B. became cured of a disease
- C. learned about a subject
- D. fought an enemy

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

_____ not being interested in politics, Jackson was nominated for office.

- A. Ultimately
- B. Therefore
- C. Since
- D. Despite

8. Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act in May of 1830. What occurred as a result of this act?

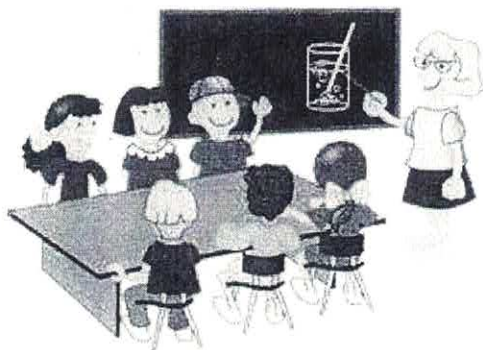
9. How did Andrew Jackson show resilience and toughness throughout his life? Support your answer with two examples from the passage.

10. The author explains Andrew Jackson was "nicknamed 'Old Hickory' because of his

toughness." The word tough can mean strong and resilient. It can also mean harsh and severe.

Explain whether one of these definitions or both of these definitions accurately describe Andrew Jackson. Use information from the text to support your answer.

Should School Be Year-Round?



Many students say that June is the best time of year. In most places, school lets out as summer begins. Some students don't spend summers at home or at camp, though. They are in school instead. That is because they go to year-round schools.

Students in some year-round schools go to school the same number of days as students in regular schools. But they get mini-breaks throughout the year instead of one long summer vacation. The mini-breaks are a few weeks long. For example, students at some year-round schools often get a few weeks off at Thanksgiving instead of just a few days.

More and more schools are becoming year-round places of learning. The National Association for Year-Round Education states that the number of students in year-round schools has tripled in the last ten years. By 2001, there were about 3,000 year-round schools.

Could your school be next? Would you want your school to be year-round? Read the arguments that follow. Then decide.

Yes Schools Should Be Year-Round.

Year-round schools are better than regular schools. Students in year-round schools have more breaks. They get to enjoy time off in every season.

Year-round schools allow families to plan vacations in times other than summer. Students in year-round schools are less likely to have to miss school for a trip.

Frequent breaks are good for students. They have less stress when they go back to school

after a break. They become more eager to learn. One student said, "I love it. Just about the time I'm really tired, I get a break."

Breaks also give teachers time to plan better lessons. Teachers in regular schools are so busy teaching that they have less time to plan lessons for their classes. Students in year-round schools tend to remember what they learn. That is because their breaks aren't too long. Teachers don't have to spend time going over things that students have forgotten over the summer. All schools should be year-round.

No Schools Should Not Be Year-Round.

Year-round schools are a bad idea. Summer is a great season. Students should be able to enjoy their summers.

Most families plan vacations over the summer. Year-round schools restrict family vacations. They also don't allow students to go away to camp or take on summer jobs to earn money for the future.

Too many breaks disrupt learning. The breaks allow teachers to focus on a topic for only a few weeks. During mini-breaks, students are away from school long enough to forget what they learned.

In regular schools, lessons are not broken up by frequent breaks. Teachers can spend more time on one topic. Teachers also don't have to plan around as many breaks. Summer can also be very hot. Many schools don't have air conditioning. How can students learn in a hot classroom?

Christopher Newland, a researcher at Auburn University, said that year-round schools do not help students learn. Newland said, "The evidence is that it would be as useful as changing the color of the school buses."

Regular schools work just fine. There is no need to change to year-round schools.

argument

Definition

noun

1. an angry discussion by people who disagree.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris had an argument about money.

Advanced Definition

noun

1. a discussion in which there is disagreement along with presentation of various sides of an issue.

The class was divided in the argument over the primary cause of the war.

2. a heated discussion; verbal quarrel.

The husband and wife had had an argument and now refused to speak to each other.

3. a reason in favor of or against something.

Her argument in favor of expanding the physical education program was convincing.

4. a series of steps in reasoning.

You've presented a very clear argument in this essay, and I cannot find any flaws in your reasoning.

5. the main topic or theme, as of a written work.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. The winner wins the game and the **argument**.
2. They know that "winning an **argument**" isn't always worth it.
3. Jason is my best friend, but we're having an **argument**.
4. It started with an **argument** over who got to be which piece.
5. If the issue isn't important to you, let your friend "win" the **argument**.
6. Another way would be if the countries take their **argument** to the United Nations.
7. They try to block the prosecution's **argument** and prove that the person is innocent.
8. They were warriors about to leap at each other's throats and settle their **argument** with violence.
9. While talking to your friend on the phone, you tell him about an **argument** you just had with your mother.

decide

de

cide

Definition

verb

1. to consider the possibilities and choose what is best.

The judges decided the winner of the competition.

He decided that he would look for another job.

2. to choose to do something or make a choice between different things.

They decided to go to Florida for vacation.

He decided on a used car instead of a new one.

Advanced Definition

transitive verb

1. to arrive at a conclusion about or a settlement of; determine.

Have you decided what to do about that problem with your boss?

I have a cold, and I can't decide whether I should stay home or go to work.

We asked a trusted mutual friend to decide our dispute.

It's up to the judges to decide the winner of the contest.

2. to bring to a conclusive end.

Historians disagree as to what actually decided the war.

3. to choose after considering various options.

They decided to hire the first person they interviewed.

After a lot of thought, he decided to join the Navy.

4. to cause (someone) to choose a particular option.

What decided you on changing your major?

This last furious argument with his father decided him to leave home for good.

5. to conclude after considering various factors and possibilities.

She decided that an outdoor wedding in April was too risky.

intransitive verb

1. to make a choice in one's mind.

Taking that job would be good in some ways, but I haven't decided about it yet.

I've been looking at the menu, but I just can't decide.

Have you decided on a place for your honeymoon yet?

I'm trying to decide between getting a new car or a used one.

2. to resolve a conflict or dispute.

The judge will decide.

Spanish cognate

decidir: The Spanish word *decidir* means decide.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. When Wilcox **decided** to sell his land, he wanted to make sure that whoever bought the property would preserve the site. To do that, he sold the ranch to a local preservation group.
2. "I really couldn't get the girls out of my mind, and I really wanted to do something...because I could have been one of those girls in that orphanage." She **decided** to start a group called Peruvian Hearts to help.
3. This was the fourth time this year that Lin was the new kid in school. Four moves in seven months—all because her mother's job kept them moving. She had **decided** back in December that making new friends was a waste of time.
4. A jury is made up of men and women from all different backgrounds. The jury listens to evidence in a case. The jury **decides** whether a person is guilty or innocent of a crime. The person's fate does not rest with just one judge.
5. The judge sits high above everyone else in the front of the courtroom. He or she **decides** what is fair or unfair in the trial. He or she must try hard not to form an opinion on whether a person is guilty of a crime or not.
6. After Heather's injury, her parents brought a case to court against the school. They argued that dodgeball is too dangerous for young kids to play in school. A New York court is currently [2005] hearing the case. Based on the court's decision, the school may **decide** whether the game should be banned, or not allowed.
7. Japan was our enemy. It had attacked an American naval base at Pearl Harbor, which made Americans very angry. Many Americans felt the Japanese had to be stopped. Truman **decided** to do something drastic. He made one of the biggest decisions in history. He ordered the use of a new American weapon known as an atomic bomb.

evidence

ev · i · dence

Definition

noun

1. something that gives proof of or a reason to believe something.

The police searched for evidence at the scene of the crime.

Advanced Definition

noun

1. the basis for belief; that which constitutes proof of something.

Scientists have not yet found evidence of life on distant planets.

The police still have no solid evidence to back up their theory.

The illegal drugs will be used as evidence in court.

2. trace or indication.

His fingerprints were evidence of his having been in the apartment at some time.

3. factual information presented as testimony in a court of law.

Two witnesses gave evidence that the suspect had threatened the victim.

transitive verb

1. to make manifest or clear.

Having heard about the accident, he evidenced his concern over the child's condition.

2. to support with evidence.

She evidenced her views by citing clinical studies.

Spanish cognate

evidencia: The Spanish word *evidencia* means evidence.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. They listen to **evidence** that is brought up. This evidence proves facts that can suggest the person accused of the crime is either guilty or innocent. The jury has to listen to all of it.
2. There is interesting **evidence** to support the theory of Pangaea. Scientists have found identical plants and animals on continents that are now very far apart; for example, fossils of a reptile that looked like a cross between a dog and snake, called *Cynognathus*, have been found in both South America and Africa.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. According to the passage, why might students have trouble learning in school during the summer?

- A. Many students would rather be at the beach than inside a classroom.
- B. Many schools do not have air conditioning, and students would be too hot to learn.
- C. Year-round schools make students more tired than schools with a long summer break.
- D. Many students are more likely to daydream when the weather outside is hot.

2. How does the author organize the information in this passage?

- A. The author describes a problem and several possible solutions.
- B. The author defines several different terms.
- C. The author describes an argument and then presents evidence to support both sides.
- D. The author gives evidence to support his opinion but ignores other opinions.

3. Read this statement: "Students feel like they need frequent breaks." Which piece of evidence from the text supports this statement?

- A. the information from the National Association for Year-Round Education
- B. the quote from a student
- C. the quote from the researchers
- D. the information about air conditioners

4. It can be inferred from the passage that

- A. students do not read during breaks
- B. teachers do not teach well enough during the school sessions
- C. teachers can get better at teaching during breaks
- D. students do not remember material after breaks

5. This passage is mostly about

- A. reasons why year-round schools are or are not a good idea
- B. reasons why all schools should be year-round schools
- C. reasons why nine-month schools should offer longer vacations
- D. reasons why teachers would prefer to teach in year-round schools

6. Read these sentences from the introduction:

"Is your school year-round? If not, would you want it to be? Read the arguments that follow."

In these sentences the author is

- A. summarizing his arguments
- B. stating his opinion and supporting it with evidence
- C. speaking directly to readers to increase their interest
- D. creating a mood of anger within the passage

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

Students at a year-round school might get several weeks off at Thanksgiving
_____ a year-round schedule includes mini-breaks throughout the year rather than one long summer break.

- A. because
- B. however
- C. but
- D. although

8. What evidence is presented in the text to show that year-round schools are becoming more popular?

9. Summarize the five arguments for more year-round schools.

10. The author suggests that the decision about school schedules affects multiple groups of people. List the groups of people and describe why this decision may affect each group.

DETERMINING A CENTRAL MESSAGE

Independent Practice

WORDS TO KNOW

hinge

massive

ultimate

CITE EVIDENCE

A Underline the sentences in paragraph 1 that tell you unusual details about the main character in the story and his boat.

B In paragraph 5, circle a detail about Stormalong's battle with the giant octopus. Use this detail to tell how Stormalong and John Henry are alike.

Old Stormalong and the Octopus:

A Retelling of an American Folktale

(Genre: Folktale)

- 1 Old Stormalong was the ultimate sailor. He stood 30 feet tall, although he was only 12 feet tall when he was born. His sailing boat, the *Courser*, was built to his size. Its masts were on hinges so it could sail past the Moon without scraping it.
- 2 One day Stormalong told his crew to lift anchor. But the anchor was stuck on something! Try as they might, the crew could not get it unstuck. Even Stormalong couldn't pull it loose. So Stormalong decided to go down to the depths of the ocean to see what was tangling the anchor.
- 3 Taking only a knife, Stormalong dove into the water. Soon the waters below the massive ship began to bubble. The waves grew higher and higher until the ship was tossed around like a rubber duck. Finally the sea grew calm. But there was still no sign of the captain! As the crew was about to give up hope, Stormalong popped up on deck. "All's clear, boys. Hoist the anchor!" he shouted.
- 4 The crew gathered around Stormalong, shouting questions. "What was holding us? How did you get us loose? How did you save us and the ship?"



Name _____ Date _____

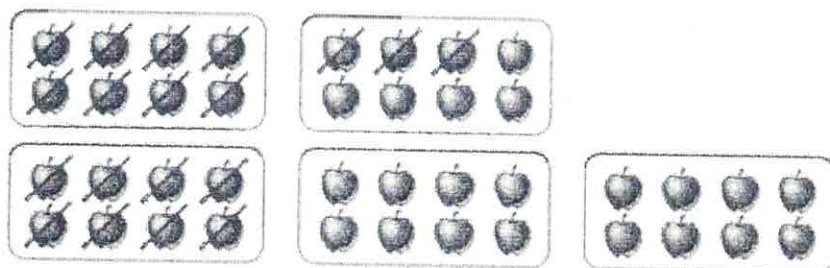
Model Two-step Word Problems

A

Read the problem below. Then explore different ways to model two-step word problems when one operation is multiplication.

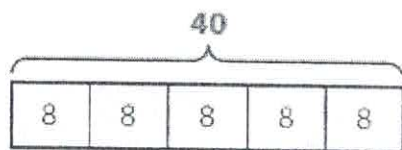
Anya bought 5 baskets of apples. Each basket had 8 apples. She used 19 apples to make applesauce. How many apples are left?

Picture It You can use a drawing to show and solve two-step word problems.

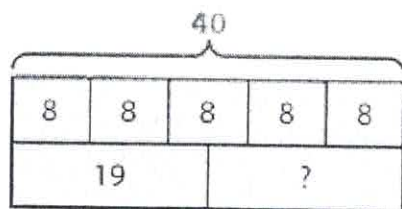


Model It You can also use a diagram to show and solve two-step word problems.

5 groups of 8 is a total of 40.



Anya used 19 apples and left the rest.



$$40 - 19 = \square$$

Solve Two-step Word Problems

A

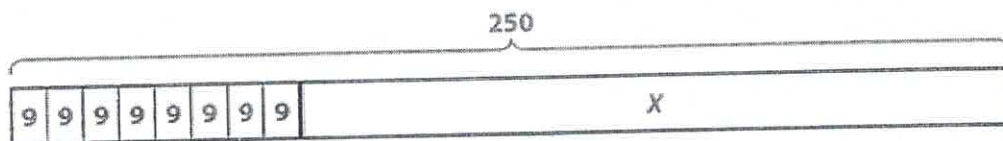
Read the problem below. Then explore different ways to model and solve two-step word problems.

Third graders at Brown Elementary School are raising money for the school library.

- The goal is to raise \$250.
- They raised \$9 each day for 8 days in a row.

How much more money is needed to reach the goal?

Picture It You can use a diagram to show a two-step word problem.



Model It Use the diagram above to help write an equation for a two-step word problem.

The students raised \$9 each day for 8 days. So they have already raised 8×9 dollars.

They need a total of 250 dollars. They need to raise X more dollars.

The amount already raised plus X should equal 250.

Write this as one equation.

$$(8 \times 9) + X = 250$$

Connect It Now you will model and solve the equation from the previous page.

$$(8 \times 9) + X = 250$$

$$72 + X = 250$$

$$X = 250 - 72$$

$$X = 178$$

What operation is done first? _____ Why? _____

Describe in words what $250 = 72 + x$ means. _____

Teacher Note: In order to assess this standard for multiplication with addition or subtraction only, a Teacher-Made Quiz must be created.

A

Why do you subtract 72 from 250 to find x ? _____

What is x and what does it stand for? _____

Explain how you can use addition to check your answer. _____

Try It Use what you just learned to solve these two-step word problems.
Show your work on a separate sheet of paper.

Tim is saving money to buy a pair of hockey skates that cost \$289. For the past 6 weeks, he has saved \$7 each week. How much money does Tim still need to save?

Guided Practice

1. Mrs. Horn needs 50 rulers for the art room. She has 7 packs with 4 rulers in each pack. How many more rulers does she need? Complete the number sentences to solve the problem.

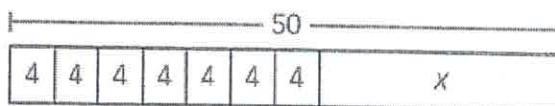
X is how many more rulers she needs.

$$7 \times \boxed{} + X = 50$$

$$\boxed{} + X = 50$$

$$\boxed{} - \boxed{} = X, \text{ and } X = \boxed{}$$

Solution: Mrs. Horn needs _____ more rulers.



(Topic 3) **MAFS.3.OA.4.8:** Solve two-step word problems using the four operations. Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding.

2. Each box of party invitations costs \$6. Jenny bought 3 boxes of invitations. She paid with a \$20 bill. Complete the number sentences to find how much change Jenny got.
- $3 \times \$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \$\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
- $\$20 - \$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \$\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
- Jenny got \$ in change.
3. Mr. Adkins has 2 packages, each with 6 batteries. He uses 4 of the batteries in a flashlight. How many batteries does he have left?
- A** 16
- B** 12
- C** 10
- D** 8
4. Students in Miss Kemp's class earn 1 point for each page they read. A student who earns 300 points gets a prize. Elise reads 8 pages a day for 7 days in a row. How many more points does she need to get a prize?
- Show your work.

Solution _____

Exit Question

(Topic 3) **MAFS.3.OA.4.8:** Solve two-step word problems using the four operations. Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding.

Explain the operations you would use to solve this problem.

Zan has 5 packages, each with 6 balloons. She opens one package and gives 3 balloons to her brother. How many balloons does Zan have left?

MAFS.3.OA.4.8: Solve two-step word problems using the four operations. Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding.